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For Helston as a Cruciform town see
Notes and Queries (XII. 104). August 8, 1903.
(Ninth Series)

Eliza Frances Herlihy to Mr. Lunt
The gift of

Mr. R. M.

R. S. Dodson, the Union Hotel, Penzance.

THE BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND:

O R,

A Comprehensive View

Of the ANTIQUITIES of this KINGDOM;

The SEATS of the NOBILITY and GENTRY;

The Remains of PALACES, MONASTERIES, CAMPS,
and CASTLES;

The chief VILLAGES, MARKET-TOWNS, and CITIES;

The Two UNIVERSITIES, and the CITIES of LONDON
and WESTMINSTER;

The whole divided into the respective COUNTIES;

And intended as

A TRAVELLING POCKET COMPANION:

Pointing out whatever is Curious, both in ART and
NATURE.

The Second EDITION, improved and enlarged.

L O N D O N:

Printed for L. DAVIS and C. REYMERS, against
Gray's-Inn Gate, Holborn,
M.DCC.LXIV.

G. A. Gen. top. 16° 174

(107101)

TO THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES
PRINCE WILLIAM AND PRINCE HENRY
WHO ARE BY NATURE FORMED
AND BY CULTURE FINISHED
TO BE THE ORNAMENTS
OF THEIR NATIVE COUNTRY
THIS COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF IT
IS WITH THE MOST PROFOUND HUMILITY
ADDRESSED
BY THE EDITOR

P R E F A C E.

THE general Plan of this Work is explained in the Title ; some Particulars, however, with regard to the Execution of it, the Editor judged not amiss to make the Subject of a Page or two.

Whatever may be the Merits of other Compilations in this Way, it must be owned that they are commonly voluminous ; consequently improper for the Pocket, and thereby rendered incapable of answering one of the main Purposes for which they are confessedly intended, the Use of the Road. The Editor has therefore attempted to accommodate the English Traveller with a small portable Assistant, proper to direct him to such Particulars as appear to be worthy his Attention, in the respective Counties to which they belong.

Few Englishmen have acquired such a competent Knowledge of what their Country exhibits, as to be able, when they travel, in any tolerable Degree, to satisfy their own Curiosity : And it is in vain to expect that we should always find upon the Spot, Persons sufficiently skilful and willing to give us the necessary Information :

Without the Assistance therefore of such a Guide as is now offered, the Traveller is likely to be deprived of the greatest Part of that Pleasure or Instruction which every one of an inquisitive Turn hopes to reap from an agreeable Tour.

But though the Intention of this Volume is chiefly to assist the Traveller; it will, at the same Time, prove not unuseful to those who are desirous of forming at home some Idea of the Magnificence which this Island boasts of; by bringing to their Minds Objects, which they have no Opportunity of personally visiting.

In order to answer both these Intentions, Care has been taken to give a succinct Account of the Cities, Market Towns, and most considerable Villages, in England and Wales; their Trade; their Situation; their Distance from London, and often from each other: to describe the principal Churches, and other remarkable Structures, the Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, Ruins of Castles, Monasteries, and other Monuments of Antiquity: curious Machines, Paintings, Statues, Cascades, and other Pieces of Art: together with the most uncommon Productions of Nature, such as Mineral-Waters, reciprocating Springs, Mines, Caverns, subterraneous Rivers, curious Stones, Metals, Minerals and Petrifications.

To render these Accounts as authentic as possible, Regard has been paid to what Information could be procured from Gentlemen residing in different Parts. But Assurances of this Kind are never adequate to the Want of them, and the Editor is not sanguine enough

to imagine that the present Compendium, notwithstanding the Care that has been taken, will be found sufficiently accurate in every Instance. The candid Reader therefore is requested to communicate an Account of any Errors or Omissions he may discover: which will be gratefully acknowledged; and due Care taken to profit by them in another Edition.

The List of Seats belonging to the Nobility and Gentry at the End of each County, is doubtless among the Number of those Articles which will admit of Improvement; particularly with regard to their respective Distances from the nearest Market Town; and the Names of their present Owners: the latter being a Circumstance which, in one Part of the Kingdom or other, is continually varying. Assistance in these Particulars, will be of public Service, as by that Means a more copious and authentic Account of these noble Structures may be given than has appeared on any former Occasion.

With respect to the present Edition, those who will please to take the Trouble of comparing it with the former, will soon be convinced of the Improvements it has received; particularly in regard to Gentlemen's Seats, and Monuments of Antiquity. In the last Article have been introduced the many Descriptions given by Messrs. Bucks, in their perspective Views of Ruins, &c. in England and Wales. A Work of much accurate Labour, and of great estimation and Value.

T H E

THE
B E A U T I E S
O F
E N G L A N D.

C O R N W A L L.

THIS County is the farthest extended towards the W. of any Part of *England*. It is terminated on the E. by the River *Tamer*, which divides it from *Devonshire*; on the N. by the *Bristol* Channel; on the W. by the *St. George's* Channel; and on the S. by the *British* Channel.

It is divided into 9 Hundreds, and contains 21 Parliament Boroughs, 27 Market Towns, 161 Parish Churches, besides Chapels of Ease, and betwixt 12 and 1300 Villages. Its Circumference is computed at 150 M. and its Acres at about 960,000; but Mr. *Carew* tells us, that, by a Survey made in the Reign of *E. I.* it contained 1,500,000 Acres, whence it seems probable that the Islands of *Scilly* were then reckoned Part of it, as having been once connected to it, though since separated by the Sea.

Its chief Rivers are the *Tamer* and *Hamel*; the former of which rises near *Hartland*, in the N. W. Corner of *Devonshire*, runs to the S. and falls into the *British* Channel at *Plymouth*; the latter falls into the *Bristol* Channel at *Padstow*.

This County, though mountainous and rocky, hath all Kinds of Soil; in the Valleys Plenty of Pasture, and the Land near the Sea is manured with a Sea Weed, called *Ore-wood*, and a fat Kind of Sand.

Here are the best *Slate-Tiles*, which are not only used in *England*, but great Quantities exported into foreign Countries. As also,

Moor-Stone, which grows in moorish Ground, of great Use in facing Windows, Doors, and Chimneys, and when polished looks like *Egyptian Granite*.

It abounds with Mines of Tin and Lead, and with the Tin a yellow Ore is dug, called *Mundic*, which affords Copper, as good as the *Swedish*; the Ore emits a suffocating Vapour, and the Water that runs from it, after it is burnt, is poisonous, though before a speedy Cure for Wounds.

Their Horses are generally small, their Sheep for the most Part have no Horns, but the Flesh is very good, and the Wool equal to any in *Engl.* They have great Plenty of Fish of various Kinds, but what they acquire most Profit from are the Pilchards, 8 or 900 Hogheads of them being generally taken and cured in one Season.

The most antient and chief Town of the County is *Launceston*, 209 measured M. from *Lond.* a very populous trading Town. *Launceston-castle* was formerly a very strong Place, and thence obtained the Name of *Castle-Terrible*; the round Hill on which it stands being environed with a triple Wall. It was built by *William de Morton*, E. of *Cornwall*, soon after the Conquest. At present it is so much decayed, that no Part of it is used, except that which serves for the County Goal.

Lestard, 230 M. from *Lond.* is one of the largest and best built Towns in *Cornwall*, and has perhaps the greatest Market and Trade, especially in the Manufacture of Leather; here is a handsome Town Hall built on Stone Pillars, with a Turret on it, and a noble Clock with 4 Dials, that cost near 200 *l.* It has a large Church, and an eminent Free School.

Lestwithiel, a well-built Town on the River *Tay*, 4 M. from *Bodmin*, 240 from *Lond.* The common Goal is

at

at this Place; and it is here that all the County Courts are held. Its Church is large, with a fine Steeple. *Ljithiel palace* was the principal Palace and Exchequer of the E. and D. of *Cornwall*, after they removed from the *Restormel Castle* on the adjacent Hill.

Truro, 274 M. from *Lond.* stands at the Conflux of 2 Rivers that almost encompass the Town and form a large Wharf; its chief Trade consists in shipping off Tin and Copper Ore, found in great Quantities in the adjacent Mountains. 'Tis a considerable Town, with regular Streets, well frequented Markets, a large Market House and Church, and the Buildings scarce inferior to any Town in the County.

Bodmin, 263 M. from *Lond.* stands almost in the Center of the County. Its Church, whose Spire was destroyed by Lightning in 1699, is reckoned the largest in *Cornwall*. There is a good Corn and Flesh Market. The Town is near a M. long, situated in a Valley between two Hills. A Carnival is kept every *July* on *Halgaver Meer*, near this Town, which is resorted to by Thousands of People.

Helston, on the River *Caber*, not far from its Influx into the *English Channel*, is a large populous trading Town, built in the Form of a Cross with 4 Streets, through each of which runs a Stream of Water, centring at a large Market House. It has a Guildhall, a large handsome Church with a Steeple about 90 F. high, which serves as a Sea Mark. Between *Weyton Down* and the Channel is *Loopool Lake*, 2 M. long and 5 in Compass, where are Plenty of a Kind of bastard Trout.

Saltsb, but a League from the Dock at *Plymouth*, to which there is a Ferry over the River called *Crimble Passage*, has a handsome Market House and Town House. The Inhabitants trade largely in Malt and Beer.

Camelford, 14 M. from *Launceston*, 223 from *Lond.* (its Arms, a Camel *Passant over a Ford*.)

Westlow, 20 M. from *Plymouth*, on the W. Side of the River *Low*, or rather on a small Creek of the Channel opposite *Eastlow*, to which it is joined by a large Stone Bridge.

Eastlow, on the E. Side of the River is defended by a small Battery of Guns.

Grampound, 252 Miles from *Lond.* has a Bridge over the River *Falle*; by K. *Edw.* III. endowed with large Privileges.

Penryn, 264 M. from *Lond.* near the Entrance of the Haven at *Falmouth*, on the Side of *Pendennis* Castle, has neat Buildings, with such Gardens and Orchards that it appears like a Town in a Wood; 'tis well watered with Rivulets, and has an Arm of the Sea on each Side, with a good Custom House and Key, and trades much in Pilchards.

Tregony is on the same River, 256 M. from *Lond.* its chief Manufacture is Serge.

Bossiney, 5 M. from *Camelford*, has the Ruins of a Castle reckoned one of the Wonders of the County; it stood on 2 vast high steep Rocks, one an Island, the other on the Continent, joined together by a Draw-bridge.

St. Ives, 7 M. from *Penzance*, is an ancient Town of good Repute, and has a handsome Church, but the Town stands so near the Sea that it is greatly incommoded by the Waves. *Madern Hills*, in the Road from hence to the Land's End, afford an agreeable Prospect of the *Cornish* Coast, and the *English* and *Irish* Channels; here is a Grammar School, and near it some Copper Mines.

Fowey, 8 M. from *Westlow*, 240 from *Lond.* has a commodious Haven in the *Engl.* Channel; is a populous, and pretty Town, extending about a M. on the W. Side of a River of that Name, and has a good Share in the Fishing Trade. Here is a fine large old Church and the Ruins of 2 Towers, built for Defence against the *French*. In the last *Dutch* War, a Chain of 200 F. long was drawn across the River.

St. German's, 180 M. from *Lond.* once a Bp's See, has still the Ruins of the Episcopal Palace. It is at present only a large extensive Village; its chief Trade is fishing in *Tiddisford* River, which falls 10 M. below this Town into *Plymouth* Harbour. The Priory of *St. German's*

German's was the Seat of a Bp. from the Year 937 to 1049; but on the Removal of the See to *Exeter*, which happened in 1050, a Prior and Monks were established here, whose Revenue, at the Dissolution of Monasteries, was rated at 243*l.* 8*s.* The Suffragan Bp. of *Cornwall* took his Title from hence. In the Year 1575, the Family of *Eliot* purchased the Priory House, calling it *Port Eliot*, and in this ancient Family it has ever since continued.

St. Michael's, 261 M. from *Lond.* accounted the oldest Borough in the County, but affords nothing remarkable. The same may be said of *Newport*, 209 M. from *Lond.*

St. Mawes, 260 M. from *Lond.* has a Castle built by *Hen. VIII.* the largest in the Kingdom, to defend the Entrance of the Harbour. The Town is near 2 M. from its Parish Church of *St. Juste*, to which it is a Hamlet; it consists of one large Street fronting the Sea. The Inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing.

Kellington, on the River *Lamara*, 213 M. from *Lond.* has one good broad Street with a Market House, a neat Church, and is not inferior to many of the *Cornish* Boroughs for Buildings and Wealth. The chief Trade is the Wollen Manufacture.

The most remarkable Places in this County which do not send Members to Parliament are;

Falmouth, where the River *Fall* runs into the *Engl.* Channel, 282 M. from *Lond.* 'Tis by much the richest and best trading Town in the County. The Harbour is so commodious that ships of the greatest Burthen come up to its Key. 'Tis guarded by the Castles of *St. Mawes* and *Pendennis*; the latter of which stands on a Peninsula, is large and well fortified, and was built by *Hen. VIII.* for the Defence of *Falmouth* Harbour. There is such Shelter in many Creeks that the whole Royal Navy may ride here safe from any Winds. 'Tis well built, and its Trade greatly increased since the Establishment of the Packets from hence to *Portugal* and the *W. Indies*; which not only bring over vast Quantities of Gold in Specie or Bars for the Merchants of *Lond.* but the *Fal-*

mouth Merchants carry on a large Trade with *Portugal* in Ships of their own.

Helford is a Harbour where the Tin Ships often take in their Lading for *Lond.*

Penzance, 10 M. from the Lands End, 290 from *Lond.* the farthest Town in the W. of *Engl.* is well built and populous, and has many Ships belonging to it; Veins of Lead, Tin, and Copper are said to be seen here even to the utmost Extent of low Water Mark.

St. Burieth's, 296 M. from *Lond.* is an independent Deanry, including 3 Parishes, and has a Spiritual Jurisdiction, from whence there is no Appeal but to the King.

Mountsbay is a Gulph near *Penzance*, so named from a high Rock in the Water, which the Seamen call the *Cornish Mount* (but properly *St. Michael's Mount*) having a Chapel in a Fort upon the Top. When the Tide is out, the Rock seems to join the main Land. *St. Michael's Mount* has on its Top an ancient religious House, built by *William de Mortun*, E. of *Cornwall*, Nephew to *William* the Conqueror, and which he annexed as a Cell to the larger Monastery of *St. Michael de Periculo Maris* in *Normandy*. About 200 Years since, as they were digging at the Bottom of the Mountain for Tin, they found several Spear-Heads, Axes, &c. wrapped up in Linen! At the Foot of the Mount is a noble and capacious Pier or Mole, where great Numbers of Ships may be cleared and refitted.

Godolphin Hills, 4 M. from *Market Jew*, give Title of Earl to the Family of that Name; near them is *Rialton*, the most remarkable Spot for producing Tin Ore in the whole County.

St. Neot's, between *Kellington* and *Bodmin*, hath a handsome Church, in the Windows of which many Jewish Traditions are painted; the Explication of which is preserved in the public Library at *Oxford*, in a Book written in the *Cornish Tongue*.

Padstow, 232 M. from *Lond.* at the Mouth of the River *Camel* in the *Bristol Channel*, lies convenient for Trade to *Ireland*. From hence to *St. Ives* is a most pleasant

sant fruitful Country. The Hills on the left abound with Tin, Copper, and Lead.

Wadbridge, 195 M. from *Lond.* has a large Stone Bridge over the River *Camel*, built to prevent the Dangers Horsemen were exposed to from the Ferry. Some of the Arches were founded on Woolpacks, as there were so many Quicklands.

Redruth is a considerable Market Town between *St. Ives* and *Truro*, being the great Resort of Tinnors.

Trematon Castle, (of which the Lord Warden of the Stanaries is Steward) stands high, and affords a delightful View of *Plymouth* Harbour, but is now in Ruins. This Castle was one of the four Houses, and the Head of a Barony, of the ancient E. and D. of *Cornwall*. About 200 Years since, there was dug up in the Chancel of the Parish Church a leaden Coffin, which being opened, there appeared the Skeleton of a very large Man. On the Lead was an Inscription, expressing it to be the Body of a Duke, whose Heir was married to a Prince. Mr. *Carew*, in his Survey of *Cornwall*, supposes it to be *Orgarius*, whose Daughter was married to *Edgar*.

Antiquities of Cornwall.

1. *Biscaw-waane*, near the Land's End, a Parish which gives Name to the Family of *Boscawen*. Here are 19 Stones fixed in a Circle, about 12 F. from one another, supposed to have been a Sepulchral Monument of the antient Britons.

2. The *Hurlers*, a great Number of oblong rough Stones in 3 Circles on the Downs, not far from *Bodmin*. The superstitious vulgar will have it that they were Men transformed into Stones, for playing at Ball on a Sunday. Dr. *Stukeley* thinks them the Remains of an ancient Temple of the *Druids*.

3. At *Tintagil*, about 4 M. from *Boscawen*, is a Heap of noble Ruins. *Tintagil Castle* was one of the four Houses of the ancient Earls of *Cornwall*, and stands partly on the Top of the Hill. There is a very deep Cave, said to be the Grave of a Hermit, hewn out of the Rock; also a fine Spring of Water. Under the Island

is another Cave, through which you may row at full Sea. This is said to be the Birth-place of the famous *K. Arthur*, and likewise the Place near which he lost his Life in a Battle between the *Britons* and *Saxons*.

4. At *Castle Treryn* is a famous Rock, called a *Logan-stone*, which is placed upon another Rock in such a Manner, that it may be moved by one Finger, though of an enormous Weight.

5. *Pengerick Castle*, situated on the E. Side of *Mount's Bay*, is now in the Possession of the noble Family of *Godolphin*.

6. *Restormel Castle* was one of the most ancient and principal Seats of the *British D.* of *Cornwall* and others, long before the Conquest.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

1. *Mount Edgcombe*, the fine Seat of Lord *Edgcombe*, (between *Saltsash* and *Mount Edgcombe* in *Devonshire*, situated on the Promontory called the *Ramhead*,) a noted Sea Mark ; it was much admired by *Charles II.* who visited it in his Voyage to *Plymouth*. It is situated in the Center of a fine Park, and has an elegant View of the Harbour below it.

2. *Anthony*, in the same Neighbourhood, the Seat of the *Carews*. Here is a noble Fish-pond, supplied with Water from the Sea.

3. *Arwenack*, near *Penryn*, the Seat of the *Killigrews*.

4. *Port-Elliott*, a noble Seat of the *Eliot* Family, fronting the River *Tiddisford*, in its Passage through the Parish of *St. German's* to the Harbour of *Plymouth*. — See *St. Germans*, p. 4.

5. *Boconock*, 5 M. from *Leskard*, was the Seat of the late *L. Mohun*, but now of *Thomas Pitt*, Esq. elder brother of *William Pitt*, Esq.

6. *Godolphin*, a Seat of the Earl of *Godolphin*.

The Islands of *Scilly* have been always deemed part of *Cornwall*, they are about 140 small Islands; 30 M. from the Land's End, of which one called *St. Mary's* is largest, being 9 M. in Circumference ; it has a good Harbour

Harbour and a Castle, and is more fruitful than the rest ; it stands high. Some of the Islands are overflowed at high Water ; some of them bear good Corn ; some abound with Rabbits, Cranes, Herons, &c. others formerly abounded with Tin Mines ; but at present there are no Vestiges of any such Mines. The *Phœnicians*, *Carthaginians*, and *Romans* frequented these Islands.

They are situated in the Middle, betwixt the *Bristol* Channel on the N. and the *English* Channel on the S. that 'tis no Wonder they have proved the Destruction of so many Ships and Lives. Here Sir *Cloudsley Shovel* met his much lamented Fate, *Oct.* 22, 1707. Great Pains were taken to fix the Latitude, and assist the Mariner to avoid these Islands, by the late Dr. *Halley*.

DEVONSHIRE.

THE W. Part is of a moorish, stiff, barren Soil, bad for breeding Sheep, but good for Oxen, The Soil of the N. Part is dry and healthy, with Downs of good grazing for Sheep, and being dressed with Lime, Dung, Sand, &c. yield tolerable Crops of Corn, but not in such Plenty as the Eastern and Middle Districts. Some Parts produce a rich Marl for Manure ; in others the Soil is fertile tho' sandy, and produces large Crops of Corn ; nor does it fall short in Meadow or Pasture. The more barren Parts are rendered fruitful by a Kind of Shell Sand ; and where that is not to be procured they *denfbire* the Land, as they call it ; that is, skim off the Turf, burn it, and strew the Ashes on the Land.

The S. Part is, for its Fertility, justly esteemed the Garden of *Devonshire*.

The Part called *South. Ham* is famous for Cyder ; in other Parts Mines of Tin have been frequently discovered, but they are rarely worked at present.

Veins of Leadstone are found here, which a learned Naturalist says generally run E. and W.

Its Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Wool, and its Manufactures *Kersies*, *Serges*, *Druggats*, *Perpetuanas*, *Long-ells*, *Shallotts*, narrow Cloths, Bonelace, &c.

It

It is about 66 M. in Length, 66 in Breadth, and 200 in Circumference; contains about 1,920,000 Acres, 33 Hundreds, 12 Broughs, that send each 2 Members to Parliament; 40 Market Towns, 394 Parishes, and 1733 Villages.

The chief Rivers are the *Tamar, Tave, Lad, Ock, Tame, Touridge, Ex,* and *Dart.* At *Gleam, Tavistock, Lammerton, Liston, &c.* are Chalybeate Waters.

Exeter, 17½ M. from *London*: the See of a Bp. one of the principal Cities in the Kingdom for its Buildings, Wealth, Extent, and Number of Inhabitants, is the *Augusta* of the *Romans*. Its Name is derived from the River *Ex*, on which it stands; it has 6 Gates besides Turrets, and with the Suburbs is 2 M. in Compass, and is advantageously situated on a rising Ground. It had so many Churches formerly that it was called *Monkton*; *Oliver Cromwell* exposed 13 to Sale by the common Cryer. 16 are now within the Walls and 4 without, besides several Meeting Houses. The Cathedral, called *St. Peter's*, is a magnificent and curious Fabric, vaulted throughout; 390 F. in Length and 74 in Breadth: it looks as uniform as if it had been built by one Man, and has a Ring, of 10 Bells, reckoned the largest in *Engl.* This City hath several Charters, confirmed by most of our Kings, many of whom have honoured it with their Royal Presence. It had antiently a Mint, and in the Reign of *Will. III.* Money was coined here; the Pieces are distinguished by an E under the King's Bust.

Its Bridge over the *Ex* is of great Length, has Houses on both Sides toward the Ends, with a good Vacanby in the Middle. It has 4 principal Streets (the chief of which is called *High Street*) all centering in the Middle of the City, which is well supplied with Water. There is an old Castle here called *Rougemont*, supposed to have been built by the *West Saxon* Kings, whence is a pleasant Prospect to the Channel 10 M. to the S. 'Tis now much decayed, only a Part is kept up for the Artillery, &c. The City is remarkable for a large Fair at *Lammast*, at which the Goods sold in the Woollen Manufactory are incredibly numerous.

Tettnest,

Taunton, 8 M. from *Dartmouth*, 22 from *Exeter*, 196 from *Lond.* stands on the River *Dart*. Here is a spacious Church with a fine Tower, above 90 F. high ; a Town Hall and a School House. Its chief Trade is the Woolen Manufacture ; but it has more Gentlemen than Tradesmen of Note. There is a fine Stone Bridge over the River, which abounds with delicate Trout and other good Fish. 'Tis diverting to see them catch *Salmon Peele* here, with a Spaniel trained up for the Purpose, which drives them into a Shove Net ; sometimes a Man will take up 20 Salmon at a Time, from 14 to 20 Inches long, for which they ask only 2 *d.* a-piece. The Town consists chiefly of one broad Street near a M. long, and stands on the Side of a rocky Cliff declining to the River. Here are the Ruins of a Castle, and the antient *Roman Fossway* is visible in many Places.

Plymouth, 215 M. from *Lond.* at the Influx of the River *Plym* and *Tamar* into the Channel, was antiently no more than a fishing Town, but is now the largest in the Shire, contains near as many Inhabitants as *Exeter*, and is one of the chief Magazines in the Kingdom ; owing to its Port, which is one of the biggest and safest in *Engl.* It consists of 2 Harbours, capable of containing 1000 Sail of Ships ; it is defended by several Forts mounting near 300 Guns, particularly by a strong Citadel of large Extent, containing a grand Magazine full of Stores, and 5 regular Bastions. It is the general Rendezvous of Ships outward-bound, and is very convenient for homeward-bound Ships to provide themselves with Pilots up the Channel.

About 2 M. up the Mouth of the River *Tamar* (which is an Inlet of the Sea distinguished from *Catwater* by the Name of *Hamouze*, and commanded by the Castle on *St. Nicholas Island*) is a Royal Dock for building and repairing Ships. Here is a Charity School, 4 Hospitals and a Workhouse. Off the Entrance of the Bay lies the *Edystone* Rock, which is covered at high Water, and on which the ingenious Mr. *Winstanly* built a Light-House, that was blown down in that terrible Hurricane in *Nov. 1703*, and himself, with those that

12. *St. Andrew's* DEVONSHIRE. *St. Andrew's*
were then in it, never more heard of. Another was
erected by an Act of the 5th of Q. Anne, which shared
the same Fate: but has been lately rebuilt, under the
Inspection of that ingenious Mechanic, Mr. Smeaton.

Okehampton, on the River *Oke*, 20 M. from *Exeter*,
193 from *Lond.* stands near a M. from its Parish Church,
which is situated near the Ruins of a Castle on the
Summit of a Hill. It was built by *Baldwin de Briery*;
but in Process of Time came by Marriage to *Christopher Harris*, of *Haynes*, Esq. The chief Manufacture is
Serges.

Barnstaple, 7 M. from *Biddisford*, 190 from *Lond.*
stands on the River *Tawe*; the Streets are clean, and
the Situation very pleasant, among Hills, in-Form of a
Semi-circle. The Houses are generally built with
Stone, and there is a fine strong Bridge over the River,
of 16 Arches.

Plymton, 5 M. from *Plymouth*, 220 from *Lond.* lies
in a Valley above a M. from the River *Plym*. 'Tis a
populous Town, but consists chiefly of 2 Streets: here
is a Free School bountifully endowed. Near the W.
End of the Town is the Guildhall, standing on Stone
Pillars, where the Corn Market is kept.

Heniton, 7 M. from *Exminster*, 12 from *Exeter*, 156
from *Lond.* stands on the River *Otter*, in the Road from
Lond. to *Exeter*. 'Tis situated in the best and pleasant-
est Part of the County, abounds with Corn and Pas-
ture; has a good View of the Country adjacent, which
affords a very beautiful Landscape. The Town chiefly
consists of one long Street; is populous and well built,
having a small Channel of clear Water running through
it; and is remarkably paved with small Pebbles. The
Parish Church is half a M. from it, on a Hill. This
Town is much employed in the Manufacture of Lace,
and the broadest Sort made in *Engl.* Here is commo-
dious Hospital liberally endowed.

Tavistock, 27 M. from *Exeter*, 201 from *Lond.* stands
low on the Banks of the River *Tave*. 'Tis a large well
built Town, with a handsome Parish Church. It is
furnished with Plenty of Fish, &c. *Tavistock Abbey*
was

Whitchurch. **DEVONSHIRE.** *Somerset*
was built by *Odolph*, son of *Ogarius Duke of Devonshire*, in 961. At the Dissolution of Monasteries, the Scite of this religious Structure was granted to *John Russell*, Ancestor to the D. of *Bedford*; its present Proprietor. A laudable Custom still prevails here, that of reading *Saxon Lectures*, in order to preserve the Knowledge of our Mother-tongue.

Ashburton, 7 M. from *Chudleigh*, 191 from *London*. is a great Thorough-fare, being about half Way between *Exeter* and *Plymouth*. Its Situation is among Hills; noted for Mines of Tin and Copper, and has a Manufacture of *Serge*. The Church is a noble Structure in the Form of a Cathedral, with a Tower 91 F. high, on which is a Spire of Lead.

Dartmouth, 7 M. from *Totness*, 30 from *Exeter*, 192 from *London*. includes in it what was formerly called 3 Towns, *Clifton*, *Dartmouth*, and *Hardness*; stands on the Side of a craggy Hill, is about a M. long, the Streets very irregular, the Houses generally high, that it seems crowded. The Harbour is esteemed good, and 500 Sail of Ships may ride safe in the Bason, which is not only defended by 3 Castles with Forts and Blockhouses, but, upon Occasion, the Entrance of it may be shut up with a Chain. Here is a large Key and a spacious Street before it, where many considerable Merchants live, who trade to *Portugal*, *Italy*, and the Plantations. The Mother-Church is called *Townfall*, and is situated on a Hill 3 Quarters of a M. distant from the Town. The Tower of this Church is 69 F. high, and is of good Use as a Sea Mark. *Dartmouth Castle* is very ancient; for there has been a Chapel in it ever since the time of *Ed. III.* and belongs to *Stoke-Fleming Church*, which is 2 M. off; but the Stone Tower and Spire were built by the Inhabitants not many Years ago.

Brixam, a little fishing Town 3 M. to the W. is noted for its Spring called *Laywell*, which ebbs and flows, sometimes 4 Times in an Hour for 8 Hours together about an Inch and one eighth, though now and then it intermits. A full Account of this Spring is given in the *Philosophical Transactions*, N^o. 204.

24 *Meeting* **DEVONSHIRE.** *of the water*
Bereafston, 3 M. from *Taivstock*, 163. from *Lond.* situated on the River *Tave*; its Church is near 2 M. from the Town.

Tiverton, 165 M. from *Lond.* formerly called *Twyford Town*, from 2 *Fords* then through the River *Ex* and *Loman*; but over which there are now Stone Bridges: 'tis an ancient Town, noted for the greatest Woollen Manufactory in the County next to *Exeter*, and of all the inland Towns next to it also in Wealth, if not in Number of People. A great Ornament and Advantage to this Town is a Free School, founded by *Peter Blundel*, who gave 2000*l.* for purchasing Lands to maintain 6 Scholars at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, to be elected from this School. This Town has remarkably suffered by Fire, but those Injuries are repaired, and proper Methods made Use of to prevent it for the future. *Tiverton Castle* was given by *H. I.* to *Richard de Ripariis*; but, the male Issue failing, it afterwards came to the *Courtenays*, and from them by Marriage to the *Trelawneys*.

Biddisford, an ancient Port and Corporation 10 M. from *Hariland*, 30 from *Exeter*, 197 from *Lond.* situated on the *Towridge*, which a little lower joins the *Tave*, and falls with it into *Barnstaple Bay*, in the *Bristol Channel*. Over this River there is a very fine Bridge built in the xivth Century, on 24 beautiful and stately Gothic Arches. The Town is clean, well built and populous, and has a Street that fronts the River near a M. long, in which are a noble Key and Custom-House; where Ships of good Burden load and unload in the very Bosom of the Town, which has a large Trade both foreign and domestic.

South Moulton, an ancient corporate Town 6 M. from *Biddisford*, 30 from *Exeter*, and 177 from *Lond.* stands on the little River *Moule*, which falls into the *Tave*; has a large and spacious Church, and a good Manufacture of *Serges*, *Shalloons*, and *Felts*.

Great Torrington; an ancient and populous Town, 5 M. from *Biddisford*, and 192 from *Lond.* situated on the Declivity of a Hill, on the Banks of the *Towridge*, and has

Devonshire 35
has a good Trade to *Ireland* and other Parts. Here are
2 Churches, one of which has a Library belonging to it.
In the S. Part of the Town are the Remains of an ancient
Castle.

Torbay, 12 M. from *Dartmouth*; remarkable for the
landing of *Will. III.* then Pr. of *Orange*, Nov. 5, 1688.
It is a good Road for Ships, about 12 M. in Circumference.

Craken-Torr, a noted Hill and Rock in the Forest of
Dartmoor, 4 M. from *Tavistock*, where the Tanners are
obliged by their Charters to assemble their Parliaments or
Courts of Stannary.

Crediton, 7 M. from *Exeter*, and 183 from *Lond.* was,
in the Times of the Saxons, a Bp's See, till it was translat-
ed to *Exeter*; but the Cathedral is still standing, a mag-
nificent Structure 200 F. in Length. It was a flourish-
ing Town till the 14th of *August* 1743, when it was al-
most entirely destroyed by Fire.

Lidford, 18 M. from *Plymouth*, on the River *Lid*, re-
markable for the River, near this Place, being confined
with Rocks, by which Means it has worked itself so deep
a Channel in the Ground, that the Water can hardly be
seen from the Bridge, or the Murmurs of it heard by
those who pass over it. The Bridge is level with the Road,
but the Surface of the Water near 70 F. perpendicular
below it,

About a M. Distance from this Place, is another na-
tural Phænomenon still more remarkable, namely, a Ca-
taract, or Fall of Water, from a Height of near 100 F.
The Water comes from a Mill at some Distance, and af-
ter a declining Course arrives at the Edge of the Preci-
pice, or steep Rock, from whence it projects in a very
beautiful Manner, and strikes upon a Part of the Cliff
standing out some small Distance beyond the Brink of
the Precipice, by which it is somewhat divided, and falls
from thence in a wider Cataract to the Bottom, where it
has formed a deep Basin in the Ground.

Antiquities of Devonshire.

Ford-Abbey, was originally the Seat of *Adeliza*, Daugh-
ter of *Baldwin*, of the Family of *Brionis*, and given by
her

her to some *Cistercian* Monks, and by this Means the Abbey was founded. In Process of Time, it came to the Family of *Prideaux*, Barts. where it continued till the male Issue failed, when, by the Marriage of a Daughter to *Francis Gwin*, of *Glamorgan*, Esq. it passed into that Family.

Buckfastre-Abbey, 3 M. from *Asburton*, was, according to some, founded by *Alfred*, before the Conquest; but others attribute it to *Athelwald*, Son to *William de Pomeroy*, in the Time of *Hen. II.*

Ottery-Priory was originally a *Benedictine* Priory, built in the Time of *Ed. III.* Some Time after this, with several other Estates belonging to Monasteries in this Diocese, was given to *John Grandison*, Bp. of *Exeter*, for him to lay out the Money arising from the Sale, on sacred Things of much more general Use to Mankind; such as Churches, Hospitals, and Colleges. Accordingly he converted this Monastery into a College of Secular Canons, consisting of a Principal, 8 Prebendaries, 10 Vicars, a Teacher of Grammar, a Musician and 8 Choristers, 2 Officiary Priests, 8 Deacons, &c. This College was suppressed in the Reign of *Hen. V.*

Buckland-Priory, was founded by *Amicia*, Daughter of *Gilbert de Clare*, E. of *Gloucester*; but, in the Reign of *Q. Eliz.* it came into the Possession of *Sr. Francis Drake*, and is now the Seat of *Sir Francis-Henry Drake*, Bart.

Frithelstoke-Priory, near *Tonington*, was founded and endowed by *Robert de Bello Campo*, or *Beauchamp*.

Darlington-Temple; near *Totness*, was, in all Probability, a House of Knights Templars; but the whole Order being dissolved about the 5th Year of *Ed. II.* a few Particulars only are to be found in their History.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Berry-Pomeroy Castle, 7 M. from *Dartmouth*, was built by *Ralph de Pomeroy*, in the Conqueror's Reign, and in the Time of *Ed. VI.* was sold to *Edward Seymour* Duke of *Somerset*, and is still in that Family.

Armington, 9 M. from *Plymouth*, — *Stavers*, Esq. &
Tawstock,

Tawstock, 6 M. from *Biddesford*. Sir *Burchier Wrey*, Bart.—Said to be the largest and best finished House, in the County.

Raleigh, 9 M. from *Biddesford*.—Sir *John Chichester*, Bart.

Coppleston, 10 M. from *Exeter*.—Sir *Warwick Bampfylde*, Bart.

But the greatest Number of Seats lie round the Skirts of a Common, called *Hall-Down*, a dry Heath, about 7 M. long and 3 broad; among which are

Ugbrook, 2 M. from *Chudleigh*;—the Seat of Lord *Clifford* of *Chudleigh*.

Powderham-Castle near *Topsbam*,—Lord. Visc. *Courtenay*. It was built by *Isabella de Ripariis*, or *Rivers*, Countess of *Albermarle*.

Hallden, 4 M. from *Exeter*, one of the best modern Houses in the County, built by the late Sir *Geo. Chudleigh*, Bart. after the Model of the Queen's Palace in St. *James's Park*.—Tis now the Seat of the Lady Dowager *Chudleigh*.

Dawlish, near *Exmouth*,—Bp. of *Exeter*.

Hayton,—Earl of *Orford*.

DORSETSHIRE

IS bounded by *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*, on the N. by *Devonshire*, and some Part of *Somersetshire* on the W. by *Hampshire*, on the E. and by the *Engl. Channel* on the S. It is about 40 M. in Length from E. to W. and about 30 in Breadth from N. to S. contains about 959 square M. 34 Hundreds, 22 Market Towns, 248 Parishes, 6 Castles, and 772000 Acres.

Dorsetshire, is one of the pleasantest Counties in *Engl.* the Prospect of the Sea from the Hills on one Side, and the fruitful Plains, tufted Woods, and winding Rivers on the other, cannot fail of pleasing the Eye of every Spectator. Several of the Successors of *Egbert*, the *Saxon K.* of *Engl.* chose this Shire for their Residence and Burial.

The Soil in the Vallies is rich, in Pasture and Corn; here graze the black Cattle, while the Downs and Hills feed an incredible Number of Sheep. The

The principal Rivers are the *Stower*, the *Frome*, the *Piddle*, the *Lyddon*, the *Dulish*, and the *Allen*, from whence the Inhabitants are supplied with all Sorts of River Fish; while the Sea affords them Plenty of those Species which are Inhabitants of the Ocean.

Dorchester, 123 M. from *Lond.* is the Shire Town, and was the most considerable Station of the *Romans* in those Parts; they had a Camp near it with 5 Trenches, inclosing 10 Acres, the Vestiges of which are still visible at a Place called *Maiden Castle*, about a M. from the Town.

It is situated on an Ascent, on the Banks of the River *Frome*. *St. Peter's*, *Trinity*, and *All Saints* Churches, and the Shire Hall, are the principal Buildings in the Town. The *Ikening* Street of the *Romans* is plainly traced here, and the Foundations of the old *Roman Wall* appear quite round the Town, except towards the E. where the Ditch is filled up, and a Street built upon it, yet the Place is still called *The Walls*. The *Romans* had an Amphitheatre in the Neighbourhood, now called *Maumbury*, the Terrace on the Top of which is a noted Place for the Inhabitants to walk on, having an elegant Prospect of the Town and Country round it.

Lyme-Regis, or *King's Lyme*, 22 M. from *Dorchester*, and 145 from *Lond.* is a Sea-port of good Trade, and remarkable for a Kind of Pier, called *The Cobb*, situated about a Quarter of a M. from the Town, and which forms a Harbour, that perhaps has not its equal in *Europe*. It is a massy Building of 2 lofty thick Stone Walls, raised in the Sea at a good Distance from the Shore; these Walls, which are broad enough for Carriages to pass, and even Warehouses to be erected on them, break the Violence of the Waves, and defend the Ships which lie in the Basin.

Bridport, 8 M. from *Lyme*, and 137 from *Lond.* was formerly a Place of good Trade; but the Sea has almost choked up the Harbour with Sand.

Weymouth, 132 M. from *Lond.* is situated on the River *Wey*, which divides it from *Melcombe-Regis*; it had formerly a good Trade, but greatly decayed at present.

Sandford,

Sandford, or *Sands-foot Castle* was built for the Defence of the Coast, and of the Harbour of *Weymouth*.

Melcombe-Regis is separated from *Weymouth* by the River *Wey*, over which is a Stone Bridge. It is united to *Weymouth*, and both form one Corporation: and jointly send 4 Members to Parliament.

Wareham, 108 M. from *London*. had formerly a Mint and a Castle. It was a *Roman Town*, and was once very large, having no less than 17 Churches: though they are now reduced to 3; and those all supplied by one Minister. The chief Ornament of the Town is the Tower of *St. Mary's Church*.

Corfe-Castle, 6 M. from *Wareham*, and 14 from *London*. stands in the Middle of that called the Isle of *Purbeck*, and has its Name from a Castle supposed to have been built by King *Edgar*, who kept his Court there. Soon after the Death of that Monarch; his second Wife. *Ælfthryth* rendered it remarkable by the execrable Murder of *K. Edward*, surnamed *The Martyr*. Son to *K. Edgar*, by a former Wife, whom she caused to be stabbed as he called to see her; and afterwards boasted of the Success of her Wickedness. Some Years after, however, she made the usual Attonement of those Times, by founding religious Houses, and taking herself a religious Habit. Near the Castle is a large and lusty Parish Church, which is a royal Peculiar, not liable to any episcopal Visitation or Jurisdiction. The Castle was demolished by the Parliament's Forces in the Time of the civil Wars; but the Ruins still retain great Marks of the Strength and Grandeur of this stately Fort, and their Situation on an Eminence renders them visible at a considerable Distance.

Pool, 7 M. from *Wareham*, and 164 from *London*. is a Place of great Trade, and one of the most considerable Ports in the West of *England*.

Shaftsbury, or *Shafton*, 12 M. from *Blandford* and 103 from *London*. is situated on a Hill in the grand Post Road to *Bath*. It is said to have been built by *K. Alfred* in 880, and had, in the *Saxon Times*, a famous Monastery and 10 Churches; but they are at present reduced to four.

Blandford,

Blandford, 107 M. from *Lond.* is an ancient and flourishing Town. It was almost entirely consumed by Fire the 4th of *June* 1731, but was soon after rebuilt in a very elegant Manner.

Wimborne, 16 M. from *Dorchester*, and 98 from *Lond.* was one of the *Roman* Stations; it had formerly a Monastery, in which *K. Ethelred*, Brother to *K. Alfred*, was buried; but it was afterwards changed into a collegiate Church and rebuilt: This Choir is the only one in the County. The Church is a noble Edifice, about 180 F. in Length, built in the Form of a Cathedral, with a fine Tower in the Middle, and another at the West End, each about 90 Feet high.

Sherburn, 14 M. from *Shaftsbury*, and 118 from *Lond.* is an ancient, large, and much-frequented Town, it being both the Coach and Post Road from *Lond.* to *Bristol*. It was once the retiring Place of *W.* the Conqueror. An episcopal Chair was fixed here in 705, by *Ina*, K. of the *W. Saxons*, in which there sat successively no less than 25 Bishops; but, in the 11th Century, it was removed to *Salisbury*; soon after which, the Cathedral was converted into an Abbey, the Church whereof is very magnificent both within and without, being the best in the County, and so much valued by the Townsmen at the Reformation, that it is said they bought it, and pulled down 3 Churches and 4 Chapels to preserve it. At the Entrance from the Porch, lie interred *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert*, 2 of our *Saxon* K. about 200 Years before the Conquest; and in one of its Isles is a grand Monument of *John Digby*, Earl of *Bristol* (who died in 1698) said to have cost 1500*l.* In the Tower are 6 Bells, so large, that they require near 20 Men to ring them. *Sherburn-Castle* was built by *Roger*, the third Bishop of *Salisbury*, about the Year 1107.

Portland, over against *Weymouth*, was formerly an Island, and still retains that Name, though it is now only a Peninsula, and joined to the Continent: It is scarce 7 M. in Circumference, and but thinly inhabited. From the E. End of it, where there is a Church and several Houses, the Sea has thrown up a prodigious Ridge of Beach,

Beach, called *Chesil Bank*, not above half a Stone's Cast from the Shore. It runs W. parallel with the Shore near 7 M. quite to *Abbotsbury*, leaving an Inlet of Water in some Places near a M. and a Half over; in the broadest Part of which Lake is a Swannery, where are no less than 7. or 8000 Swans. The Land here is so high, that, in clear Weather, one sees above Half over the Channel between *Eng.* and *France*. By reason of the high and dangerous Rocks, it is accessible only on the N. Side, where it is defended by a strong Castle, built by H. VIII. and another since erected on the opposite Shore called *Sandsfoot Castle*. The inland Parts are famous for Quarries of the finest free Stone, the most durable and handsome for all Manner of Buildings.

Antiquities of Dorsetshire.

Middleton-Abbey, was built by K. *Albistan*, to atone for the Death of his younger Brother, who being falsely accused to him, he ordered to be put to Sea in a Boat, without Oars or Sails, and with one Page only, by which means he perished. At the Dissolution of Monasteries, this Abbey was granted to the Family of *Tregornwall*, who resided here 160 Years; and in Process of Time came into the Possession of Sir J. Banks.

Abbotsbury Abbey, was founded by *Orcus*, or *Orkery*, and his Wife *Tola*, a Norman Lady, about the year 1026.

Brindon-Abbey, 6 M. from *Wareham*, was founded and endowed by *Roger de Newburg*, and his Wife *Maud*, K. H. III. and his Q. *Eleanor*, undertook the Patronage of it.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Eastbury, the Seat of the late Lord *Melcombe*, 6 M. from *Shaftsbury*, in the Parish of *Gunfield*. This is one of the largest and most magnificent Houses in *Engl.* its Gardens and Park are 8 M. in Circumference.

Hook-Castle, 9 M. from *Dorchester* — Duke of *Bolton's*.

Kinsten-hall, not far from *Wimburn-Minster*. — Banks, Esq.

Wimborn St. Giles, 10 M. from *Shaftsbury*. — Earl of *Shaftsbury*.

Brinston,

Breinton, about a Mile from *Blandford*. — *Henry Portman's*, Esq;

Sherburn-Castle, near the Town of the same Name.
— *Lord Digby's*.

Lulworth-Castle, near *Dorchester*. — *Mr. Wills*. It was built in the Reign of *K. James I.* by *J. Howard*, E. of *Suffolk*, after a Design of *Inigo Jones*.

Cranbourn-House, 11 M. from *Shaftsbury*. — E. of *Salisbury*.

Buckland, 6 M. from *Dorchester*. — *Earl Powlet's*.

Piddleton, 4 M. from *Dorchester*. — *Earl of Oxford's*.

Chidwick-Castle, near *Budport*, was formerly the Seat and Lordship of a Family of the same Name, but in Process of Time came into the Family of *Arundell*, of *Lanherne* in *Cornwall*.

SOMERSETSHIRE

IS bounded on the W. by *Devonshire*; on the S. by *Dorsetshire*; on the N. by the *Severn-Sea* and Part of *Gloucestershire*, and on the E. by *Wiltshire*. It is more celebrated for its Mineral Waters than any County in *England*, and is one of the richest and largest, being about 60 M. in length from W. to E. and 50 in breadth from N. to S. contains, according to *Templeman*, 1335 square M. three Cities, 42 Hundreds, 385 Parishes, 30 Market Towns, and about 1700 Villages.

The Soil is very rich and various; it abounds with Grain of all Kinds; its Pastures feed great Numbers of black Cattle, and its Hills large Flocks of Sheep.

The County is almost every where well watered; its most noted Rivers are the *Avon*, *Parret*, *Froome*, *Ax*, *Torr*, *Tone*, *Ivill*, and *Brew*.

Bristol, 12 M. from *Bath*, and 115 from *London*. is the second City in the *British Dominions* for Trade, Wealth, and Number of Inhabitants. Tho' it lay in two Counties, before it was made a County of itself, which was in the Reign of *Edw. III.* it was by the Parliament Rolls reckoned in *Somersetshire*. The College or

or Cathedral of this City was formerly the Collegiate Church of St. *Augustin's* Monastery, which, when dissolved by H. VIII. and erected into the See of a Bishop, he applied its Revenues to the Maintenance of a Bishop, Dean, six Prebendaries, and other Officers. Some of the Earls of *Berkley* have chosen to be interred in this Church, as one of their Ancestors viz. the Lord *Fitzharding*, was its Founder, Anno 1148.

The chief Parish Church of this City is St. *Mary Radcliff's*, without the Walls, built in the Reign of H. VI. by *William Cannings* Alderman of this City. 'Tis a magnificent Structure, in the *Gothic* Taste, the Workmanship is so exquisite, the Roof so artificially vaulted with Stone, and the Tower so high, that we may say with Mr. *Candee*, 'tis the finest Parish Church in the Kingdom. As it stands on the Brow of a Hill, there's a stately Ascent to it by Stone Steps : In it are two Monuments to the Honour of the Founder ; one in the Habit of a Magistrate, denoting that he was five Times Mayor of the City ; and the other is his Effigies in Priest's Robes cut in Marble ; for in his latter Days he took Orders. This Gentleman settled Lands to pay 44 Pounds yearly to the Sheriffs, in Lieu of Toll demanded by them at the Gates of the City, and directed, that the Mayor of *Bristol* should have the placing of one of the poor Men, and the Mayorefs one of the poor Women, in an Alms-house, which he built at *Westbury* in *Gloucestershire*. Its Altar-Piece is finely painted, in part by the excellent Pencil of Mr. *Thornbill*. In the year 1757, the Altar was decorated with three large Paintings representing the Resurrection &c. of JESUS, by the inimitable *Hogarth*.

2. *Temple Church*, in *Temple-Street*, is a large Edifice, worth visiting.

3. *St. Stephen's*, is worthy Observation, for the curious Workmanship of its beautiful and stately Tower.

4. *All Saints Church*, has a Steeple in Imitation of *Bow Church* in *London*. and in Compliment to Mr. *Colson*, the great Benefactor to this City, the *Dolphin*, which is his Arms, is placed on it, as the Dragon is on *Bow Steeple*.

Here

Here is a Stone Bridge built over the *Avon* with four broad Arches, and Houses on both Sides of it, more lofty and spacious than those lately on *London Bridge*; but as it is not so wide, Passengers are often incommoded, and sometimes endangered by the Colliers, Carriers, and Coachmen; there being no Room for Posts, and the Pavement rendered slippery by the constant Draught of their Sledges over it; for Carts are not admitted in this City, for Fear of shaking and damaging the Arches of the Vaults and Gutters that are made under Ground for carrying the Filth of the City into the River.

The Place which in Mr. *Camden's* Time was called the Marsh, and had Rope Walks on all Sides of it, is now *Queen's Square*, having been of late Years built almost all round with very good Houses, faced partly with Brick and partly with Stone; it is reckoned larger than any in *Lond.* except *Lincoln's Inn Square*. On the N. Side of it is the Custom House, and in the Middle Walks of Trees, which lead to the Centre, where is a curious Equestrian Statue of King *Will. III.* carved by that excellent Statuary Mr. *Rysbrack*.

The Walls of this City were raised in the Reign of *Will. Rufus*, yet Part of them still remain, called the *Port Wall*, between *Harrow Tower* by *Temple Back*, and the Glass House on *Ratcliff Back*, near the *Avon*. This Wall has 2 Gates, *Ratcliff Gate*, and the *Temple Gate*, at the Head of 2 long Streets of the same Name, betwixt which *St. Thomas's Street* runs parallel with them towards the Bridge.

The other Gates are *St. Nicholas*, at the N. End of the Bridge, over which is the Tower of *St. Nicholas Church*, *Back street Gate*, and *Marsh Gate*, *St. Leonard's* and *St. Giles's Gate*, *St. John's Gate*, *Needless Gate*, *Pithay Gate*, and *Newgate*, the Prison both for Malefactors and Debtors; *Castle Gate*, where the Castle stood, leading to a very broad Street, called the old Market, which terminates at *Lawford's Gate*, the Entrance from the *Lond.* and *Gloucester Roads*. This City, which with the Suburbs lies compact, being almost as broad as long, is, according to a Survey made in 1736, 4 M. and a half in Circumference

rence on the *Gloucester* Side, and 2 M. and a half on the *Somerset* Side; which in the whole is 7 M. in Circumference. The Houses are close and pretty much crowded, especially towards the Bridge, and the Heart of the City, where many of them are five or six Stories high. The Ascent to *St. Michael's Hill*, is so steep, that near 100 Steps are laid at proper Places.

Of its Hospitals we shall mention only the chief. 1st, *Queen Elizabeth's*, which, before the Dissolution of the Abbey, was a Collegiate Church, called *Gaunt's*, from its Founder Sir *Henry Gaunt*, who entered himself a Recluse in it. 'Twas afterwards converted into an Hospital by *T. Carre*, a wealthy Citizen, who is supposed to have lived in that Reign, and to have named it after the Queen. In 1706 it was rebuilt by the Contribution of the Mayor, Aldermen, Mr. *Colston*, and other private Benefactors, and is large enough for 100 Boys; who are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Navigation, &c. and when qualified to go out, either by Age or Education, have Liberty to chuse a Master, either for Land or Sea Service, and 8 l. 8 s. given to put them Apprentice. Six of these Boys that are upon Mr. *Colston's* Establishment have 10 l.

2. The Hospital founded by *Edward Colston*, Esq. on *St. Austin's Back*, where 100 Boys are maintained for seven Years, and taught and apprenticed as those are at *Queen Elizabeth's*; for maintaining these Boys the Master is allowed 1000 l. a Year, for which Lands were purchased to perpetuate it.

3. Another which he founded on *St. Michael's Hill* in 1691, the Front and Sides whereof are faced with Free Stone, with 24 Apartments, for 12 poor Men and 12 poor Women; an Allowance of 3 s. a Week each, and 24 Sacks of Coals a Year: but the elder Brother has 6 s. a Week. The Governor has an Apartment and Garden, and handsome Allowance: here is also a neat Chapel, the Minister has 10 l. per Annum for reading Prayers every Day, except when they are read at *St. Michael's* Church, at which every Pensioner is to attend.

4. Another adjoining to *Merchant's Hall*, in *King-Street*, founded partly by *Edward Colston*, Esq. and partly by

by the Merchants, for 18 Men on account of the Merchants, and 12 Men and Women on account of Mr. *Colston*. The Pensioners have 2s. per Week, and the Merchants find them Coals.

5. A large School and dwelling-House in *Temple-street*, built and maintained by the said Mr. *Colston*, where 40 Boys are taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and clothed in short grey Coats, with Caps and Bands, the Parents finding other Necessaries.

6. *Foster's Hospital*, on *St. Michael's Hill*, for six Men and eight Women, whose Allowance is 2 s. per Week.

7. *St. Nicholas Alms House* in *King-street*, founded by Mr. *Daniel Adams*, where are 16 Rooms for 13 Women and three Men, with the weekly Allowance of 1 s. 10 d. each.

8. An Hospital in *Peter-street*, built by Alderman *Aldworth*, for eight Widows, but no Allowance.

9. *Merchant Taylors Hospital*, in *Merchant Street*, where 2 Men and 9 Women have each 2 s. 6 d. per Week, besides a Dinner and 1 s. a Piece once a Quarter.

10. *St. John's Hospital* in the old Market, where 12 Women are allowed 2 s. a Week each, besides a Sack of Coals and 1 s. a Piece at *Christmas*.

11. Another Hospital over against it, for 12 Men and 12 Women, who are allowed 2 s. 4 d. per Week, and Washing.

12. Alderman *Stephen's Hospital* in the same Street, for 12 Women, whose only Allowance is 1 s. 6 d. per Week.

13. Another on *Ratcliff Hill*, for 14 Men and Women, founded by Sir *William Penn*; some of the Poor here have an Allowance, others none.

14. An Hospital or Workhouse, built by the People called *Quakers*, near the *Narrow Weir*.

15. Dr. *White's Hospital* in *Temple-Street*, for 9 Men and three Women, at an Allowance of 2 s. 6 d. a Week each, and new Gowns once in three Years.

16. An Infirmary opened on *St. Peter's Day*, 1738, at the Mint, for Sick, Lame, and distressed Poor of this City, called *St. Peter's Hospital*; to which there have been very bountiful Subscriptions: The

The Guildhall for the Sessions and Affizes, and the Mayor and Sheriffs Courts are in *Broad-street*; and adjoining to it is a spacious lofty Room, called *St. George's Chapel*, where the Mayor and Sheriff are annually chose on the 15th Day of *September*. In the Front of the Guildhall is a Statue of *Ch. II.* At the upper End of *Corn-Street* is a large Council House lately rebuilt, where the Mayor and Aldermen meet every Day, except *Sundays*, to administer Justice; and below it is the

Tholsay, where are short Stone Pillars with broad Plates on them. They were erected by the Merchants for the Benefit of writing or counting Money. They used to meet here as the *London* Merchants do on their Exchange, but were so exposed to Weather and the Annoyance of Sleds and Coaches to and from the Key, &c. that in 1733 the Citizens obtained an Act of Parliament, and have in the same Street built a regular Exchange, with 4 Entrances into it, and Rooms for Shops over it, about two thirds as large as the *Royal Exchange* at *London*. The Buildings pulled down to make room for it cost the City 20000 *l.* The first Stone of it was laid by the Mayor the 10th of *March* 1749, with several Pieces of Gold and Silver Coin under it, and on it a *Latin* Inscription. This Structure, which is all of Free Stone, with 2 spacious Apartments at the Entrance, one for a Tavern, the other for a Coffee-House, is the compleatest of the Kind in *Europe*.

The Key here, which is upon the River *Froome*, is near half a M. in Length from its Bridge to its Conflux with the *Avon*, and the most commodious in *Engl.* for shipping and landing of Merchants Goods, having several Cranes on it for this Purpose; one of which, the Workmanship of Mr. *Padmore*, is not to be equalled in *Europe* for the extraordinary Dispatch with which it clears Ships. There is a large handsome Sun Dial on this Key, and a Draw-Bridge over the River *Froome*, which preserves the Communication between the Parts of the City on both Sides of that River, and is drawn up gratis by Officers paid by the City.

The stately high Cross at the upper End of *High-street*, was lately removed to the Middle of *College Green*; 'tis a fine Gothic Structure, with the Effigies of several Kings of *Engl.* round it. In *Wine-street* is a large Corn Market-house built of Free Stone, and a Guard-House adjoining to it, with Barracks for Soldiers.

Here are several public Conduits for supplying the City with Water.

The *Hot Well* is in the Parish of *Clifton*, about a M. from the City down the River, and is very much frequented, especially in *July* and *August*; its Waters being reckoned better than those of *Bath* for some Distempers, particularly the Diabetes. They are also of excellent Use in all scorbutic and inflammatory Cases, being impregnated, by the Lime-stone Quarries through which they run, with a soft alcalous Quality. They are not only drank on the Spot at the Pump-room, but every Morning cry'd in the Streets like Milk, and are observed to retain their Virtue longer than other medicinal Waters. Near the Well is a House built, with a fine Assembly Room. There are commodious Lodgings near the Well, but *College Green* is the chief Place of Residence for Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Rocks above the Well are the chief Place for picking up the *Bristol* Stones, not so well known in *Camden's* Time as in ours.

At *Jacob's Well* is a Theatre, where in the Summer, during the Recess of the Comedians from the Metropolis, Plays are acted almost every Night; and for the gay Part of the Citizens of both Sexes, there have been lately opened two Assembly Rooms; one a very handsome Building in the Way to the Hot Well, which is for the Summer; the other which is held every *Tuesday* in the Winter, at the old Theatre in *Stokes Croft*.

Bath, 12 M. from *Bristol*, 108 from *Lond.* was famous in the Time of the *Romans* for its medicinal Waters, called by *Ptolemy* ὕδατα θερμά, the hot Waters; by *Antoninus*, the Waters of the Sun; by the *Britons*, *Caer Eaden*, the City of Baths, and *Caer Ennant*, the City of Ointments; and by the *Saxons*, who took it from the

the Britons, *Akmancester*, or the City of *Valetudinarians*. Its Baths are named the *King's Bath*, the *Queen's Bath*, the *Cross Bath*, the *Hot Bath*, the *Cold Bath*, and *Lepers Bath*. They have Benches to sit on, Rings to hold by, and proper Guides for attending both Sexes. In the *King's Bath* is a Statue of King *Bladud*, whom Mr. *Camden* calls the Soothsayer, with an Inscription under it, importing that he discovered the Use of these Baths 300 Years before *Christ*. That this Place was of old a Resort of Cripples and diseased Persons, appears from the Crutches hung up at the several Baths, as the Thank-offerings of those who came hither Lame, and went away cured; but it is now more frequented by the Sound for their Pleasure, than by the Sick for their Health. At the *King's Bath* is a neat Pump-room, where the Company meet to drink the Water, which is conveyed to it almost boiling Hot by a Marble Pipe from the Bottom of the Springs. 'Tis admirably grateful to the Stomach, has a fine sulphureous steely Taste like that of the *German Spaw*, or *Pyrmont*, and strengthens the Bowels, by restoring the lost Tone, and renewing the vital Heat. In short, many are the Diseases which find a Remedy from it when properly applied, and used with a light Regimen, due Exercise, and good Hours; for if high Meats and strong Liquors are indulged, they will create Inflammatory Disorders. The Springs were doubtless separated from the common Springs by the *Romans*, and fenced in with a durable Wall.

The Water of the *Queen's Bath* is not so hot as that of the *King's*: here are also Pumps and Pumping-rooms, for pouring the hot Streams on any Part of the Body, which in many Cases is very salutary. In the S. W. Part of the Town are those called the *Hot Bath* and the *Cross Bath*, whose Waters rise near the Level of the Streets, and the overflowing of the *Cross Bath* forms another for *Lepers*, and People maintained by Charity. We cannot leave the *Cross Bath* without taking Notice of a handsome Monument erected in the Middle of it by the Earl of *Melfort*, then Secretary of State for *Scotland*

the Day after K. *James II.* met his Queen here. The Descent of the Holy Ghost attended by Angels, the Eucharist, the Pillar, and all the Ornaments are of fine Marble. The Monument is still entire, only some of the Inscriptions have been erased.

This Bath, which is most frequented by People of Quality, was covered by *James Ley*, Earl of *Marlborough*, and has a Gallery on one Side, where the Ladies and Gentlemen stand to converse with their Friends in the Bath; and on the other a Balcony for the Music, which plays all the Time they are bathing. The Guides of this Bath have observed that when the Wind blows strong from the W. they feel a cold Air arising from beneath, as they stand near the Springs; but if the Wind be at E. and the Morning close, with a gentle Rain, the *Cross Bath* is so hot as scarce to be endured; whereas the *King's Bath* and *Hot Bath* are both colder at that Time than usual. In other Winds, be the Weather what it will, this Bath is temperate. It is observed to fill in 15 or 16 Hours all the Year round, and 4 Hours bathing here is more tolerable than one and a half in the *Hot Bath* or *King's Bath*, where the hot Spring is sometimes scarce sufferable. In this *Cross Bath* and no other the Guides have observed a certain black Fly in the hot Weather winged like a Lady Cow, but somewhat bigger, which they say shoots into the Water, and sometimes bites. It lives under the Water, and is supposed to come up with the Springs. Within these few Years also a cold Bath has been erected by Contribution, at a Spring beyond the Bridge.

The two Seasons here are Spring and Autumn, the Spring begins with *April*, and ends with *June*; the Autumn with *September*, and lasts till *December*; and some who drink the Water purely for their Health, remain here all the Winter. In the Spring Season it is much frequented for the Sake of Health, and in the Fall for Pleasure; when at least two thirds of the gay World drink the Waters merely for a Pretence to mix with the Company at the Pump-room, and to give a Colour for coming to an Infirmary for Pleasure.

As this City lies in a Valley surrounded with an amphitheatrical Circle of Hills, the Heat of the Waters and their milky detergent Quality are ascribed to a Mixture and Fermentation of two different Waters, distilling from *Carlton Down* and *Landsdown*, two of those Hills, of which the former has Springs that are sulphurous or bituminous, mixed with Nitre, and the latter such as are tinctured with Iron Ore : besides, the adjacent Country abounds with Mines of Coal, which all Naturalists agree is sulphurous and bituminous.

This City has a Bridge over the River *Avon*, which washes it on the S. and W. Side, and is lately, by Means of six Locks, made navigable to *Bristol*. Its Walls, though slight, are almost entire, and supposed to have been the Work of the *Romans* ; the upper Part seems to have been repaired with the Ruins of *Roman* Buildings. The small Compass of Ground which these Walls inclose is in the Form of a Pentagon, with four Gates, besides a Postern. Great Additions have been made to the Buildings of this City within these few Years. Without the Walls is a stately Square erected with a fine Chapel, and in the Center of the Quadrangle an Obelisk 70 Feet high.

The Stone of which the Houses here are built is for the most Part dug out of the Quarries upon *Carlton Down*, and brought from thence down a long steep Hill by a curious Machine, the Invention of *Ralph Allen*, Esq. by which means it is brought at a trifling Expence. These Machines and the Manner of conveying Stone from the Quarries to the River are well worth Observation.

The Grove near the Abbey Church is now called *Orange Square*, in Compliment to the Prince of *Orange*, and a Monumental Stone erected with an Inscription, importing that his Health was restored by drinking those Waters.

Over the Market H. is the Town Hall, a grand Stone Building, erected on 20 Pillars, at the upper End of which are the Pictures of the late Prince and Princess of *Wales*, being their Present to the Corporation ; and round the said Hall hang the Pictures of all the Members

of the Corporation, drawn at the Expence of the late General *Wade*, then one of the Representatives. Here are also the Effigies of the *British King Coel*, who is said to have given the City its first Charter; and of *Edgar a Saxon King*, who was crowned here Anno 973. Here is a general Hospital or Infirmary for the Reception of the sick and lame Poor from all Parts of the Kingdom; the first Stone of which was laid the 6th of *July 1738*. 'Tis a noble Building, being 100 Feet in Front, and 90 deep, and capable of receiving 150 Patients.

On the 10th of *March 1739-40*, the first Stone of another new Square was laid in the Gardens adjoining to the South Side of the City by the *Avon*, and when finished answerable to the grand Design, will probably exceed any thing of that Kind in *Europe*.

St. Peter's Cathedral, which was the Abbey Church, is supposed to be built on the Spot where stood the *Roman Temple of Minerva*, the Patroness of Baths; 'tis a lofty venerable Pile. The principal Front, which is at the W. End, is beautified with the Figures of Angels ascending and descending.

Hard by the *Crofs Bath* is *St. John's Hospital*, founded by *Fitz Joceline*, a Bishop of this See.

Wells, 16 M. from *Bath*, 15 from *Bristol*, 120 from *Lond.* is a small but neat City, at the Bottom of *Mendip Hills*; it has its present Name from the Wells dug in all Parts of it. The Buildings are remarkably good. The Front of this Cathedral is greatly admired by Strangers for its excellent Imagery and carved Stone Work; though the Taste is a little too Gothic to please the Critics in Sculpture. The Cloysters adjoining to it are very large and spacious. The Chapter House is a Rotund, supported by a Pillar in the Center; and the Window in the Front, curiously painted. The Vicars Dwellings in the Close are very pretty, but their Hall is turned into a Music Room, where are frequent Concerts. There is a Charity School here for 20 Boys and 20 Girls. The eldest Vicar teaches the Boys to sing. The Town Hall stands over Bishop *Bubbewith's Hospital*, which maintains 30 poor Men and Women. There is another founded

founded by Bp. *Still* for Women. Mr. *Bricks* built an Alms House for four poor Men ; Mr. *Llewelin* another for Women. *Archibald Harper*, a Stocking Man, built another Hospital here, and endowed it with 500 *l.* to maintain 4 poor Woolcombers. Mr. *Andrews*, a Mercer, gave an Alms House for 4 poor Women.

The Bp's. Palace is one of the handsomest in the K. On the S. Side it looks like a Castle, being fortified by *Ralph de Salopia*, in the Reign of *Ed. I.* with Walls and a Moat ; and near it is St. *Andrew's Well*, one of the finest Springs in *Engl.* The Deanry is also a fine House, and here are also good Houses for the Prebendaries ; the Streets are broad, and the Houses about 600. Some Bone Lace is made here, but the Poor are mostly employed in knitting of Hose. St. *Cuthbert's* Parish is 7 M. long and four broad, and contains several Hamlets. In the Middle of the Town was the old Market Place, called the *Cross*, and near it is another Market House lately built, which is also the Town House, where the Corporation meet, and where the Judges hold their Affizes. The Town itself has a little River, called the *Welve*, running at the Back of it.

Bridgewater, 143 M. from *Lond.* is one of the most considerable T. in the Shire, as it is a Port, a Parliament-Bor. and a Thoroughfare. The Castle was built by *W. de Briwere*, who also founded St. *John's* Hospital. The Key called the *Haven* was made first by him, after which he began building the Stone Bridge over the *Parret*, which was finished by *Thomas Trivet*, a *Cornish* Man. After finishing these Buildings, the Town began to flourish. When the Duke of *Monmouth* came here in 1685, he resided at the Castle, was here proclaimed King, and touched for the Evil with as much Effect as any of his Ancestors. The River *Parret* is navigable to the *Thane*, and from thence to *Taunton*. The Tide runs strong 10 M. above *Bridgewater*. On a Spring the Head of the Tide, or, as it is here called the Boar, comes in foaming and roaring so furiously, that it would do Mischief, if the Sailors and Boatmen, who hear it coming a good Way off, were not on their Guard. The Reason of this Boar is

ascribed to the heightning and shoaling of the River *; the Town stands 12 M. from the *Start Point*, where the River discharges itself into the *Bristol Channel*, and a Spring Tide rises 22 F. at the Key. This River abounds with Salmon, Roach, Dace, Jack, Eels, and Elvers †. Ships of 200 Tons may come up to the Key. This Convenience for Navigation causes a good Coast Trade to *Bristol*, and all down the *Severn*, to *Wales* for Coals, and to *Cornwall* for Slates : the Receipt of the Customs amount to 3000 *l.* a Year, clear of Salaries, Incidents, &c. Its foreign Trade is chiefly *Portugal* and *Newfoundland*, and sometimes up the *Streights*. Here is a good Market, which abounds with Provisions of all Kinds, and furnishes Corn for Exportation : it has been famous for the Woolen Manufactory, but now chiefly for Leather. The Freemen are free of all the Ports of *Engl.* but *Lond.* and of *Ireland* except *Dublin*. The Town stands on a small Ascent, for the most Part on a Gravelly Soil. There is a spacious Town Hall and high Cross, plain but in good Repair, and over it a Cistern, to which Water is conveyed from a Brook by an Engine fixed in that formerly called the Queen's Mill, and from this Cistern it is carried into most of the Streets. The Church is large but plain, and its Spire the third loftiest in *Engl.* Here is also a large Free School built of Free Stone, and under it are Lodgings for the Poor of the Parish ; and there is a very neat Alms-House built by Mayor *Ingram*. This Town is famous for the Birth of Admiral *Blake*. The Country betwixt this Place and the Sea, and Northward upon the Coast, lies low, and is employed for Pasture. The Road, called the lower Way from hence to *Bristol*, is not always passable, being subject to dangerous Inundations.

Minehead, 23 M. from *Bridgewater*, 167 from *Lond.* is an ancient Borough Town on the *Bristol Channel* near

* *Philosopb. Transact.* See *Lowthorp's Abridgem.* vol. II. p. 226.

† Elvers are a sort of small Eel, which, at certain Times of the Year, swim upon the Surface of the Water, in great Numbers. These they skim up in small Nets, and, by a peculiar way of dressing, make into little Cakes, and so sent them up. A Dish, seldom to be met with out of this County !

Dunster Castle, much frequented by Passengers to and from *Ireland*. Here have been several useful, tho' expensive, Improvements made in the Key, Pier, and Beach, which are of very great Emolument to the Inhabitants. The Town is well built, and situate on the Declivity of a Hill. The Pier is capable of receiving Ships of the largest Burthen. The Custom-House joins to the Pier.

Taunton, 148 M. from *Lond.* on the River *Tone*, one of the biggest Boroughs in *Engl.* delightfully seated, and very populous; a Place of great Note for Manufactures of Serges, Duroys, Sagathees, &c. The River *Tone* is made navigable hither. There is also a Bridge over the *Tone* of six Arches. The Streets are spacious, and kept clean. *St. Mary Magdalen's* Church is a spacious Edifice, with a lofty Tower and stately Pinacles, adorned with carv'd Work. *Grey's* Hospital is a large brick Building, for the Support of six Men and ten Women at 2s. a Week; here is also a well-endowed Grammar School. The Country for about 30 M. is called the Vale of *Taunton*, and commonly called *Taunton-Dean*, a very pleasant fruitful Country. Where the *Parret* mixes with the *Tone*, a little Island is formed called *Athelney*, said to be the Hiding-place of the Saxon King *Alfred*.

Ilchester or *Ivelchester*, 125 M. from *Lond.* so called because it once had a Castle, and situated on the River *Iwil*, over which is a Bridge. 'Tis noted for being the Birth Place of *Friar Bacon*.

Milbourn Port, 2 M. from *Sherborne*, 115 from *Lond.* is so very antient a Borough, as to be mentioned in *Domesday* Book, but has nothing remarkable.

Glastonbury, 5 M. from *Wells*, 121 from *Lond.* is in a Spot almost encompassed with Rivers. The Soil is fertile, and adapted to the Growth of Apples. The Abbey is said to have been founded about 30 Years after the Death of *Christ*, by *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, who, as well as his immediate Successors, lived in a Hutt made of Earth, and covered with Boughs. But however that be, there are authentic Accounts of a Settlement of Christian Monks at this Place in the beginning of the 5th Century. The Church is said to have been built by

the *W. Saxon King Ina*, who loaded it with immense Revenue.

The *Torr*, so called from the Tower that stands on it, is a Hill that rises like a Pyramid to a great Height, and is a Land Mark to Seamen, it being higher Ground than any within 10 M. of the Place, and the Ascent extreamly difficult. The Abbey was one of the richest and most magnificent in the World, as is evident from its Ruins: Many of the *Saxon Kings* were interred in it. The Walls that still remain, are overgrown with Ivy, and the Aspect of the whole is venerable. The Kitchen belonging to the Abbey is still entire; built of Stone, without the Addition of any Thing combustible.

Most Persons have read or heard of the Hawthorn, said to blossom on Christmas Day. That there was a Hawthorn in the Church Yard, and that it was of a particular Kind, and blossomed earlier than common, is true; but that it was at Christmas is false. A mineral Water was discovered here a few Years since; it arises from several united Streams, impregnated with Minerals of very different Natures. The *Blood* or *Chalice-well* is situated on the Declivity of a Hill, and has 2 Sources. Something higher on the Side of the same Hill is another Spring, equal in its mineral Properties to the Waters of the *Chalice-well*; and farther to the Southward arises another Stream, the Water of which, from its uncommon Softness, seems to be impregnated with Lime or Chalk Stone. These, all joining at the Foot of the Hill, form one Stream, and are the Waters drank at this Place.

Wellington on the River *Thone*, 151 M. from *Lond.* has a large Church in the Road from *Taunton* to *Exeter*.

Dulverton, 168 M. from *Lond.* stands in the Road from *Lond.* to *Truro*, on a hilly Moor, with a Stone ridge over a Branch of the River *Ex.* 'Tis a pretty Town with a good Market, and in the Neighbourhood are Mines of Lead.

Langport, 130 Miles from *London*, a well frequented Town on the *Parret*, between *Bridgewater* and *Crew-kern*.

Dunster,

Dunster, 2 M. from *Minehead*, 164 from *Lond.* is an ancient Town on the Shore of the *Severn* Sea, encompassed on all Sides, except that towards the Sea, with Hills. The Castle has two Wings and three Towers, and has a fine Prospect of a Vale 2 M. long, bounded by the *Severn*: The Fortifications are in a ruinous Condition. It was given, by *William the Conqueror*, to *William de Mohun*; but, in Process of Time, was sold to the Lady *Elizabeth Lutterell*, Daughter of *Hugh Courtenai*, E. of *Devonshire*, and Widow of Sir *Andrew Lutterell*, Kt. in whose Family it still continues.

Watchet, 153 M. from *London* is an ancient Sea-Port on the same Coast, having a Pier built by Sir *William Windham*. The Inhabitants extract a great Quantity of alkaline Salt from the Ashes of Sea Weed, and sell it to the Glass Manufacturers at *Bristol*.

Yeovil, 124 M. from *Lond.* sometimes called *Ivil* from a River of that Name, a Branch of the *Parret* betwixt *Crewkern* and *Sherborn*. It is a Thoroughfare on the W. Post Road to the Land's End. The Streets are narrow, and, for the most Part, mean; but the Church is large, and has a good Ring of Bells.

At *Camalet* and *Chesterton* near *Somerton* are the Remains of a Roman Camp, and Abundance of Coins and other Antiquities are often dug up here.

Somerton stands on a Branch of the River *Parret*, 129 M. from *Lond.* in the Midway between *Wells* and *Crewkern*. This Town gave Name to the County; it is a Post Town, and very healthy, though the Moors are so near it. The chief Support of it are its Market, and Fairs for Cattle, which are fed on a Moor about a M. off, where are 20,000 Acres of good grazing Land, on which all the Inhabitants have a Right of commoning.

Axbridge, 130 M. from *Lond.* a Borough under *Mendip* Hills, takes its Name from the River *Axe*, by which 'tis watered, about 7 M. from its Mouth. The Church is a large Building, whose Tower has two antique Statues, one on the E. another on the W. Here is an Almshouse well endowed; the Town is small, but very neat.

Cheddar,

Cheddar, which is the next Parish, is famed for the finest Cheese in the World, except the *Parmesan*, and is 23 M. in Compass, abounding with Pasture. 'Tis common here for three or four Dairies to join their Milk, to make one great Cheese of 100 or 150 lb. Weight, which they sell on the Spot for Sixpence a Pound. There are also such great Plantations of Apples in this Parish, that 3000 Hogsheads of Cyder have been made here in one Season; and 30 or 40 Horseloads sent weekly to *Shepton Mallet*. It has a large handsome Church, with a neat Tower, painted Windows, and a good Ring of Bells.

Above this Town there is a Chasm of a M. long, between a Cliff and a tremendous Rock, 2 or 300 Feet high, with Hollows equally awful and surprizing, which is in the Road to *Bristol*. Out of these Hills a Stream springs so rapid, that it soon forms a little River, which drives 12 Mills within a Mile of its Head, and after many Meanders falls into the River *Axe*.

Wrinton, a pretty Town among the *Mendip Hills*, which had the Honour to give Birth to that great Philosopher Mr. *John Locke*. It is 6 M. from *Axbridge*.

The *Lapis Calaminaris* is dug and prepared near this Town. Here is a handsome Church with a high Tower, adorned with four Pinacles.

Ilminster, 9 M. from *Taunton*, 138 from *Lond.* is a Parish 5 M. in Length, very considerable for the woollen Manufacture.

Chard, 4 M. from *Ilminster*, is a Post Town, situated on a Descent, with several Streams running through it, which keep it clean; it consists of four Streets, which terminate near the Market-Place. The woollen Manufacture is the principal Support of the Inhabitants.

Keynsham, 112 M. from *Lond.* is a Thoroughfare in the lower Road between *Bath* and *Bristol*. It has a fine large Church, a Stone Bridge of 15 Arches over the *Avon* into *Gloucestershire*, and another Bridge over the River *Chew*. In the Neighbourhood is a Quarry, where Stones are frequently found of a Serpentine Form, but

gene-

generally without the Representation of the Head. Here is a Charity-School for 20 Boys.

Bristleton, betwixt *Keynsham* and *Bristol*, has Mines of Coal like those of *Newcastle*, covered with a hard Crust, called *Wark*, resembling in Shape a Fern Leaf; it will split like black Slate, but is much more brittle.

Bruton, 93 M. from *Lond.* in the Road to *Bridgewater*, stands on the River *Brew*, over which it has a Stone Bridge; it has a fine Church, a good Free School, a stately Alms House, and drives a great Trade in Serge and Stockings: In the Church are many remarkable Tombs. Over the Market House is a spacious Hall for holding Sessions, &c.

Castle-Carey, 3 M. from *Bruton*, is a small Town of no other Note, than for its mineral Waters, which, according to *Guidot*, are much like those of *Epsom*.

Shepton-Mallet, 2 M. from *Wells*, is a large Town, has about 1200 Houses, the Residence of many considerable Clothiers. The Streets are narrow, steep, very irregular and uneven; but well watered with Rivulets, convenient for the Clothworkers.

North Pitherton, between *Bridgewater* and *Taunton*, is a large Parish, 7 M. long, carries on a Manufactory of Serge, has a handsome Church with an Organ, a fine lofty Tower, and a good Ring of Bells.

Mendip Hills stretch out a great Way in Length and Breadth, and are the most famous in *Britain* both for Lead and Coals.

Bishop's Chew, called also *Chew magna*, is one of the largest Parishes in the County, and the Houses, even of the poorer Sort of People, remarkably neat, and generally accommodated with little Gardens. In this Parish is *Bow Ditch*, so called from its circular Form: It was a large Camp on a Hill trebly fortified, from whence there is a Prospect of the Islands called *Flatholm*, and *Steeptholm*, in the *Bristol Channel*.

Frome Selwood, 10 M. from *Bath*, has a long handsome Church, with a noble Organ, and a fine Ring of Bells. Though the Town is longer than some Cities, yet it has one Church only. A new Alms House was lately

lately built at the Expence of the Town, in the room of the old one near the Bridge, which consists of 2 Wings with a Chapel. The Woolen Manufacture is reckoned more considerable here than in any Part of *Engl.* and more Wire Cards are made here than in any other T. in *Britain*.

Antiquities of Somersetshire.

Montacute-Priory, of which considerable Ruins still remain, was founded by *William E. of Moreton*.

Stoke-Courci Castle, was the Head of the Barony of *Robert and William de Courci*, Sewers to the Empress *Maud*, and *Hen. II.* In Process of Time, it descended to *Eleanor* Wife of *Hen. Piercy, E. of Northumberland*. In the 35th Year of the Reign of *Hen. VI.* it was surpris'd and burnt by Lord *Bonville*, and has ever since lain in Ruins, but continued in the Possession of the *Piercy* Family.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Prior Park near *Bath*, the Seat of *Ralph Allen, Esq.* *Clevedon Court*, *Kenton St. George*, and *Ken Court*, are 3 elegant Structures. The former belonging to the *E. of Bristol*, and the 2 latter to *Earl Poulet*.

The Bishop's Palace at *Bristol*.

The Palaces of *Wells* and *Barnwell*, belonging to the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Lord *Hawley*, at *Buckland*, 5 M. from *Taunton*.

Burton-Court, 11 M. from *Somerton*, Sir *William Pynsent*, Bart.

Canington, 2 M. from *Bridgetwater*, Lord *Clifford* of *Chudleigh*.

Brymton, Sir *Philip Sydenham's*.

Orchard Portman, *Hen. Portman's Esq.*

Marston Bigot, near *Froome*, Earl of *Corke*.

Witham Friery, near the same Place, *E. of Egremont*.

Farley-Castle, near *Philip's Norton*, was many Years in the Possession of the Family of *Montford*, then called *Farley Montford*; but, in the Reign of *R. II.* was sold to Sir *Rob. Hungerford*; and at present belongs to Mr. *Houlston*.

Nunge-Castle was for many Ages the Seat of *Delamare*; but, in the Time of *Rich. II.* passed, by Means of an

an Heirefs, into the Family of *Paulet*, Ancestor to the present Duke of *Bolton*, and, in Process of Time, came into the Possession of *William Whitchurch*, Esq.

W I L T S H I R E

IS bounded by *Somersetshire* and Part of *Gloucestershire* on the W. by *Berkshire* and *Hampshire* on the E. by *Gloucestershire* on the N. and by *Dorsetshire* and Part of *Hampshire* on the S. It is about 44 M. in Length, 40 in Breadth, and 140 in Circumference; containing 29 Hundreds, 23 Market Towns, and 304 Parishes.

The Northern Part, called *North Wiltshire*, is watered with clear Streams, and interspersed with small Hills which afford a delightful Prospect. The Soil of the Valleys is very fruitful, but that of the Hills chalky, and in some Places barren. Prodigious Flocks of Sheep are however fed on the Downs, and present the Spectator with one of the most charming Prospects imaginable.

Its chief Rivers are the *Isis*, *Kennet*, *Upper and Lower Avon*, *Willey*, *Bourne*, and *Nadder*.

Salisbury, or *New Sarum*, 17 M. from *Andover*, and 84 from *Lond.* is an Episcopal See, and a large well-built pleasant City, near which 4 of the abovementioned Rivers join their Streams, and flow through the Streets. The Cathedral is considered as the most elegant and regular in the Kingdom. 'Tis built in Form of a Lantern, with its Spire in the Center, and only Buttresses and Glass Windows on the Outside, without any Wall. The cross Isle is very beautiful and lightsome; the Doors and Chapels equal the Number of Months in a Year, the Windows the Days, and the Pillars and Pillasters the Hours. The latter are of fusible Marble, an ancient Art now little known, if not entirely forgotten. The Outside is truly magnificent, but the Inside does not equal it, the Painting being but indifferent; the Carving, what little there is of it, is elegantly performed.

There are three other Churches besides the Cathedral. The Market Place, in which is a fine Town House, is a Square so spacious that three or four Battalions of

Foot

Foot may be mustered without being crowded. There are some remarkable Monuments in the Cathedral and other Places, that cannot fail of entertaining the curious.

Old Sarum, from the Ruins whereof arose the *New*, is about 1 M. from it to the N. and is as antient as the old *Britons*. The Ruins have something of an august Aspect, and the Place, though consisting of only 1 or 2 Houses, is represented in Parliament by as many Members as the City of *York*.

Wilton, 3 M. from *Salisbury*, is situate near the Conflux of the *Nadder* with the *Willey*; from whence it had its Name. It was once the Shire Town, with 12 Churches; now a small Place.

Downton, pleasantly situated on the River *Avon*; an ancient Borough 84 M. from *Lond*.

Hindon, 90 M. from *Lond*. another small Borough on the Borders of *Dorsetshire*.

Heytesbury, is situated near the W. Borders of the County, on the River *Willey*. Here is a Collegiate Church and a Free School.

Westbury, 4 M. from *Trowbridge*, a small Borough Town in an open County adjoining to *Salisbury Plain*, has a good Church, a Peculiar to that of *Salisbury*.

Calne, 12 M. from *Marlborough*, stands on a little River; is a small but populous well-built Town: remarkable for a Synod held here, Anno 977, about the Celibacy of the Clergy.

Devizes, 89 M. from *Lond*. said to have been inhabited by the *Romans*, because on *Round Way Hill*, which overlooks the Town, there is a Square Camp with a single Trench, where *Roman* Coins are frequently found. It is a Town of large Trade, and has several flourishing Manufactures of Woolen Cloth. The Town is not so well supplied with Water as it might, if the Water from the fine Spring at the Foot of *Round Way Hill* was properly conveyed to it. The Buildings are old but good, and make an elegant Appearance.

Chippenham, commonly called *Chipnam*, on the River *Avon*, is a large populous well-built Town, 6 M. from *Calne*,

Calne, 94 from *Lond.* has a good Bridge consisting of 16 Arches. The Church is magnificent, having on the Walls and Windows the Arms of the *Hungerfords*, who, if they did not erect it, as some think, are supposed to have beautified it, when, by Licence from *Hen. VI.* they built a Chapel.

Malmfbury, 90 M. from *Lond.* stands on a Hill, with no less than 6 Bridges over the River *Avon*. It formerly had Walls, and a large strong Castle, which has been long since rased. It is a neat Town, and carries on a considerable Trade in the Woolen Manufacture. This Place was formerly famous for its Abbey, great Part of which still remains. It was at first only an Hermitage, where *Maildulpbus* a famous Hermit resided, and from whom the Town took its Name. After residing in this Solitude some Years, he found Means to change his Hermitage into a Monastery, and was himself the first Abbot.

Cricklade, 10 M. from *Malmfbury*, and 81 from *Lond.* was antiently a Town of great Note, situated at the Influx of the Rivulets *Churn* and *Rey* into the *Isis*.

Great Bedwin, formerly a City, and the Metropolis of *Cissa*, Viceroy of *Wiltshire* and *Berkshire* in the Time of the Saxons, is 72 M. from *Lond.* The Church, which is a spacious Fabric, is built of Flints with a Cement almost as hard as the Stone, in the Form of a Cross; and has a lofty Tower in the Center. It has several ancient Monuments, particularly that to the Memory of Sir *John Seymour*, Father to the Protector.

Luggershall, 68 M. from *Lond.* is a Borough by Prescription, though only a small Hamlet Town. It is situated in a delightful Country, which was the Residence of several Kings.

Wotton Bassett, 8 M. from *Malmfbury*, and 78 from *Lond.* is a Borough both by Charter and Prescription, but affords nothing remarkable.

Marlborough, 75 M. from *Lond.* so called from the chalky Soil in which it is situated, is prettily built, but consists chiefly of one large straight Street, with Piazza's all along one Side of it. It has 2 Parish Churches and several commodious Inns, being the grand Thorough-

fair

fair from *Lond.* to *Bath* and *Bristol.* To the S. are some Ruins of a Priory, particularly the Gatehouse. The E. of *Northumberland's* Seat here was the Site of the *Roman* Castrum; they have discovered the Foundations, and several *Roman* Coins; and towards the River, without the Garden Walls, one Angle of it manifestly remains. The Road going over the Ditch cuts it off from the present Castle; the Ditch is still in some Parts 20 F. wide. The Mount at the W. End of the Town was the *Keep*, or main Guard of the Castle, and is now a pretty spiral Walk, on the Top of which is an elegant Summer House, from whence there is a fine View of the Town and Country.

Trowbridge, 99 M. from *Lond.* in the W. Part of the County, has a good Stone Bridge over the River *Were*. *Bradford*, 4 M. from *Trowbridge*, has a Bridge over that called *Lower Avon*, which rises in N. *Wiltshire*, crosses the *Fossway*, and runs by *Malmsbury*, *Chippenham*, and this Town.

Betwixt this Place and *Bath* lies *Holt*, a Village very famous by its mineral Waters, and resorted to for the Cure of the Scurvy and other scrophulous Distempers. This medicinal Spring was first discovered in 1718.

Cosham, 3 M. from *Chippenham*, and 9 from *Bath*, stands in a dry stony Soil, not very fertile, but is a most pleasant Village; and, if we may credit the Countenances of the Living, and the Monuments of their Dead in the Church-yard, it is the Seat of Health and long Life. *Ethelred*, one of our *Saxon* Kings had a Palace, and kept his Court here. Since the Restoration, Lady *Hungerford* built here an Alms House and a Free School.

Lavington, called formerly *Market Lavington*, is situated in a very pleasant Country, 7 M. from the *Devizes*. Here are 2 Alms Houses and a Free School founded and liberally endowed.

Maiden Bradley is a Village on the Borders of *Somersetshire*, where there was formerly a Priory for Canons, but at present noted for the D. of *Somerset's* Seat.

Mere, 103 M. from *Lond.* in an Angle of this County, bordering upon *Somersetshire* and *Dorsetshire*, is esteemed as the principal Staple for Wool.

Warminster, 100 M. from *London*, through which the *River Deverel* runs, is a very antient Town, and has a considerable Trade. On the Hills to the eastward of the Town are two ancient Camps, one called *Battlebury*, supposed from its double Works to be *Danish*; the other *Scratchbury*, a square Fortification, and has only a single Trench.

A little to the W. of this Town is *Clay Hill*, remarkable for its Height, which renders it conspicuous for many M. round; and for a Hillock on the Top, which, at a Distance, appears like the Crown of a Man's Hat. The Downs on the S. N. and E. Sides of *Warminster*, generally called *Salisbury Plains*, extend into *Dorsetshire*, and *Hampshire*; they feed innumerable Flocks of Sheep, though great Part has lately been cultivated and rendered arable.

The first remarkable Place on the *Dorsetshire* Side of these Plains is *Wardour*, or *Warder Castle*, where the *Lady Arundel*, being attacked with 1300 Men of the Parliament Army, defended herself bravely for a Week with only 25 Men, and at last surrendered upon honourable Terms.

2. *Clarendon Park*, on the E. Side of *Salisbury Plain*, is large and beautiful, and most commodious for keeping and breeding Deer. There are 20 Groves in this Park, each of them a M. in Compass. About half a M. from it is a remarkable *Roman Camp*, being a circular Fortification, and situated on a dry chalky Hill.

3. *Stone-Heng*, about 6 M. N. of *Salisbury*, is reckoned one of the Wonders of this Island. The learned have taken great Pains about this remarkable Piece of Antiquity, which fills the Beholder with Astonishment, and has attracted, by its extravagant Grandeur, the Admiration of all Ages. Antiquaries have been greatly divided in their Opinions with regard to this famous antique Structure: at present they seem to acquiesce in the Opinion of the learned Dr. *Stukely*, that it was one of the grand Temples of the *British Druids*.

The Stones which compose this Building are natural, not factitious, as some have suspected; and must, not-

with-

withstanding their enormous Weight, have been brought 15 or 16 M. namely, from the *Grey-Wethers*, near *Aubery* on *Marlborough Downs*, all the larger Stones, the Altar only excepted, being of that Kind.

This stupendous Work is situated near the Summit of a Hill : the Appearance even at the Distance of half a M. is awful ; but as you advance up the Avenue on the N. E. Side, the Greatness of its Center fills the Eye in an astonishing Manner. It is inclosed in a circular Ditch, which having passed, you ascend 35 Yards before you come to the Work, on entering which you are affected in a Manner impossible to be described, by the yawning Ruins that surround you. The Stones of which this ancient Temple is composed are of amazing Magnitude : One of them, though not the largest, which is fallen down and broke, weighs above 40 Tons. As you advance farther, the dark Part of the ponderous Imposts over your Head, the Chasms of Sky between the Jambs of the Cell, the odd Construction of the whole, and the Greatness of every Part, surprize. If you look upon the perfect Part, you fancy entire Quarries mounted up into the Air ; if upon the rude Havock below, you see, as it were, the Bowels of a Mountain turned inside out.

Stone-henge consists of two Circles and two Ovals respectively concentrick ; the outer Circle being 108 Feet in Diameter. The Intention of the Founders seems to have been this. The whole Circle was to consist of 100 upright Stones, each Stone to be four Cubits broad, and each Interval two Cubits. Of the outer Circle, which in its Perfection consisted of 60 Stones, and 30 Imposts, there are 17 Uprights left standing, 11 of which are contiguous by the grand Entrance, and have five Imposts upon them. The lesser Circle, which never had any Imposts, is somewhat more than 8 Feet from the Inside of the outward one, and consisted of 40 lesser Stones, forming, with the outward Circle, a Kind of circular Portico. There are only 19 of the forty left, but 11 of them are standing *in situ*, 5 in 1 Place contiguous, 3 in another, 2 in another. The Walk between

between these two Circles, which is 300 Feet in Circumference, is equally grand and delightful. The Adytum or Cell, into which none but the upper Order of *Druids* entered, is composed of certain Compages of Stones, or Trilithons consisting of two upright Stones and an Impost at Top; there are evidently 5 of these remaining, 3 of which are intire, two are ruined in some measure, but the Stones remain *in situ*. The Stones that compose it are really stupendous; their Height, Breadth, and Thickness are enormous; and to see so many of them placed together in a nice and critical Figure with Exactness; to consider, as it were, not a Pillar of one Stone, but a whole Wall, a Side, and End of a Temple, of one Stone; to view them curiously, creates such a Motion in the Mind, as Words cannot express. The Stones, which form the two Ovals; rise in Height, as they approach nearer the upper End of the Adytum.

With regard to the Altar, it is laid, towards the upper End of the Adytum, at present flat on the Ground, and squeezed into it, as it were, by the Weight of the Ruins upon it. It is a Kind of blue coarse Marble, like that of *Derbyshire*; two Cubits three Palms in Breadth, 10 Cubits in Length, and one Cubit, or 20 Inches in Thickness. The Number of Stones now remaining of this famous Temple is 140.

Near this stupendous Work of Antiquity, are a great Number of Elevations something resembling the Form of a Bell, called Barrows; these are sepulchral Tumuli, or Graves wherein the ancient *Britons* deposited the Ashes of their dead.

Ambersbury, 80 M. from *Lond.* is a Place of great Antiquity. Here was once a famous Nunnery of *Benedictines*; *Eleanor*, Queen to *H. III.* retired, died and was buried here; as were also *Aurelius* and several other *British* Princes. The Place is at present remarkable for a small Fish taken in the River, called a Loach, which the Company who resort hither, put into a Glass of Sack, and swallow alive.

Wamsdyke is a prodigious Trench, thrown up for many M. in Length, about the Middle of this County; but when

when or for what Reason it was dug, is not agreed upon by Authors.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Palace of the Bishop of Salisbury in that City, Arlington House, six Miles from Salisbury.

Marlborough House, near Marlborough, Earl of Northumberland's.

Wilton House, Earl of Pembroke's, near Salisbury.

Ramsbury-place, four Miles from Marlborough, Mr. Jones's.

Eddington, Duke of Bolton's, 3 M. from Westbury.

Damerham, Duke of Newcastle's, near Mere.

Charleton, Earl of Suffolk's, six Miles from the Devizes.

Longleat, Lord Weymouth's, 5 M. from Warminster.

Lediard-Tregose, near Wootton Bassett, Lord Bolingbroke's.

Wardour Castle, 11 M. from Salisbury, it belongs to the Lord Arundel of Wardour, mentioned above, p. 45.

Wolf Hall, Mr. Seymour's, near Luggershal.

Bowden Park, 5 M. from the Devizes,

Brumham House, 3 M. from the Devizes.

Chute-lodge, 11 M. from Marlborough.

King's and Queen's Manor, both in Clarendon Park, 2 M. from Salisbury.

Tottenham Park, 5 M. from Marlborough, a fine Seat of Lord Bruce, the building of which was directed by the late Earl of Burlington.

HAMPSHIRE

IS bounded on the W. by *Dorsetshire* and *Wiltshire*; on the N. by *Berkshire*; on the E. by *Surrey* and *Suffex*; and on the S. by the *English Channel*. According to *Templeman's Survey* it is 64 M. in Length, from N. to S. and 36 in Breadth from E. to W. is above 150 M. in Circumference, contains 39 Hundreds, one City, 18 Market Towns, and 253 Parishes. The Soil of *Hampshire* is various as to its Fertility, the hilly Parts being barren

barren like other Downs, and fit only for Sheep; but the lower Grounds are very fruitful both in Corn and Pasture. No County in *Engl.* exceeds this for good Bacon, and fine Woods, in which there still remains an immense Quantity of excellent Timber, notwithstanding the prodigious Consumption that has been made of it since the Revolution, in building and repairing Ships, both for the Navy and Merchants Service.

The chief Rivers are the *Avon*, the *Anton*, the *Alre*, the *Test* or *Tese*, the *Stowre* and the *Itchen*.

Winchester, or *Winton*, 67 M. from *London*. is the Metropolis of this County; it stands on the River *Itching*, in a Vale, where another small River joins it. This City lies in a Bottom, like an Amphitheatre, surrounded with Chalk Hills, and is of great Antiquity. It was very famous in the Time of the *Romans*, when, according to *Cujacius*, there were Looms here for weaving Cloths for the Emperors and their Armies. On *St. Catharine's* Hill, near the City, is a Camp; and on the Side of the *W. Gate*, was a *Castle*, where the *W. Saxon* Kings kept their Court. That there was a College here for religious Men in the earliest Ages of Christianity, is very probable, and the old Piece of Wall, near the *W. Gate* of the Cathedral, is thought to be the Remains of it. 'Tis of great Strength and Thickness, with several Windows in it, and built with small Flint and Mortar as hard as Stone. The Cathedral is a large Structure, and has a venerable Aspect, but not very elegant. Instead of a Steeple or Spire, it has only a flat Tower. The most remarkable Particulars in this Structure are the Font, which consists of black Marble; the Ascent to the Choir, the Bishop's Throne, the Stalls of the Prebendaries, the Ascent to the Altar, the Altar Piece, esteemed by much the noblest in *Engl.* and the great *E. Window* curiously painted: There are besides the Cathedral 6 other Churches. The City is almost surrounded by a Wall, and plentifully supplied with Water. The Hospital of *St. Cross*, founded by Bishop *Blois*, is worth the Observation of the curious; where

D

there

there is Provision made for the comfortable Subsistence of 12 decayed Gentlemen or Tradesmen.

Here is a College founded by *William of Wickham*; besides several public Schools for Promotion of Knowledge; and an Hospital built and endowed in 1672, by Bishop *Morley*, for 10 Clergymen's Widows.

The *Roman Highway* leads from this City to *Alton*, and thence, as supposed, to *Lond.* The Plains and Downs about this City render it pleasant and healthful, notwithstanding it lies in a Bottom. The River *Itching*, which runs on the Borders of it, is made navigable from *Southampton* to this City.

Beyond the River Eastward is a high Hill, called *St. Giles's*, where is a very large Fair for Cheese; and on that called *Maudlin Hill*, a small Distance from thence, a Fair on the 24th of *Oct.* esteemed the largest One-Day Fair in *England*. Among the several elegant Buildings of this City, the royal and Bishop's Palaces, the Assize Hall, and Council House, merit Attention. The royal Palace was begun by King *Charles II.* but Death prevented his finishing the Structure, nor has any Monarch since resumed the Work, so that it is now almost in Ruins.

Southampton, 12 M. from *Winchester*, 78 from *Lond.* stands between two large Rivers, the *Itching* on the E. and the *Tese* on the W. that fall here into that called *Southampton Water*. It has a Wall almost all round it of a hard Kind of Stone. The chief Street is one of the broadest and longest in *England*; it has one large Key, and one other called West Key, where the *Guernsey* and *Jersey* Vessels always anchor, with which Islands they carry on a considerable Trade.

There are several curious Springs about the Town, and Conduits which supply the Inhabitants with Water.

Portsmouth, 73 M. from *Lond.* the great Key of *England*, is regularly fortified, and stands at the Entrance of a Creek, on the Island of *Portsea*. It is also defended by *South-Sea Castle*, *Blockhouse Castle*, and a Chain that goes across the Harbour from the round Tower to the opposite Shore. This is the narrowest Point of Entrance

trance to a large and safe Harbour. The Dock Yard is as convenient as can be imagined. capable of docking 25 or 30 Ships in a Fortnight : In the Dock is likewise a royal Academy. The Common, as it is called, is the Residence chiefly of the Artificers and Officers of the Dock ; but at this Time has more Houses and Inhabitants than the Town itself. All Kinds of Provision, Lodging, &c. are excessive dear during the Time of War. Besides the Chapel, there is one very magnificent Church, having on the Top of its Steeple a Ship for a Weather-Cock : Here is a large Gun Wharf deserving Notice. and indeed all public Offices are adapted to render it a compleat naval Magazine.

Petersfield, 55 M. from *Lond.* is a populous Town in a pleasant fruitful Soil, and accommodated with many good Inns ; several Gentlemen also reside here, it being situated in the Midst of a fine woody Country.

Stockbridge, 6 M. from *Andover*, 69 from *Lond.* is a Borough, and a thoroughfare Town, with some good Inns in the S. W. Road from *Lond.*

Christ Church, is a large populous Borough, at the Conflux of the River *Avon* with the *Stowre* from *Dorsetshire* ; is 101 M. from *Lond.* Its chief Manufactures are Silk Stockings and Gloves.

Limington, 85 M. from *Lond.* is a small Sea-Port Town, remarkable for large convenient Salterns, and Brick-Kilns. It lies opposite to the West End of the Isle of *Wight* near the *Needles*.

Whitchurch, 58 M. from *Lond.* though a small Town, is pleasantly situated on the Skirts of the Forest of *Chute*. Its principal Trade is in Shalloons, Serges, and other Articles in the Woollen Manufactory. The great W. Road from *Basing-stoke* is through this Town.

Andover, 16 M. from *Basing-stoke*, 66 from *Lond.* a large, handsome, well-built, and populous ; pleasantly situated on the Side of the Downs, which makes it as healthy as it is delightful. 'Tis a great malting Town, and its chief Manufacture is Shalloons. On the W. of it is a Village, at the Beginning of *Salisbury* Plain, called *Wey-Hill*, which, though containing only a desolate

Church on a rising Ground, and a few straggling Houses, is remarkable for one of the largest Fairs in *England*, for Hops, Cheese, and Sheep.

Ringwood, 97 M. from *Lond.* is a large thriving Place, full of good Brick Houses, on the River *Avon*; stands in a Valley, well watered by the Streams, into which the River here divides itself, and frequently overflows great Part of the adjoining Meadow.

The *New Forest*, on the E. Side of the River *Avon*, is a Name given about 700 Years ago by *William* the Conqueror, to a large Tract of Land in this County, of near 30 M. in Circumference, which had many Villages and Towns in it, and no less than 36 Mother Churches: All which this inhuman Tyrant destroyed; and turned the whole into a Forest. *W. Rufus* was killed here.

Hurst Castle, or rather a Block House, built by King *Henry VIII.* for Defence of the *New Forest*, which had lain several Ages open and exposed to a foreign Enemy, stands on a small Neck of Land, which runs from *Milford* 2 M. into the Sea, and makes the short Passage called the *Needles*. 'Tis join'd to the *Terra firma* by a narrow Neck of Land, against which the Sea beats with prodigious Violence, especially in Spring Tides and stormy Weather. The Castle, which commands the Sea on every Side, has very thick Stone Walls with regular Platforms, mounted with Ordnance.

Calshot Castle, some M. to the N. E. of *Hurst Castle*, over against *Cowes* in the Isle of *Wight*, has also a small Garrison, and a commodious Harbour. It was built by *Henry VIII.* to defend the Entrance into what is called *Southampton Water*.

Rumsey, 79 M. from *Lond.* on the River *Test*, is a pretty large, as well as ancient Town, in the Road between *Southampton* and *Salisbury*; very delightfully situated, with Woods, Meadows, Hills, Corn Fields, and Rivulets, around it. The Church is very magnificent, arched with Stone in the Form of a Cross, and has semi-circular Chapels in the upper Angles. In the old Church (which was formerly a Nunnery, founded by King *Edgar*

gar for Nuns of the *Benedictine* Order) were buried King *Edward* and his Son *Alfred*.

Alresford, 60 M. from *Lond.* stands in the Road betwixt *Lond.* and *Winchester*, on the Banks of the River *Alre*. Part of a *Roman* High-way, that goes from this Part to *Alton* and *Lond.* serves for the Head of a great Pond near this Town.

Basingstoke, 48 M. from *Lond.* on the N. Side of the Shire, is a large populous Place, and has a good Market for all Sorts of Corn, especially Barley, there being a great Malt Trade carried on here. A Brook runs by it, famous for Plenty of Trout, and the adjacent Soil is rich in Pasture, and surrounded with Woods. The History of the Apostles is artificially described on the Roof of the Chapel.

Odiam, 8 M. N. E. of *Basingstoke*, 41 M. from *Lond.* is a small corporate Town.

Silchester, on the Borders of *Berkshire*, is famous for its Antiquity; being the Ruins of the ancient City *Vindemia* or *Vindonum*, said to have been built by *Constantine*, the Son of *Constantine* the Great, and that he sow'd Corn in the Track of the Walls, as an Omen of their Perpetuity; but now, besides one Farm House, a Church, and Part of the old *Roman* Way, scarce any Vestige remains.

King's-clere, 5 M. from *Newbery*, 52 from *Lond.* a pleasant Town, remarkable for having been the Residence of the *Saxon* Kings.

Antiquities of Hampshire.

Netley-Abbey, near *Southampton*, was founded in the Year 1239, by *Henry III.* for *Cistercian* Monks. Great Part of this large Structure is now in Ruins.

Titchfield Abbey, founded by *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in the Reign of *Henry III.* for *Premonstratensian* Canons, was once a noble Structure.

Porchester-Castle, is the Remains of the Walls and Fortifications of a very ancient and famous Town, called *Port Paris*, to which the Name of *Portchester* was afterwards

terwards given. This is supposed to be the Place where the Emperor *Vespasian* landed.

ISLE OF WIGHT

IS of an elliptical Form, 22 Miles in Length, 12 in Breadth, and 60 in Circumference. It is divided into 29 Parishes. The Air is universally esteemed to be as pure and healthful as any in the Kingdom, and the Soil so rich, that it produces Corn enough in one Year to serve it seven. Through the Middle of the Island runs a Ridge of lofty Hills, which not only afford plentiful Pasture, but a delightful Prospect of the Sea. The Vales below, consist of Meadow and stately Corn Fields; nor is the Coast destitute of natural Curiosities; here is excellent Fish of various Kinds. The Extremities of the Coast on the S. and W. Sides are very rocky; and Westward, not far from the Shore, are the *Needles*, so called from their Sharpness. Farther to the Southward are the *Shingles*; at both which Places the Island is inaccessible: and where it is almost level, as it is towards the S. E. it is fortified by Art.

Newport, the principal Town in the Island, about 5 M. from *Cowes*, is a very antient Borough, and a large populous Town, greatly enriched by its Plenty and Commerce, which the Inhabitants have not failed to improve. The Genius of the People is very much turned that Way, and as they are of late grown very polite, they have, at a prodigious Expence, levelled and new pitched the Town; posted and paved it with broad Stone, about 5 Feet from the Houses, for Passengers; for being the only Market Town, it is often very much crowded, the Corn being generally brought to Market and not sold by Sample. *Cowes* River is navigable by Barges to *Newport* Key, which extends itself round good Part of the Town, which renders their shipping off Goods from the Storehouses very commodious: The Streets are regular and uniform, meeting at right Angles. The Corn, Beast, and Butter Markets are kept in distinct Squares, very large and commodious. The

Buildings

Buildings are greatly improved, but neither grand nor regular. The Church is a large Building, with a square Tower, and the Inhabitants have lately erected a very curious Organ, and otherwise greatly decorated it: Yet this Church is but a Chapel of Ease to *Carisbrook*, a small Village situated on a very lofty Eminence, about a M. from *Newport*, and is famous for a Castle, now greatly decayed by Time; but the Intrenchment without the Walls, the many Curiosities within, and the extensive Prospect it affords, render it one of the greatest Curiosities in the Island. Here King *Charles I.* was confined 'till removed to *Hurst Castle*.

About two Miles from *Newport*, near *St. George's Down*, are large Rocks, from whence Water continually drops; in the Road to which is *Shidebridge* a remarkable pleasant Walk, and famous for a constant Spring of prodigiously fine Water.

Besides *Newport* there are two other Boroughs, *viz.* *Yarmouth* and *Newtown*, the latter the most ancient, but at present only a small Place.

Yarmouth, 7 M. from *Newport*, opposite to *Lymington*, is a Place for Fishermen, and where Vessels sometimes put in, when the Weather won't permit them to sail by the *Needles*.

Cowes is a remarkable Port and Harbour, at the Mouth of *Newport*. There is lately a fine large Saltern erected at W. *Cowes*; and at E. *Cowes*, Ships of pretty large Burthen are built. The former has a Castle built by *Hen. VIII.*

St. Hellens lies at the E. End of the Island, 12 M. from *Newport*. It is only remarkable for its Road, which is large enough to contain the whole Navy of *England*.

Freshwater is a small Village, 10 M. from *Newport*, famous for its Cliffs, which are of a stupendous Height, and often visited by Strangers, on account of the great Number of exotic Birds, which annually resort to these Cliffs to lay their Eggs, hatch, and breed their Young.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Beaulieu, in the new Forest, belonging to the late Duke of *Montague*.

D 4.

Hawkwood

Hawkwood and *Basinghouse*, both near *Basingstoke*; and *Abbotston* near *Alton*, all belonging to the Duke of *Bolton*.

Rockbourn-house, 15 M. from *Southampton*, E. of *Shaftesbury's*.

Farnborough-place, six M. from *Odeham*, belonging to the Earl of *Anglesea*.

Beavis-mount, near *Southampton*.

Husbands, near *Andover*, belonging to the E. of *Portsmouth*, who has also a new built Seat at *Farley-Wallops*, near *Basingstoke*.

Whorewell, near *Andover*, belonging to the E. of *Delaware*.

Lady-bolt, five M. from *Petersfield*, belonging to — *Caryl*, Esq;

Grange, near *Alresford*, belonging to Lord *Henley*.

Edesworth, 10 M. from *Portsmouth*, Lord *Dormer's*.

Stratfieldsea, near *Silchester* belonging to — *Pitt*, Esq;

Tisberly, near *Wallop*, belonging to the *Rolls* Family.

Southwick, 5 M. from *Portsmouth*, *Richard Norton*, Esq;

Quadrley, on the E. Side of a Hill of the same Name; where there are Trenches and other Vestiges of an ancient Fortification; belonging to *Henry Hoare*, Esq;

Gratey, on the South Side of the same Hill, belonging to *Henry Earle*, Esq;

Mappledurham near *Petersfield*, the Seat of — the Rt. Hon. *Henry Bilson Legge*, Esq;

Titchfield-place near *Titchfield*, belonging to the Duke of *Portland*.

The *Vine*, near *Basingstoke*, Mr. *Chute*.

Seats in the Isle of Wight.

Appledurcomb, 6 M. from *Newport*; belonging to Sir *Robert Worsley*, Bart.

Kingston, near St. *Hellen's* belonging to Lady *Meaux*.

Sir *William Oglander's* at *Nunswell*; and Mr. *Knight's* at *Brading*.

A Seat

A Seat belonging to — *Holms Esq;* at *Yarmouth*; and another to — *Grimes Esq;* at *Newchurch*.

BERKSHIRE

IS bounded on the S. by *Hampshire*; on the W. by *Wiltshire*; on the N. by the *Thames*, which divides it from the Counties of *Buckingham* and *Oxford*; and on the E. by *Surry*.

It is about 39 M. long, 29 broad, and 120 in Circumference; contains four parliamentary Boroughs, 20 Hundreds, 12 Market Towns, 140 Parishes, and 671 Villages.

The Soil is very fertile, where cultivated, and the whole County, one of the most pleasant in *Engl.* is well stored with Cattle and Timber.

Its principal Rivers are the *Thames* and the *Kennet*; the former flows on the N. Side, and the latter on the S. Its chief Manufactures are Woollencloth, Sail-cloth, and Malt.

The Parliamentary Boroughs are,

1. *Windsor*, 24 M. from *Lond.* on the River *Thames*, a very ancient Town, and consists of several good Streets, with a handsome Town Hall. The Parish Church is a large, but inelegant Structure.

William the Conqueror, charmed with the fine Situation of *Windsor*, built a Castle here: *Henry I.* rebuilt and fortified it. *Queen Eleanor*, Wife to *Edward I.* so greatly delighted in this Palace, that she had four Children here: *Edward III.* who was born here, enlarged and beautified it; built the royal Palace and Chapel, together with *St. George's Hall* and its Chapel, and instituted here the Order of the Garter.

Queen Elizabeth added the noble Terrace, faced with Free-Stone Ramparts, like those of a fortified City, which is scarce to be equalled in *Europe*.

King Charles II. laid out great Sums in repairing, new modelling, and furnishing this Palace; and there is a fine equestrian Statue of him, erected in 1680 over a great Well in the inner Court.

King *William* added many Ornaments and rich Paintings, performed by that great Artist *Verrio*. He also enlarged the Park, augmented the Avenue of Trees, &c. The Paintings are in general from the finest Designs, and executed by the best Masters: *St. George's Hall* is esteemed one of the finest in *Europe*. The royal Chapel is beautifully adorned with curious Paintings by *Verrio*. The round Tower is built like an Amphitheatre, very high, with elegant Apartments. On the N. Side is *St. George's*, or the Chapel of the Garter, one of the most elegant gothic Structures in the Universe. In the Choir are the Stalls of the 26 Knights of the Order, and their Banners over them, with a Throne for their Sovereign.

There are two Parks, one called the little Park, about three M. in Compass; the other, stiled the great Park, 14 Miles in Circumference; stocked with all Kind of Game, and lavishly embellished by the Hand of Nature. In the Forest, which is 30 M. round, are several Seats or Lodges, particularly *Cranburn Lodge*, which stands on the Top of a Hill, and has a View not only of *Windsor* and its Parks, but of *Lond.* and the adjacent Country. His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, who is Ranger of both Parks, has fix'd his Residence here. The Gardens are also large and elegant.

2. *Reading*, the principal Town of the County, 12 M. from *Maidenhead*, and 40 from *London*, stands on the River *Thames*, near the Influx of the *Kenmet*, has three Parish Churches, built of Flint and square Stone: An Hospital was founded here, and liberally endowed by Archbishop *Laud*. It had anciently a Monastery, equal to most in *England*, both for Riches and Beauty: The Gate-house is still pretty entire, and there are some Remains of its Walls 8 Feet thick. The most remarkable Curiosity of natural History is, a continued Bed of Oyster Shells, which, for many Generations, has been found near this Place, extending through the Circumference of 5 or 6 Acres of Ground.

3. *Wallingford*, 11 M. from *Reading*, is a pretty Town, with a Stone Bridge 309 Yards long, having

19 Arches and Draw-Bridges : Its chief Support is the Malt Trade, from the Conveniency of sending to *Lond.* Here are 4 Churches, a well-built Town-Hall and a free School. It had formerly a famous Castle, some Ruins of which are still to be seen.

4. *Abington* or *Abingdon*, about 55 M. from *Lond.* very remarkable, in the Time of the *Britons*, for the Conversion of many *Pagans* to Christianity, and for being the Seat of the King. Here was a very magnificent Abbey, founded by *Cissa*, but destroyed at the general Dissolution of Monasteries : Here was also a fine Cross and Market House ; but both, during the civil Wars, shared the same Fate with the Abbey ; the Loss of the latter was however, not many Years ago, supplied by a new one of Ashler Work, built on lofty Pillars, with a large Hall of Free Stone above, in which the County Assizes are frequently held.

The Streets of the Town are well paved, and center in a spacious Area, where the Market is held, which is very considerable, especially for Barley.

Other Places of Note in *Berkshire* are,

1. *Farringdon*, 7 M. from *Wantage*, 68 from *Lond.* a neat clean Town, pleasantly situate on a Hill, near the River *Ouse* : The Church is a large handsome Structure. From hence, almost to *Abingdon*, extends that fertile Vale, called the Vale of *White Horse*, from the bare Side of a chalky Hill, representing that Animal, which the Inhabitants of the adjacent Villages take some Pains, once a Year, to trim and keep to its Shape : Land is said to be dearer here, than any where else, at that distance from *Lond.*

2. *Wantage*, 7 M. from *Abingdon*, 59 from *Lond.* is a pretty neat Town, noted for being formerly a royal Villa, and the Birth-place of King *Alfred*. A little River runs by it, out of the Vale of *White Horse*, into the *Ocke*.

3. *Hungerford*, 64 M. from *Lond.* stands on the River *Kennet*, famous for the best Trouts and Cray Fish ; neither its Buildings nor Market are considerable. The Constable, who is chose yearly, is Lord of the Manor,

and holds it immediately under the King. They have a Horn here, holding about a Quart, which, the Inscription says, was given by *John of Gaunt*.

4. *Newbury* or *New Borough*, 57 M. from *Lond.* remarkable for being the Birth-place of that great Clothier *Jack of Newbery*. A large Quantity of Shalloons and Druggets are still made here; which, with its other Trades, render it a flourishing Town. It stands very pleasantly in a fruitful Plain, on the River *Kennet*. The Streets are spacious, particularly the Market-place, in which stands the Guildhall. *For* reports, that at the Sand-pits near this Town, several were burnt for their Religion, in the bloody Reign of *Queen Mary*.

5. *Lamborn* or *Langhorn*, 10 M. from *Newbury*, has its Name from a little River that runs by it, and falls into the River *Kennet*, near *Thacham*. It stands on the S. Side of *White Horse Hill*, in a pleasant sporting Country: 'Tis particularly noted for its Rivulet, which is always highest in Summer, but so low in Winter, as to be almost entirely lost.

6. *Sunning*, 2 M. from *Reading*, stands on a fine Rise of Ground, with the *Thames* flowing in a very pleasant Vale below it. It is now only a Parish, but *Leland* says it was once the See of a Bishop.

7. *Maidenhead*, 7 M. from *Windsor*, 28 from *Lond.* is a considerable Town, since a Bridge was built here over the *Thames*. It stands in two Parishes, *Bray* and *Cookham*; and carries on a considerable Trade in Malt, Meal, and Timber, which they carry in Barges to *London*.

8. *Bray*, about a M. from *Maidenhead*, and is very famous, both on Account of its Antiquity and Vicar, who was twice a Papist and Twice a Protestant, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* *Edward VI.* and the Queens *Mary* and *Elizabeth*.

9. *Oakingham*, 5 M. from *Reading*, is the chief Place in *Windsor Forest*, consisting of several Streets, a Market House, and Manufactures of silk Stockings and Cloth.

The most remarkable Antiquities not yet mentioned are, 1. *St. Leonard's Hill* near *Windsor*, on which have

been discovered great Numbers of ancient Coins, Instruments of War, and an antique Lamp.

2. A large Camp in East *Hemsted*, in *Windsor Forest*, called *Cæsar's Camp*.

3. Another, of a quadrangular Form with single Work, on the Brow of a Hill, a M. above *Wantage*.

4. Another at *Ashbury-Park*, near *Kington Lisle*, almost of a round Figure, about 100 Paces Diameter, and the Works single; supposed to be *Danish*.

5. Above the same Hill; and, at about 2 Furlongs Distance, is a Barrow called *Dragon Hill*, supposed the Tumulus of *Uter-pendragon*.

6. *Chebury Castle*, within 2 M. of *Denchworth*, an orbicular Rampart treble ditched, said to have been the Castle of the *Danish King Canute*.

7. *Ickleton Way*, a high Roman Ridge, Part of *Icknild Street*, which the Antiquaries trace to *Strately*.

8. About 4 M. E. from E. *Ilsey*, are Tombs and Statues of an extraordinary Size; supposed by the Antiquaries, to have been made for the Family of *La Beche*, who had a Castle here.

Donnington-Castle, built by *Richard de Atterbury*, is rendered remarkable, for having been the Residence of *Chaucer* the Poet.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Mrs. *Williams's* at *Hurley*, near *Maidenhead*.

Mr. *Dodd's*, and Mr. *Walker's* at *Swallowfield*, near *Ockingham*.

Duke of *St. Alban's* at *Windsor*.

Lord *Fane's*, at *Basselden*, six Miles from *Reading*.

Earl of *Abingdon's*, at *Wythame*, near *Oxford*.

Lord *Barrington's*, at *Becket*.

Lord *Craven's*, at *Hamsted-Marshal*, and *Ashdam Park*; the former near *Newbery*, the latter near *East Ilsey*.

The late Lord *Blondell's*, at *Bill-hill*.

Aldermaston, Mr. *Congreve's*.

Sir *John Stonehouse's*, at *Redlay*, near *Abingdon*.

Sir *John Rush's*, at *Strateley*.

Sir *Mark Stuart, Pledell's*, at *Colehill*.—This House
was

was built in 1650, by *Inigo Jones*, and having since undergone no Alteration or Addition, is remarkable for being the most (if not the only) compleat Work, now remaining, of that great Architect.

Sir *John Cope's*, at *Bramsell*.

Mr. *Nevill's*, at *Billingbear*.

Col. *Thompson's*, at *Coley*, near *Reading*.

Mr. *Head's*, at *Hodecutt*.

Mr. *Bertie's*, at *Uffingham*.

Mr. *Gerrard's*, at *Lamborn*.

Mr. *Soutley's*, at *Appleton*.

Mr. *Pye's*, at *Farringdon*.

Mr. *Packer's*, at *Donnington*, near *Newbery*.

SURREY

IS bounded on the W. by *Berkshire* and *Hampshire*; on the S. by *Suffex*; on the E. by *Kent*; and on the N. by *Middlesex*. It is about 34 M. in Length, 21 in Breadth, and 112 in Circumference; contains 13 Hundreds, 140 Parishes, 11 Market Towns, 450 Villages and Hamlets, and about 592000 Acres.

It is a very healthy County, and boasts of several royal Palaces, and a great many Seats of the Nobility and Gentry. It is very fruitful in Corn and Hay, especially on the S. about *Holmsdale*, and on the N. towards the *Thames*.

The chief Rivers of *Surrey* besides the *Thames*, are the *Mole*, the *Wey* and the *Wandle*; all which abound with Fish.

Southwark, bordering on the *Thames*, which separates it from *London*. consists of 8 Parishes, which together with those of *St. Mary at Lambeth*, *St. Mary Magdalen's Bermondsey*, *St. Mary's Newington*, and *St. Mary Rotherhithe*, compose that Part of the District within the Bills of Mortality on the *Surrey* Side of the River.

Christ Church. This Parish was a District belonging to that of *St. Saviour's*, called *Paris Garden*.

St. George. In this Parish, opposite the Church, was
once

once a magnificent Structure, where *Hen. VIII.* erected a Mint, whence that Place took its Name, and which for many Years was a noted Asylum for insolvent Debtors. On the E. Side of the adjacent Street, called *St. Margaret's Hill*, are situated the *King's Bench*, *Marshalsea*, and County Prisons.

St. John's. The Site of this Parish was antiently grazing Ground, and is still called *Herbseydown*. It has an elegant Church.

St. Mary's Lambeth. In this Parish stood a royal Mansion, where the Kings of *Engl.* often resided. The Things remarkable are the Church, the Archbp's. Palace, those elegant Gardens called *Vauxhall*, and a Well of Mineral Waters. The Palace, which belongs to the Archbps. of *Canterbury*, owes its Foundation to Archbp. *Baldwin*, who was elected in 1184. But many of his Successors have greatly improved it. On *Lambeth Wall* is a Spot of Ground, called *Pedlar's Acre*, belonging to the Parish, Time immemorial; given by a Pedlar, on Condition that his Portrait, with that of his Dog, should be painted on Glass, and preserved on one of the Windows of the Church, which is accordingly continued to this Time.

St. Mary Magdalen. It belonged to one *Bermond*, hence called *Bermondsey*. The most remarkable Things are a Machine to supply the Neighbourhood with Water; an antient Water Course called the *Necking*, or a Water Machine, and a large Haven called *St. Saviour's Dock*.

St. Mary, Newington. In this Parish are, a Lock Hospital, and two Alms Houses.

St. Mary, Rotherhithe. Things which merit Observation are Docks for Ships, and the Copperas Works.

St. Olave's. Opposite *St. Olave's Church* antiently stood a spacious Stone Building, the City Mansion of the Prior of *Lewes*, and spacious Houses for the Residence of Abbots, &c. The most remarkable Things now are the Bridge-House and Yard, wherein are all Materials for repairing *London Bridge*, and many Wharfs for shipping and landing Goods,

St,

St. Saviour's. On the W. fronting the River *Thames* antiently was situated *Winchester* House, and on the E. the Bishop of *Rochester's*. Things now worthy Notice are the spacious and stately Parish Church, a new Market Place, 2 Machines for raising Water, &c.

St. Thomas. The Church of this Parish was founded as well as the Hospital of the same Name, by *Ed. VI.* but being decayed, was pulled down in 1702 and rebuilt. The Hospital of *St. Thomas* was erected in the Year 1213, in a Place where the Prior of *Bermondsey* had 2 Years before built an Alms House for poor Profelytes and Children. It now consists of 3 beautiful Squares, well paved and supported by Pillars. In the Middle of the third Court is an elegant Statue of *Sir Robert Clayton*, a great Benefactor to this Hospital.

There is another Hospital in this Parish, called *Guy's Hospital*; from its Founder *Thomas Guy*, a Bookseller in *Lombard-Street*. It consists of 2 beautiful Squares; in the principal of which is a Statue of the Founder.

The next Borough Town of Note in this County is *Guilford*, a large handsome, neat, well built Town, on the River *Wey*, which is hence navigable to the *Thames*, 7 M. from *Farnham*, 30 from *Lond.* Not far from the River are the ruinous Walls of an old Castle, this Place having in the *Saxon* Times been a royal Villa, where many of our Kings kept their Festivals. Here are 3 Churches belonging to 3 Parishes of which this Town consists; that belonging to the upper Parish has been lately rebuilt in a very magnificent Manner. The Road to *Chichester* and *Portsmouth* lies through this Town, which has long been famous for good Inns and Accommodations. Here are also Alms Houses liberally endowed, and the Remains of a once famous Manufacture of Cloth. In the Neighbourhood are the outside Walls of that formerly called *St. Catherine's Chapel*, built with a Sort of Tile, which, when broken, has the Appearance of Iron, and the Cement of them is so hard, as to be, in a Manner, impenetrable. The Road leading from *Guilford* to *Farnham* is very remarkable, running along upon the Ridge of a high chalky Hill, called *St. Catherine's*,

rine's, no wider than the Road itself, from whence there is a surprising and delightful Prospect.

Besides *Southwark* and *Guildford*, there are 4 other Borough Towns in this County, namely, *Blechingly*, *Rygate*, *Gatton*, and *Haslemere*; but being very small, we shall proceed to other Places more remarkable.

Dulwich, 5 M. from *Lond.* has a pretty College and neat Chapel, erected and endowed by Mr. *Alleyn*, a Player, in 1619, for 6 Men and 6 Women, with a School for the Education of 12 Children. Here are also medicinal Springs, called *Sydenham Wells*, much resorted to in the Summer; their Waters are nearly the same, but stronger than those at *Epsom*.

Egham, 3 M. from *Windfor*, 20 from *Lond.* is situate on the River *Thames*, has some good Inns, and an Alma House built and endowed by Baron *Denham*. In this Parish is *Cowper's Hill*, well known from a celebrated Poem wrote by Sir *John Denham*, who lived many Years at that which is now the Parsonage House.

Near this is *Running Mead*, where King *John*, terrified at the numerous Army of his Barons who met him here, signed the great Charter of *English Liberty*, called *Magna Charta*.

Epsom, 16 M. from *Lond.* is situated in a healthful Air, and much resorted to on Account of its Mineral Waters. The Form of the Town is semi-circular, and lies open to *Banstead Downs*; in short Nature and Art have united to render it a very pleasant and agreeable Place.

Dorking, 12 M. from *Guildford*, 24 from *Lond.* lies on a Branch of the River *Mole*; the Roman Causeway passes through the Church-yard, and is 10 Yards broad in some Places, and 7 in others, and may be traced near 3 M. in length.

There are several Hills of Note near this Place, namely, *Homesbury Hill*, near which by the Road Side leading from *Dorking* to *Arundel*, is a very large Camp, double trenched, containing 10 Acres at least; and from hence a fine and extensive Prospect over the *Wild* into *Kent* and *Sussex*. Contiguous to this is *Boxhill*, so called

led from the incredible Quantity of Box which covers great Part of its Summit and Sides. It has a most enchanting Prospect, and on that Account greatly resorted to by the neighbouring Gentry.

Farnham, 40 M. from *Land.* in the *Winchester* Road, is a pretty large and populous Town. It was formerly a great Market for Wheat, but of late Years much more remarkable for Hops, of which there are very large Plantations. Here is a magnificent and ancient Structure belonging to the Bishop of *Winchester*, built by *Henry of Blois*, Bishop of that See, and Brother to King *Stephen*.

Frensham, about 3 M. from *Farnham*, has a large Fishpond near it, about 3 M. in Circumference, noted for excellent Carp, and two others affording Plenty of Fish.

In the Side of a Hill, near *Moor-Park* in this Parish, is a curious natural Grotto, neatly enclosed and paved : along the Middle of which flows a Stream of exceeding cold clear Water. You walk a considerable Distance in it under the natural Vault : It is called *Mother Ludlow's Hole*. This Place, and the shady Groves which surround it, afford a pleasant Retreat in sultry Weather.

Godalming, 3 M. from *Guildford*, 35 from *Land.* has a fine River that supplies the Inhabitants with Water, and Plenty of good Fish.

Hastmire, 42 M. from *Land.* is an ancient Town, having sent Members to Parliament ever since *Edward* the IVth, but is otherwise of little Note.

Kingston, called *Kingston upon Thames*, 12 M. from *Land.* has a wooden Bridge of 22 Piers and 20 Arches, over the *Thames*. It is a populous trading Town, and has a good Market for Corn. There is another Bridge of Brick over a Stream that flows from a Spring in a Cellar, 4 M. above the Town. At some Distance is *Combe Nevil*, a handsome House with a Park, where Medals and Coins of several of the *Roman* Emperors have been found. Near this are several Springs, whose Water is conveyed to *Hampton Court* by Pipes under the *Thames*. In the Neighbourhood is *New Park*, one of the largest

largest and best in *England*; made in the Reign of *Charles I.* inclosed by a Wall of considerable Height, and said to be 11 M. in Circumference.

Richmond, anciently called *Shene* or *Shine*, 12 M. from *Lond.* is remarkable for its beautiful Situation and royal Palace for the Kings of *England*, in which are many curious Paintings by the most eminent Masters. His late Majesty took great Delight here, as well as his royal Consort, who diverted herself in her royal Dairy House, in her beautiful Hermitage, called *Merlin's Cave*, and in the other charming Improvements which she made to the Park and Gardens of this delightful Place. The Town runs up the Hill a full Mile to the Park, with Gardens declining all the Way to the *Thames*. On the Top of the Hill there is an Alms House built by *Duppa*, Bishop of *Winchester*, which appears by an Inscription over the Gate to have been in Performance of a Vow he made during the Exile of King *Charles II.*

Gatton, 18 M. from *Lond.* was antiently a considerable Town, but now only a Village, though a Borough, and sends Members to Parliament. Sundry Roman Coins have been dug up here.

Reigate, 24 M. from *Lond.* stands in a Vale which runs a great Way to the eastward, usually called *Holmsdale*, probably from the Holm Trees which abound very much through all this Tract. It is a Borough, and has still the Ruins of an ancient Castle. On the S. Side is a fine Park full of little Groves. Under this there is a wonderful Vault of arched Work made of Free Stone, the same with that of the Hill itself, and hollowed with great Labour.

Blechingly, a Borough Town, 5 M. from *Reigate*, 20 from *Lond.* Here was formerly a strong Castle, the Ruins of which are still visible.

Antiquities of Surrey.

Waverley Abbey, was founded by *William Giffard*, Bishop of *Winchester*, A. D. 1128, for an Abbot and 12 Monks.

Nawark

Newark Priory, situated on the River *Wye*, a few *Mi.* below *Guildford*, was founded by *Bauld de Calva*, and *Beatrice* his Wife, and is now Part of the Estate of *Ld. Onslow of Clandon*.

On *Battle Hill*, near this Place, are the Remains of a *Roman Camp*, with an oblong single Rampart.

Waltingham, near *Blechingly*, is remarkable for a fine Spring in the midst of a Grove of Yew Trees, which flows in an extraordinary Manner at certain Times.

Croydon, 10 *M.* from *London* is situated on the Edge of *Banstead Downs*, and has a large Palace belonging to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. The Church is reckoned both the finest and largest in the whole County, and has several curious and elegant Monuments.

Banstead Downs in its Neighbourhood, are remarkable for their fine soft Carpet Ground, the pretty Villages which surround them, and their enchanting Prospect.

Other Antiquities and Remarkables not yet mentioned are; 1. The Remains of a *Roman Camp* of about 12 Acres, at *Walton upon Thames*, to which there runs a Rampart with its Trench from *St. George's Hill*, 2. A Military Work of an orbicular Form near *Wimbledon*, called *Bensbury*, where *Cbequelm*, King of the West Saxons, fought and defeated one of the *Kentish* Generals. 3. At *Effingham*, S. W. of *Leatherhead*, are the Foundations of Buildings, which denote that it was once a Town of great Note. It is said to have had 16 Churches in it. 4. *Aldbury*, 5 *M. E.* of *Guildford*, is the Platform of a *Roman Temple*. The Place is also remarkable for a Perforation or Passage of at least a Furlong in Length, dug through the Bottom of a great Hill, and leading into a fine Valley. It was intended for a Way to the House, than the Seat of *Henry Duke of Norfolk*; but the Design being hindered by a Rock, it is now only preserved and admired as a Grotto. 5. The River *Mole*, which at a Place called the *Swallows*, near *Boxhill*, sinks into the Earth, and, according to Tradition, works its Way under Ground to *Leatherhead*, where it rises again, and directs its Course to the *Thames*.

Seats.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Duke of Newcastle's, at Clermont, between Kingston and Cobham.

Ld. Middleton, at Pepper-Harrow, 5 M. from Guildford.

Esher-place, the Seat of the late Henry Pelham, Esq. It is situated on the Mole, and was built by William Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, about the Year 1447.

Betchworth Castle, the Seat of Abr. Tucker, Esq; is situated on a fine Eminence near the River Mole.

Duke of Argyle's, at Sudbrook, near Kingston.

Duke of Grafton's, at Nonesuch, near Richmond.

Duke of Roxburgh's, on Bagshot-heath.

Earl of Anglesea's, at Farnborough, near the Heath.

Earl of Portmore's, at Weybridge.

Earl of Aylesford's, at Aldbury, near Guildford.

Earl of Effingham's, at Great Buckham, 5 M. from Guildford.

Lord North and Guildford's, at Durdans, near Epsom.

Lord Trevor's, at Peckham, 3 M. from London.

Late Lord Windsor's, at Beachworth, near Dorking.

Lord Baltimore's, at Woodcote, near Epsom.

Lord St. John's, at Battersea, near London.

Lord Onslow's, at Clendon-place, near Guildford.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow's, Esq; at Imber-Court, near Thames Ditton, and Kingston.

Denzil Onslow's, Esq; at Pyriford, on the River Wey.

Sir Francis Vincent's, at Stoke Dalbernoon.

Mr. Evelyn's, at Wootton, near Leith-hill.

Mr. Harvey's, at Combe-Newil, near Kingston.

Mr. Travis's, at Epsom. This House and the beautiful Gardens belonging to it, are remarkable for being situated in a Chalk-pit.

The Moors, at Lotherley, near Guilford, and at Fetcham, near Leatherhead.

Mr. Temple's, at Moor Park, 2 M. from Farnham.

S U S S E X

IS bounded on the N. by Surrey, on the E. by Kent, on the W. by Hampshire, and on the S. by the British

tish Channel. It is about 65 M. in Length, 29 in Breadth, and 107 in Circumference; is divided into 6 Rapes, which have each its Castle, River, and Forest; and subdivided into 65 Hundreds, wherein are reckoned 312 Parishes, one City, 18 Market Towns, and 1060 Villages, Hamlets and Chapelries. The principal Rivers are the *Arun*, the *Adur*, the *Ouse* and the *Rother*; besides which are the *Lavant*, the *Cuckmeer*, the *Ashburn*, and the *Austen*.

The Soil is various, the hilly Parts less fruitful than the others, the Vales, especially in that called the *Weald*, dirty but very fertile. On the Sea-coast are very high green Hills, called the *South-Downs*, well known to Travellers for their beautiful Prospect, but better to those who deal in Wool or Sheep, there being great Numbers bred here, whose Wool, which is very fine, is too often exported clandestinely to *France*. The Middle Part of the County is delightfully chequered with Meadows, Pastures, Groves, and Corn-fields, which produce great Quantities of Wheat and Barley. The N. Quarter is shaded with Woods, from whence great Quantities of excellent Timber are carried to the Dockyards, and of Charcoal to the Iron Works, in the Eastern Part of the County.

Chichester, or City of *Cissa*, 63 M. from *Lond.* stands on a Plain near an Arm of the Sea. It is a very neat but small City, walled about in a circular Form, in which are 4 Gates, opening to the four principal Streets, which meet in the Center, where is a beautiful Cross. All the Space or Quarter, between the W. and S. Gates, is taken up with the Cathedral, the Bishop's Palace, the Dean's, Prebendaries and Vicars Houses. The Church itself is not large, but very neat, with a high Stone Spire of an octagonal Form, esteemed a compleat Piece of Architecture. In the N. E. Corner is a well-furnish'd Library.

The Trade of this City is chiefly in Corn and Flour, the Market is also plentifully furnished with great Numbers of fat Beasts, which chiefly supply the great Demand at *Portsmouth*.

A little M. to the N. is a *Roman Camp* of an oblong Square; and about 2 M. more N. is *Rooks-Hill*, upon which is still to be seen an old Camp, the Form circular, from which it may be concluded to be *Danish*.

Eleven M. N. of *Chichester*, 52 from *Lond.* in the *Lond. Road*, is *Midhurst*, a Market and a Borough Town. A small Rivulet, from the River *Arun*, runs through it.

Arundel, 10 M. E. of *Chichester*, 55 from *Lond.* had once a good Harbour, and Vessels of a considerable Burthen could come up to it; but is now much ruined by Sand Banks, thrown up by the Sea; the River is however still of great Use, and admits of Barges going many M. up the County. The Town is situate on the Side of a Hill, overlooked by the Castle, now the Duke of *Norfolk's* Seat, on the Summit. This Castle is of so great Antiquity, that no certain Account of its Foundation can be found. We however know, from authentic Records, that it was famous in the Time of the *Saxon Heptarchy*. The ancient *Stanes Street Causey*, in some Places 10, in others 7 Yards broad, comes to this Town out of *Surry* by *Billinshurst*.

Bramber, 48 M. from *Lond.* is a small Village or little Street, near the River *Adur*, which runs down to *New Shoreham*, and there empties itself. It is very remarkable, as one of the smallest Boroughs in *Engl.* Here are the Ruins of an antient Castle, a Bridge and other public Buildings.

Steyning, about a M. from *Bramber*, and 47 from *Lond.* is a small Market and Borough Town, but boasts of great Antiquity, and of having had a Priory of black Cannons, afterwards changed into a College for a Dean and secular Canons. It is watered by a fine Stream, issuing from a Spring at the Foot of a Hill in the Neighbourhood.

Broadwater lies in a Bottom, in the lower Road from *Arundel* to *Shoreham Ferry*. In the Church are some remarkable Inscriptions.

Shoreham Old and New, 56 M. from *London*, at the Mouth of the *Adur*: The latter, being situated nearer
the

the Harbour, is much increased. The Parish Church was formerly Collegiate. This Place is conveniently situated for Timber, and many Ships are built here.

Horsham, 35 M. from *Lond.* is a Place of considerable Note, the County Affizes being held here once in 2 Years. Here is a Quarry of good Stone, either for tyling or flooring ; and a large Parish Church.

Newhaven, 56 M. from *Lond.* at the Mouth of the *Ouse* near *Seaford*, is a small but populous Town, with a convenient, though little, Harbour, made so by a large ~~Bay~~ from whence Coals, Deals, &c. are carried to *Lewes*, which is 8 M. up the River.

Adjoining to this Haven are very high Chalk Cliffs, and on the Hills above are found Variety of curious Fossils, and among the rest a great Quantity of transparent Spar as clear as Crystal, which lies in the Earth, in the Form of a Star, irradiating each Way, like Rays from a Centre.

Another Thing remarkable here is a considerable Quantity of that Shell-like Fossil, called at the Iron Furnaces, Peasy Grey, and is generally found near those Places where Iron Ore abounds.

In this Haven, and on the Coast from hence to *New Shoreham*, are found great Quantities of what the People there call *Strumbulo*. It is black and heavy, of a bituminous Quality, and burning very well, serves the poor People for Fewel.

Seaford, between *New Haven* and *Beachy Head*, is in the Liberty of the cinque Ports, and though but a small fishing Town, is built with Stone and Slate, and defended by a good Fort.

East Grinstead, 12 M. from *Horsham*, 33 from *Lond.* once a considerable Town, but now called *East Grinstead the less*, to distinguish it from the Market Town of that Name in this County.

Brighthelmstone, 50 M. from *Lond.* and 8 from *Lewes*, is a large Port, between *Shoreham* and *New Haven*. It is a populous Town, chiefly inhabited by Fishermen, who go from hence to *Yarmouth* fishing Fair, on the *Norfolk* Coast, and are there employed by Merchants to catch

catch Herrings. The Situation is exceeding pleasant. Near it are beautiful Pastures, spacious fertile Corn-fields surrounded, except on the Sea Side, with fine Downs, where great Flocks of Sheep are fed, and whose Wool is exceeding fine.

Leaves, 50 M. from *Lond.* one of the chief Towns in the County, for Extent, Populousness and fine Buildings; situated in an open Campaign Country, on a rising Ground, on the Edge of the delightful South Downs. It has 2 handsome Streets, besides large Suburbs, and 6 Parish Churches.

On the River *Ouze*, to which it joins, are several Iron Mills, where Cannon are cast for Merchant Ships, and other useful Works of that Kind carried on. The Soil round it is esteemed the richest in *Engl.* From a Windmill near this Town, is a Prospect of so large Extent, as is scarce to be equalled in *Europe*. On the E. Side of the Town has formerly been a Camp, with a Castle, Part of which is still remaining, from whence there is a delightful Prospect, and a pleasant winding Walk from the Bottom to the Summit. This Castle and the Priory near it were founded by *William de Warren* E. of *Surrey*; A. D. 1078. And the Place is famous for a bloody Battle between *Hen. III.* and his Barons.

Eastborne or *Eborno* lies under the Promontory, so famous for the Loss of Ships, called *Beachy-Head*, in which are several Caverns like Vaults, made by the Sea: The Height of these famous Cliffs is about 500 Feet.

Pevensey is situated in a large extensive Plain, called *Pensley-Marsh*, where great Numbers of Cattle are constantly fed. In this Place is a Castle, whose Walls include nine Acres, perhaps the largest Area of any in *Engl.* It was built by *W.* the Conqueror; but in all Probability, on the Remains of a more ancient Structure, for in the Ruins of the Walls are still to be seen regular Strata of *Roman* and *British* Bricks.

Battel, 37 M. from *Lond.* so called from that decisive Battle fought near the Place, between *K. Harold* and *W.* the Conqueror. It is at present most remarkable for Gunpowder, that made here being esteemed preferable

to any other in *Engl.* The old Abbey, of which the Gate-way is still entire, was built by the Conqueror on the very Spot where *Harold* fell, as a Memorial of his Victory, who ordered Mass to be said there for the Souls of those that fell in the Conflict.

Hastings, 62 M. from *Lond.* a large Town, and is one of the Cinque Ports, had a good Harbour, now pretty much choaked with Sand.

Rye, 64 M. from *Lond.* on the Edge of *Kent*, is a handsome Town pleasantly situated on the N. Side of a Hill, which affords a delightful Prospect towards the Sea. It is fortified and washed on 2 Sides by the Tide, and on the E. by the River *Rother*, which render it a Sort of Peninsula : It is one of the Cinque Ports.

Winchelsea, 71 M. from *Lond.* is seated at the Corner of the County *. It was doubtless a very ancient Town, there being still some Remains of the Stone Work of 3 Gates, old Vaults and ruinous Materials : Of 3 Churches now only the Chancel of one remains. It had also a Monastery, of which there are still some Remains, built by *W. de Buckingham*. The Castle was built for the Defence of the old Town, which was swallowed up by the Sea, A. D. 1250.

Petworth, 15 M. from *Chichester*, 46 from *Lond.* is a large handsome Town, and adorned with several elegant Seats. The Church is large, and contains several curious Monuments of the *Piercies* Earls of *Northumberland*, several of whom are here buried in a separate Vault.

Antiquities of Sussex, besides those already mentioned.

Begeham Abbey, was founded by *Kalph de Dene*, in the Reign of *Hen. II.*

Boxgrove Priory, was founded in the Reign of *Hen. I.* by *Robert de Hays*, of *Halnaker*.

Bodiam Castle, situated on the River *Rother*, was built by the *Dalywriggs*, who flourished in the Reign of *Ed. III.* It is now the Seat of Sir *John Webster*, Bart.

Amberley Castle, was built by *William Read*, Bishop of *Chichester*.

* A Manufactory of Cambricks has been lately established at this Place, by means of the *French* Prisoners stationed here in the late War; and is said to be in a very likely way of succeeding.

Cowdry,

Hurstonanceux Castle, stands near the old *Claser-Pensavel-Coittons*. It now belongs to *Francis Hare Naylor Esq.*

Stats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Earl of *Egremont's*, at *Petworth*.

The Duke of *Norfolk's*, at *Arundel Castle*.

The Duke of *Richmond's*, at *Goodwood* near *Chichester*.

Sir *Tho. Ackland*, at *Halnaker*, 4 M. from *Chichester*.

Stanstead, belonging to the Hon. *James Lumley Esq.* seven Miles from *Chichester*.

Uppark, belonging to Sir *Mathew Featherston Haugh*, 5 M. from *Stanstead*.

The D. of *Newcastle's* at *Holland*, 6 M. from *Lewes*.

The D. of *Dorset's*, at *Buckhurst*, 16 M. from *Lewes*.

The E. of *Winchelsea's*, at the Town of that Name.

The E. of *Thanet's*, at *Bolbrook*, 4 M. from *Horsham*.

Ashburnham Place, belonging to the Earl of *Ashburnham*, eight Miles from *Hastings*.

Cowdry, belonging to L. *Montague*, near *Midhurst*.

Lord *Abergavenny's*, at *Earidge*, eight Miles from *East Grinstead*.

Lord *Irwin's*, at *Hills*, near *Horsham*.

Furle, the Seat of — *Gage*, Esq; near *Lewes*.

K E N T

IS bounded by *Sussex* on the S. W. by *Surrey* on the W. by the Streights of *Dover* on the S. E. by the *Downs* on the E. and on the N. by the *Thames*, which separates it from *Essex*. It is about 60 M. in Length, 30 in Breadth, and 160 in Circumference; contains five Lathes, 68 Hundreds, two Cities, 408 Parish Churches, 30 considerable Towns, 1180 Villages, and about 1,248,000 Acres. It is distinguished into three Parts, each of which are different, both with Regard to Air and Soil; the Eastern or upper Part, being that contiguous to the *Downs* and the Mouth of the *Thames*; the Middle and Parts near *London*; and the lower Parts about *Romney-marsh*, called the *Weald* of *Kent*.

Kent abounds with Plantations of Hops, Fields of Corn, Pastures, and Woods of Oak, Beech, and Chest-

nuts, and fine Orchards of Cherries and Apples. The principal Rivers are the *Medway*, the *Darent* and *Stour*. The Inhabitants, who are said to have been the first Converts to Christianity, glory in the Defence they made for their Liberties, against several Invaders of *Britain*; fewer Marks of Conquest, and greater Privileges being found here than in other Counties.

Canterbury, 56 M. from *Lond.* is the chief City of this County, and the metropolitan See of all *England*. It was called by the *Britons*, *Caer-Kent*, i. e. *The City of Kent*, by way of eminence. *Canterbury* Castle was built a little before the Conquest, with an Intention, perhaps, to repel the Invasion and Depredations of the *Danes*. The Cathedral is a noble Pile of Gothic Architecture, and had, before the Reformation, 37 Altars, now reduced to one. Seven Kings are said to be interred in this Church, and 7 Archbishops lye in 1 Vault. Here was the Shrine of *Thomas Becket*, so famous for its Riches offered by Votaries and Pilgrims from all Parts. Among the Ruins of the *Roman* and *Saxon* Buildings, and of many religious Houses, are the Walls of a Chapel, said to have been a Christian Temple before *St. Augustine's* Time. On the N. Side of the City, at *Dungeon Hill*, are the Ruins of a Castle, supposed to have been built during the Wars between the *Danes* and *Normans*. Two Gates of the Monastery, built by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, about the Year 600, at the Request of *Austin* the Monk, are still remaining. Here are 6 Wards, denominated from its 6 Gates, 15 Parish Churches, a *French* Charity School, and 3 others, 7 Hospitals, a sumptuous Market House, and an exceeding useful Conduit, which supplies the City with Water.

Rocheſter, 30 M. from *Canterbury*, and the same from *Lond.* lies in the Valley, on the E. Side of the *Medway*, and, next to *Canterbury*, is the oldest See in *England*. Its Cathedral is said to have been built by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*. Here was formerly a wooden Bridge over the *Medway*; but in the Reign of *Edward III.* it was taken down, and one of Stone erected, consisting of 25 Arches, esteemed

esteemed one of the finest in *England*. *Rocheſter* appears to have been a *Roman* Station, from the *Roman* Watling Street running through the Town. It had a Castle, built by *Odo*, Bishop of *Bajeux* in *Normandy*; but it is now fallen to ruin, tho' Part of it is kept in Repair, and uſed as a Magazine, a Party of Soldiers doing duty there.

Chatham, on the ſame Side of the *Medway*, is, as it were, a Suburb to *Rocheſter*, and perhaps the compleateſt naval Arsenal in the World. It was built by *Charles II.* and has ſince been the Station of the Royal Navy. The Dock was indeed begun by Queen *Elizabeth*, but received wonderful Improvements by her Succeſſors. At *Chatham* alſo is repoſited that ſuperb Fund of naval Charity, called *The Cheſt at Chatham*, inſtituted for the Relief of the ſick and wounded Seamen, in the Service of the Crown.

Maidſtone, 9 M. from *Rocheſter*, and 36 from *London*. is a large populous Town. Its chief Trade is Linen and Thread, and in the Country adjacent are many Plantations of Hops. Here is a fine Stone Bridge, over the *Medway*, which waſhes this Town; and as the Tide flows up to the Place, the River is navigable for Barges and ſmall Veſſels of 50 or 60 Tons Burthen. In the Neighbourhood are ſeveral fine Paper Mills: Here are alſo ſome *Dutch* Inhabitants, who perform divine Service, in a Church called *St. Faith's*.

Romney, *Old and New*; the former, which lies a little to the S. W. of the latter, was a large Town, conſiſting of 12 Wards, 5 Churches, a Priory and an Hoſpital; but being deſerted by the Sea, is now of no Note. The new Town, which is 73 M. from *Lond.* and one of the 4 Cinque Ports, ſituated on a high gravelly Hill, near the Middle of the Maſh, is compleatly built, and well inhabited. Its chief Trade is grazing Cattle in that extenſive Level of very rich Paſture, called *Romney-Maſh*, at ſeveral ſucceſſive Periods inned from the Sea, which by little and little withdrew itſelf from that Part of the Coaſt. This Maſh is computed to be 14 M.

long and 8 broad, including the adjacent *Marshes of Walland and Gulford*; and has two Towns, 19 Parishes, and 44,200 Acres of the richest Pasture in *England*. In this Marsh, as well as in other Parts of this County, Trees have been found lying at length, under Ground, as black as Ebony, and fit for Use when dried in the Sun.

Hithe, 13 M. from *Rumney*, 63 from *Lond.* one of the Cinque Ports, though it can at present hardly be called a Port, being shut up with Sand Banks. In a Vault under the Church is a surprising Collection of Bones and Skulls of a gigantick Size, placed in as good Order as Books in a Library, with an Inscription, denoting that they are the Remains of the *Danes*, killed in a Battle near this Place, before the *Norman Conquest*. The Pile is 28 Feet in Length, 6 in Breadth, and 8 in Height. The Town is very remarkable for its pleasant Situation, the Ground behind it being on a considerable Ascent; and as the Soil is rich and fertile, and lies open to the enlivening Sunbeams, here is the greatest Quantity of Garden Stuff of all Kinds, produced in the utmost Perfection. Near this Town, among other natural Curiosities, are very hard Sort of Stones, most of which are replete with Forms of Cockles and other Kinds of Shell Fish; but not the least Appearance of their having ever been really Shells, this terrestrial Mimicry of Shell Fish consisting of nothing more than the common Substance of the Stone. Here is a fine paved Military-way from hence to *Canterbury*, which evidently appears to be the Work of the *Romans*; it is called *Stannary Street*. At a small Distance is a Castle, on the Declivity of a Hill, containing ten Acres; it is a noble Piece of Antiquity, and is thought to be the *Portus Lemanis* of the *Romans*; this is far from being improbable, as the Sea doubtless came up thus far, and as the Remains of the Walls contain many *Roman Bricks*, and a very remarkable Cement, so strong, as still to retain perhaps more than its original Hardness. The Walls were composed of the Bricks above mentioned, and Flints.

Dover

Dover, 6 M. from *Deal*, and 71 from *Lond.* another of the Cinque Ports, lies under a Ridge of Hills, somewhat in the Form of a Semicircle. One of the Streets is call'd *Snare Gate*, from the dreadful Rocks of Chalk that hang over it. At the S. E. Entrance of the Town are the Remains of an Hospital, founded by *Hubert de Burgh*, E. of *Kent*. On the Pier of *Dover K.* *Henry* the VIIIth expended 80,000l. for making a Bulwark, which from *Arcliff* ran far out into the Sea to the Eastward; also in the Reigns of *Henry* the VIIth and *Edward* the VIth, great Care was taken to make this Harbour good, and keep it in Repair. The Pier was finished A. D. 1585, by Queen *Elizabeth's* Care. It was Sir *John Thomson*, Cl. Parson of St. *James's* in *Dover*, that made the Draught, and propos'd to King *Henry* the VIIIth the repairing the Harbour and making the Pier, which was begun in 1533, and was compiled of two Rows of main Posts, and great Piles of 25 or 26 Feet in length, which were let into Holes hewn in the Rocks, and some were shod with Iron, and driven down into the chalky Ground; the Posts and Piles were fastened together with Iron Bands, Bolts, &c. and the Interstices filled with great Chalk Stones, Beach, &c. but the Bottom was all great Rocks of Stone, of twenty Tons each, brought from *Folkstone* thither, on Frames of Timber supported by empty Casks, &c. on the Water, at a small Expence; and by the Contrivance of one *John Young*, to whom the King granted a Pension for his Ingenuity. The Pier was not finished by 350 Feet so far as its Foundation went, which was called the *Mole-head*, and was made of Rocks brought from a Place called *Hark Cliff*, or the *Castle Key*, and *Folkstone*.

Dover-Castle is situated upon the Southern End of that long Ridge of Rocks or steep Cliffs, which run from *Deal* to that Opening which forms *Dover* Harbour, and receives the little River into the Sea. We shall not attempt to describe these Cliffs; it will be sufficient to recall to our Remembrance *Shakespeare's* beautiful Lines on the Subject, in his Tragedy of *King Lear*.

" There is a Cliff, whose high and bending Head
 " Looks fearfully on the confined Deep—
 " How dizzy 'tis to cast one's Eyes so low !
 " The Crows and Choughs, that wing the midway Air,
 " Shew scarce so gross as Beetles. Half way down
 " Hangs one that gathers Samphire : Dreadful Trade !
 " Methinks he stems no bigger than his Head.
 " The Fishermen that walk upon the Beach
 " Appear like Mice ; and yon tall anchoring Bark
 " Diminished to her Cock * ; her Cock, a Buoy
 " Almost too small for Sight. The murmuring Surge,
 " That on th' unnumbered idle Pebbles chafes,
 " Cannot be heard so high. I'll look no more,
 " Lest my Brain turn, and the deficient Sight
 " Topple down headlong.

The Castle is said to contain 35 Acres of Land, 6 whereof were taken up by the old Buildings. It lays claim to great Antiquity : Several old Writings say it was buik by *Julius Cæsar* ; but the lofty Tower was built by *Henry II.* about the Year 1156. *Dover Castle* has been always esteemed a Fortress of great Consequence, and was by the *Saxons* deemed the Key to the Kingdom, but is too high to hurt any Ship at Sea, and by Land could not stand a formal Siege half a Day. When *William the Conqueror* had an Eye upon this Kingdom, he made *Harold* swear to deliver him up this Castle, with the Well, which is sixty Fathom deep, said to be the Work of *Julius Cæsar*. It is called by the Name of *Mr. Watson's Cellar*, and is round, large, and lined to the Bottom with Free-stone. The Remains of the Royal Palace, the Chapel, Stables, and Offices here, shew the whole to have been very grand. There is kept here a great Curiosity, commonly called *Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol* ; it is a Brass Cannon, supposed to be the longest in the World, being 22 Feet, and was presented to that Princess by the States of *Utrecht*. It requires 15 Pounds of Powder, and some say it will throw a Ball 7 M. One Part of the Fortification is a circular Work, in which stands an old Church, said to have been built by
Lucius

Lucius, the first Christian King in Britain, out of some of the *Roman Ruins*; and indeed the middle Tower of it shews plain Remains of *Roman Work*; it is in Form of a Cross, and the middle Tower square; but the Stone Windows are more modern. The greatest Curiosity is the *Roman Pharos*, or Watch-tower, at the W. End of it, wherein was a Ring of Bells, which Sir *George Rook* got removed to *Portsmouth*. On another Rock, over against the Castle, and almost as high, are Remains of another old Watch-tower, called *Bredinlon*, and by the Vulgar *Devil's Drop*, from the Strength of the Mortar: By *Durell*, and others, it is called *Ara Caesaris*. Below the Castle, under its steepest Cliff, near the Sea, is a strong Fort, and another opposite to it, on the W. Side of the Harbour.

Sandwich (probably so called from being a sandy Town) 10 M. from *Canterbury*, 70 from *Lond.* the last of the Cinque Ports, lies between *Ramsgate* and the *Southforeland*; at the Bottom of a Bay, and at the Mouth of the *Stour*. It was formerly walled round, but now only on the N. and W. Sides, with a Rampart and Ditch on the other. Here are 3 Churches 3 Hospitals, a free School and 2 Charity Schools: Its chief Trade at present consists in Shipping and Malting. King *Edward* the Confessor resided here a great while. Near this Place *Cæsar* probably landed, at both his Descents upon *Britain*; it being more likely than *Deal*, and better answers the Description he gives of the Place. It suffered much in the Wars with the *Danes*, &c. being the Place where King *Canute*, in 1015, inhumanly slit the Noses, and cut off the Hands, of such *English* as were given to *Swain* his Father for Hostages. In 1217 it was burnt by the *French*. In 1457 the *French* again plundered and burnt this Town, landing 1500 Men, and killing the Mayor and other Officers. Before the Gates are two *Roman Tumuli*; and on the S. Side by the Shore are 6 large broad *Celtic Tumuli*, at equal Distances. In the Way to *Deal* we pass by

Sandown Castle, built together with *Deal* and *Walmer Castles*, by King *Henry* the VIIIth, to defend the

Coast when he apprehended an Invasion, after he had thrown off the Pope's Yoke, and provoked the Emperor by the Divorce of Queen *Catharine*. It consists of four Lunets of very thick Stone arched Work, with many Port Holes for great Guns. In the Middle is a great round Tower with a Cistern on the Top of it, and underneath an arched Cavern, Bomb-proof. The whole is encompassed by a Fosse, over which is a Draw-bridge.

Queenborough, 34 M. from *Lond.* is a Borough Town, on the W. Side of the Island of *Sheppey*, on the Bank of the *Medway*.

In this Island, on the N. Side, are Numbers of natural Curiosities found in the Cliffs; and several on the Beach, consisting of fine transparent Spars, like Crystal: There are also among these a Sort of large Stone, which, when broken, resembles Bees-wax, in several Parts of which there is a curious Irradiation, in the Form of a Star, usually called the starry waxen Vein: Beside which are many curious Shells.

Sheppey Island, 7 M. from *Rocheſter*, lies between E. *Swale* and W. *Swale*, the 2 Mouths of the *Medway*, of which the former falls into the Sea, and the latter into the *Thames*; it is 21 M. round, very fruitful in Corn, and always feeds a Multitude of Sheep, from which it takes its Name. The common Way to it from *Kent* is by *King's Ferry*: The Salt Marshes in this Island produce Abundance of marine Plants, and are visited by Botanists in the Summer Season.

Sheerness, 2 M. from *Queenborough*, 12 from *Rocheſter*, 3 from *Black Stakes*, 37 from *Lond.* is a Town consisting of 3 clean Streets, has a regular Fortification and a Line of heavy Cannon. Here is also a Yard for Building Ships, which are generally 5th and 6th Rates, and the Channel from hence to *Rocheſter* affords a safe Station for Ships. On the 2 Shores of the *Medway* are 2 Castles, *Upnor* and *Gillingham*, which defend all the Ships riding above them.

Other remarkable Places in *Kent* are,

Bromley, 9 M. from *Lond.* remarkable for the Palace of the Bp. of *Rocheſter*, and a College or Hospital for 20 Clergymens Widows, *Eltham*

Eltham, 2 M. from *Woolwich*, 7 from *Lond.* a pleasant little Town, full of good Houses. The ancient Family of the *Vescis* had here their Capital Mansion, which *Anthony Beck* Bp. of *Durham* afterwards converted into a Palace and gave it to *Eleanor*, Consort to *Ed. I.* It is now a Seat of Sir *John Shaw*, Bart.

Sevenoake, or as it is often called *Sennoek*, from 7 tall Oaks formerly near it, is 20 M. from *Lond.* and famous for ancient Battles. It is remarkable for an Hospital and School, both well endowed.

Dartford, 7 M. from *Woolwich*, 16 from *Lond.* is a handsome large Town, situated on the River *Darent*, The first Paper Mill in *Engl.* was built here; also the first for slitting Bar Iron. *Ed. III.* built a Nunnery here, which *Hen. VIII.* converted into a Palace. In the Heath and Fields adjacent to *Craysford*, about 3 M. from *Bromley*, are several Caves from 10 to 20 Fathom deep, narrow at the Mouth and wide at the Bottom; said to have been Receptacles for the Wives, Children and Effects of the *Saxons*, whilst they were at War with the *Britons*.

Tunbridge, or Town of Bridges, so called because the River *Ton*, and 4 other Streams of the River *Medway*, which rise in the *Weald*, run hither; over each of which is a Stone Bridge, 29 M. from *Lond.* and 5 S. E. of *Sevenoake*, has at present the Ruins of a Castle, which shew it to have been very large. It was built by *Richard de Clare*, E. of *Brionie* in *Normandy*. The Castle Hill affords a very beautiful Prospect of the Town and adjacent Country. The River *Medway* is made navigable up to it, since which the Town has flourished: There is also a free Grammar School. The Priory, of which there are still considerable Remains, was founded also by *R. de Clare* E. of *Brionie*.

Five M. from *Tunbridge* Town, and 34 from *Lond.* at the very Edge of the County, are *Tunbridge Wells*; much frequented on account of their mineral Waters. The Wells, commonly called *Tunbridge*, are in the Parish of *Speldhurst*, at the Bottom of the Walks near

the Chapel ; there are 2 of them, but one only used by those who drink the Waters.

The Walks are handsomely paved ; on one Side is the Assembly Room, the Coffee Rooms, the Booksellers Libraries, Shops for Jewellers, Milliners, Toys, China, and *Tunbridge* Ware, which is made here to great Perfection out of Holly, Cherry-Tree and Sycamore ; of which a great Quantity grows hereabout. On the other Side the Walks are Coffee Rooms, another Assembly Room and Taverns, and a few Houses for Lodgings. The Music Gallery is in the Middle of the Walks, which are beautifully shaded with Trees : A Piazza extends from the upper End to the Bottom, quite down to the Wells. Here is an exceeding good Market for Meat, Fish, and Poultry. The Houses and Lodgings are very neat and commodious ; most of them on the Hills contiguous, called *Mount Sion*, *Mount Ephraim* and *Mount Pleasant*. The Rocks, called the high Rocks, are about a M. from the Walks, of which there are a vast Number adjoining to each other, the Space of a Quarter of a M. Several of them are 70 or 80 Feet high ; and at many Places there are Cliffs and Cavities, that lead through them by narrow dark Passages ; and their being situated among Woods, by a little winding Brook, makes them afford a most retired gloomy and delightful Scene.

Iron Ore is also dug in several Parts hereabout, and there are several Foundries, within 3 or 4 M. of the Wells, where Cannon of large Dimensions are made.

Lenham, a little Town at the Source of the *Len*, a Rivulet, which falls into the *Medway* at *Maidstone*, 48 Miles from *London*, 9 from *Maidstone*.

Sittingborne, 41 M. from *Lond.* is a neat and well-built Village and is a Post Town, though at present it has no Market ; but being a considerable Thoroughfare in the Road to *Dover*, is furnished with many good Inns.

Wye, 10 M. from *Lenham*, 57 from *Lond.* stands on the River *Stour*, over which it has a Bridge. Its Church, which has not been long rebuilt, is a stately Edifice.

Ashford,

Ashford, 10 M. from *Hithe*, 57 from *Lond.* stands in the Road from *Lond.* to *Hithe*, at a Ford over a Rivulet, near the Head of the *Stour*. Here is a large Church, which was formerly collegiate. We shall finish the Topography of *Kent*, with a Survey of the principal Places on the Coast.

Lyd in *Romney Marsh*, 75 M. from *Lond.* is pretty populous, and the chief Town in *Weymarsh*, in which is *Dungeness*, well known to Sailors.

Folkstone, 4 M. from *Hithe*, 69 from *Lond.* one of the Cinque Ports, and has a Harbour for small Ships : Here are the Ruins of a Watch-Tower, on a Hill called *Castle-Hill*. The Antiquity of this Town is sufficiently proved by the great Number of *Roman* Coins, and *British* or *Roman* Bricks, which are frequently found here.

Sandgate Castle built by *Hen. VIII.* lies on the Sea-Shore, a little to the S. of *Folkstone*, has many good Houses in it, and 16 Guns or more to defend the Fishing Craft, from Insults of Privateers in Time of War.

Deal, 4 M. from *Sandwich*, 74 from *Lond.* is a handsome large Town. Here Ships generally stop, if homeward bound, to dispatch Letters, and notify their Arrival ; if outward bound, to take in fresh Provision. This Town is now become very populous, from the Resort of Seamen lying in the Downs. It is defended on the N. by *Sandown Castle*, and on the S. by *Deal Castle* ; at a small Distance is *Walmex Castle*, in each of which are many Things remarkable. These three were built by *Hen. VIII.* Hence to *Dover*, there is a Ridge of Rocks, stretching 7 M. along the Shore, which abounds with Samphire.

Isle of Thanet, about 9 M. in Length from E. to W. and 8 M. from N. to S. contains 10 Parishes, but only 7 Parish Churches. The lower Side of the Island, on the S. and S. W. abounds in Pasturage, but it lies low and marshy, and the Inhabitants of it are much subject to Agues. On the upper Part, to the E. and N. it is separated from the Ocean by a high perpendicular Cliff of Chalk. The Roads about the Island are rendered so intricate, by means of many short Turnings, as to be

ex-

extremely disagreeable to those who are not well acquainted with them ; for the Bye-roads are by no means fit for quartering Carriages. In some of the low Marshes near the Sea, a large Field is opened to the Observation of the curious Botanist ; many rare and valuable Plants being found there. The prodigious Quantity of Fennel, which grows wild, forms, in some Places near the Sea, Hedges of almost a Mile in Length. If the Value of the Honey which is produced here was known, the Inhabitants would certainly take Care to procure more of it. It is remarkably fine, and probably receives its peculiar Advantage of Flavour from the great Abundance of wild Thyme which the Bees every where find, on the Banks and in the Hedge Rows.

Margate, or *St. John's*, is situated on the N. Side of the Island, and is a Member of the Town and Port of *Dover*, to which it is subject in all Matters of civil Jurisdiction. It lies 72 M. S. E. of *Lond.* The principal Street is near a M. in Length, and built on an easy Descent, by which Means the upper Part is clean and dry, but the lower End much otherwise. It is difficult to determine at what Time *Margate* Pier was first built ; but as, since the Inning of the Level on the S. Side of this Island, the Sea has borne harder on the E. and N. Sides, so that the Land on each Side the Creek was, in Process of Time, quite washed away by the Sea, the Inhabitants were obliged to build a Pier, to prevent their Town from being overflowed. This Pier was at first but small, and went but a little Way from the Land ; but the Cliffs still continuing to wash away, it has been by Degrees enlarged to what it now is. This Pier is maintained and preserved by certain Rates or Payments, called *Droits*, for all Goods and Commodities shipped or landed.

Provisions here are good, but in general dear. Large Quantities of Fish are taken, the finest of which bear a good Price, the rest are sold cheap enough. The principal House of Entertainment is the New Inn, kept by *Mitchener*. The Bathing-rooms are not large, but convenient. There are three of these Rooms which employ eleven Machines till near the Time of High-water, which

which, at the Ebb of the Tide, sometimes runs two or three hundred Yards into the Bay. The Sands are so safe and clean, and every Convenience for bathing is carried to so great Perfection, that it is no Wonder this Place should be frequented by such Multitudes of People, who go into the Sea either for Health or Pleasure. Two Physicians usually reside here, during the Summer Season. The Hoys usually leave *Margate* on *Friday* or *Saturday*, and *London* on *Wednesday* or *Thursday*. Passengers pay 2s. 6d. and the Freight of Baggage is inconsiderable. They sometimes make the Passage in eight Hours, and at others in two or three Days, just as the Winds and Tides happen to be for, or against, them. The Assembly Room here is Part of the New-Inn; it stands on the *Parade*, and commands a fine View of the Harbour and Roads. Here is a Play-House, where a Company of Comedians from *Canterbury* perform three Times in the Week. It is usual to walk for some Time after Bathing. The Places most frequented for this Purpose are the *Parade*, the *Fort*, and the *Rope Walk*. When the Tide is ebbd, many Persons go on the Sands, to collect Pebbles, Shells, Sea-weeds, &c. which, altho' of no great Value, are esteemed as Matters of Curiosity by those to whom such Objects have not been familiar. These Sands extend, for some M. along the Shore, quite smooth and dry, at low Water, and may be passed with Safety 6 Hours in the Day. Here are those venerable Monuments of Antiquity, the Banks of *Hacken-Down*, or Field of Battle-Axes. There are two Tumuli or *Barrowes*, of Earth, the Tombs of some of the chief Officers, killed in a bloody Battle, fought on this Spot, between the *Saxons*, *English*, and the *Danes*, in the Reign of King *Ethelwolf*, in the year 853. In the Light House, which is a strong octagon Building of Flint, on an Eminence near the Cliff, on the Point of the *North Foreland*, a Fire of Coals is kept blazing all Night, on the Top of it, for the Direction of Mariners. As Parties resort thither for dining, Tea, &c. two Booths are built for their Reception, and Attendance is given by the Light-keeper.

Ramsgate

Ramsgate, in this Isle, is a very neat Sea-port Town, with many good Houses, but no great Trade. The new Pier, now building there, attracts the Admiration of all Strangers, being the finest of its Kind in *England*, or perhaps in the World. It is built chiefly of white *Purbeck* Stone, and extends itself into the Ocean near 800 Feet, before it forms an Angle. Its Breadth at Top is 26 Feet, including a strong Parapet, which runs all along the Outside of it. Its Depth admits of a gradual Increase from 18 to 36 Feet. The Front, which faces to the S. is, or (to speak more properly) will be, of a polygonal Figure. The Angles, of which there will be 5 on a Side, of 160 Feet each, or nearly so, with Octagons at the Ends of 60 Feet, joined to the Works already carried on in straight Lines, will complete the whole Design, leaving an Entrance of 200 Feet into a noble and capacious Harbour. This is intended as a Place of Refuge for Ships to flee to in hard Gales of Wind from S. E. to E. N. E. when they are exposed to the utmost Danger in the *Downs*. At *Manston*, in this Parish, is a very large Cavern, cut out of the Chalk, and supported by Pillars of the same. It being esteemed curious, many Strangers think it worth a Visit.

Faversham, 48 M. from *Lond.* commodiously situated in the most plentiful Part of this County, has a Bay or Creek from the *Swale*; very useful to Commerce; it consists chiefly of one long Street, but is very populous. Near this Place are some antient Pits, 100 Feet deep, very narrow at the Top, but for what Use is uncertain. About half a M. from the Town, there appears in the Cliff, a Stratum of Shells of the white Conchites, in a greenish Sand, not above 2 Feet from the Beach. The Abbey was founded by King *Stephen*, A. D. 1148. and now belongs to the Marquis of *Rockingham*. 'Tis so antient a Town, that it was a royal Demesne in 802, and in *Kenulfe's* Charter, called the King's little Town. King *Athelstan* in 903, summoned a great Council here, in which he enacted several Laws. Here King *James II.* was stopped on board a Smack, when he was flying away to *France*, on the Arrival of the Pr. of *Orange*.

Milton,

Milton, 10 M. from *Rocheſter*, 42 from *Lond.* The Church is near a M. from the Town, which has a Port for Barges, but is ſo hid among the Creeks of that called the *E. Swale*, that it is hardly to be ſeen, though it is a large Town, with a conſiderable Market for Corn, Fruit, and other Proviſions; but it is moſt remarkable for the Quantity and Goodneſs of its Oysters.

Graveſend, 22 M. from *Lond.* is a populous Place, full of Seamen: The Church is one of the 50 new ones, built by Act of Parliament.

Woolwich, 3 M. from *Greenwich*, 9 from *Lond.* is reckoned, in Point of Seniority, the Mother Dock of the royal Navy, and to have furniſhed as many Ships of War, as any two Docks in *Engl.* The whole Place is taken up with it; the Gun Yard is called the Warren or Park, where they make Trial of their Guns, Mortars, &c. 7 or 8000 Pieces of Ordnance have been laid up here at one Time for Ships and Batteries, together with Stores of all Kinds in great Plenty: The largeſt Ships may ride here ſafely, even at low Water: A Guard Ship generally rides here, eſpecially in Time of War: Its Church is alſo one of the 50 new ones.

Greenwich, 5 M. from *Lond.* formerly noted for being the Harbour of the *Daniſh Fleet*; after which the Town was remarkable for being a royal Seat, built by *Humphry Duke of Glouceſter*. On the Top of a Hill in the Park, there is a moſt delightful Proſpect of the winding River, *Lond.* green Meadows, &c. Here *K. Charles II.* erected a royal Obſervatory. The Earl of *Northampton* built an Hoſpital here, and liberally endowed it; but what *Greenwich* particularly boaſts of is, that the immortal Queen *Elizabeth* was born there. It has ſince been rendered remarkable, by a magnificent Hoſpital for decayed Seamen, who have ſerved their King and Country. This ſumptuous Edifice is ſcarce to be parallel'd in the World; its noble Hall is finely painted by the late Sir *James Thornhill*: There is alſo a fine Statue of *K. George II.* on a Peſteſtal in the Area, fronting its noble Terrace by the *Thames*, and a moſt elegant Chapel is lately erected. The Number of diſabled or ſuperannuated Seamen maintained

here are about 1000 : The several Benefactions to this noble Charity, hung up at the Entrance of the Hall, amount to 58,209 £. beside the late Earl of *Derwentwater's* Estate of near 6000 £. a Year, voted by Parliament to this Use. Its Parish Church is one of the 50 new ones.

The Heath near this Town, called *Black-Heath*, perhaps from its black Soil, enjoys a good Air, and has been the Scene of several Actions with Rebels, as well as the Rendezvous of royal Armies, On the S. Side of it is an Hospital, built by Sir *John Morden*. It is a spacious Structure, in the Form of a College, for the Reception of decayed Merchants, to the Number of 40.

Charlton, on the N. Side of the Heath, is a pleasant well-built Village, with one of the finest Churches in the County.

Deptford, is the first Town from *Lond.* in the County of *Kent*, which, though it has no Market, is divided into upper and lower Towns, and has 2 Churches, the newest of which is one of the 50 new Churches, lately built by the Commissioners ; but what it is more remarkable for, is the noble Dock, lately much enlarged ; it has a wet Dock of 2 Acres for Ships, and another of an Acre and a half for Masts, with all necessary Offices, &c. Here is a Corporation, for the Benefit of Seamen and Navigation, in the Form of a College, called *Trinity-house*.

The chief Antiquities, &c. of *Kent*.

Malling Abbey, was founded by *Edmond*, Brother to *Athelstan*, A. D. 944.

Reculver Abbey, of which the Towers still remain, was built by one *Bassa*, a priest, A. D. 669.

Allington Castle, was built by Sir *Stephen de Porchester*, about the Year 1282.

Hever Castle, was built by *Thomas de Hever*, in the Reign of *Edward III.* It is now the Seat of *Robert Humfrey's*, Esq.

Cowling Castle, was built by Lord *Cobham*, in the Year 1381.

-Salt-

Saltwood Castle, was built by the *Romans*. In the Year 1036; *Halden*, a noble *Saxon*, gave it to *Egelnoth* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; but, in Process of Time, it came to *Sir Brooke Bridges*, Bart. in whose Family it still continues.

A Fortification near *Woolwich*, on the River *Ravensborn*, the Area of which is inclosed with treble Ramparts and Ditches, very high and deep, near 2 M. in Compass: It is supposed to be a Work of the *Romans*, but when, is uncertain.

A hard Floor or Pavement near *Himton*, on the *Medway*. It lies about 6 Yards below the Surface of the Ground, and is composed of Shell or Shell-like Stones, an Inch Deep, and several Yards over: Though they are of the conchite Sort, and resemble the testaceous Kind of Sea Fish, yet it does not appear, that any Floods from the River ever reached so far as this Place.

Keith-Coty-House, a Monument of large Stones near *Aylesford*, some pitched on one End, others lying across; supposed to be the Tombs of *Kentegern* and *Horbus*, 2 *Danish* Princes, killed here in Battle.

Richborough Castle, 1 M. from *Sandwich*, is a most noble Remnant of *Roman* Antiquity built in the Time of *Theodosius*. It appears to have had two Gates; a large one in the Middle of the Western Wall, and a lesser in the Northern: This Gate, having within a Century had the Figure of a Woman's Head over it in Stone, which was imagined by some to be that of *Qu. Bertba*, was called the *Maiden Gate*. The Walls, on 3 Sides, are pretty entire; and the old Walls of a Tower, built with Flints and long Bricks, cemented with a Sort of Sand, which by Time is become as hard as a Stone: *Roman* Coins are often found here. In the Way from hence to *Sandwich*, upon an Eminence, is the Remainder of an Amphitheatre, made of Turf, supposed to have been for the Exercise or Diversion of the *Roman* Garrison. Before *Sandwich* Gate are 2 *Roman* Tumuli, and to the S. on the Sea-shore, are 6 large *Celtic* Tumuli, at equal Distances.

Seats

*Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.**Knowle*, near *Sevenoaks*, belonging to the D. of *Dorset*.*Hothfield*, near *Ashford*, belonging to the E. of *Thanet*.A Seat at *Eastwell*, in the same Neighbourhood, belonging to the Earl of *Winchelsea*.*Lees Court*, six Miles from *Canterbury*, belonging to the Lord *Sondes*.Earl *Stanhope's*, at *Chevening*, near *Sevenoaks*.*Cobham-Hall*, six Miles from *Chatham*, belonging to the Earl of *Darnley*.Earl of *Jersey's*, at *Westram*, five M. from *Sevenoaks*.Earl of *Ailesford's*, at *Ailesford*.Earl of *Dartmouth's*, on *Black-heath*.Earl *Cowper's*, at *Wingham*, near *Sandwich*.*Hewer Castle*, six Miles from *Tunbridge*, belonging to the Earl of *Waldegrave*.Earl of *Egmont's*, at *Charlton*, near *Black-heath*.*Leeds-Castle*, 5 M. from *Maidston*, belonging to the Hon. *Robert Fairfax*, Esq. was built by the noble Family of *Crevequer*, and forfeited, with the Manor, by *Robert* Son of *Hamon de Crevequer*, for his adhering to the Barons.*Linsted-Lodge*, near *Feversham*, belonging to Lord *Teynham*.*Fairlawn*, near *Tunbridge*, belonging to Lord *Vane*.*Penshurst*, near *Tunbridge*, belonging to *William Perry*, Esq.*Bromley-House*, a Seat of the Bishop of *Rocheſter*.The *Mote*, near *Maidstone*, belonging to L. *Romney*.*Says-Court*, near *Deptford*, belonging to Mr. *Evelyn*.Sir *Gregory Page's*, at *Black-heath*.Sir *John Shaw's*, and Sir *W. Fytche's*, near *Eltham*.Right Hon. *William Pitt's* at *Hayes* near *Bromley*.*Cleve*, near *Margate*, belonging to *Robert Fuller*, Esq.

M I D D L E S E X

H A S its Name from its Situation in the Middle,
between the three Kingdoms of the E. W. and S.

S. Saxons. It is bounded on the S. by the *Thames*, which divides it from *Surrey*; on the E. W. by the River *Lea*, and *Mere Ditch*, which divide it from *Essex*; on the W. by the River *Coln* and the Shire Ditch, which separate it from *Buckinghamshire*; and on the N. by *Hertfordshire*. It is about 21 M. in Length, 15 in Breadth, and 80 in Circumference; contains the 2 vast Cities of *Lond.* and *Westminster*, 73 Parishes, besides Chapels of Ease, and 5 Market Towns, exclusive of the said Cities; is divided into six Hundreds and 2 Liberties.

The whole County is exceeding fruitful both in Corn and Pasture, and, by the Neighbourhood of *Lond.* and *Westminster*, the most rich and populous in the Kingdom.

London is the Metropolis of *Engl.* the Capital of all the *British* Dominions, and the most celebrated City in the whole World, for the Number and Wealth of its Inhabitants, its universal Commerce, its Establishments for Learning, and its numerous Foundations of Charity. It was originally a *Roman* City, and founded about the Year 49.

It is situated on the N. Side of the *Thames*, with a gentle Rise from that noble River, and stands on a gravelly loamy Soil, which greatly conduces to the Health of its numerous Inhabitants. It is encompassed with fine Kitchen-gardens, delightful Plains, and beautiful Elevations, which are adorned with a great Number of magnificent Country-houses of its Citizens. No City in the World is better supplied with Lights, the Allowance for the publick Lamps being 10,000 *l.* a Year, exclusive of the many private ones belonging to the principal Citizens, Taverns, &c. and with regard to Water, almost every House is furnished with Pipes, either from the *Thames*, the *New River*, or the Ponds at *Hamstead*.

As it would require more Room, than can be allowed in this Epitome, to describe the several Parts of the City, and its many curious Particulars, we shall only give a short Account of the publick Buildings; beginning with the Churches.

I. St.

1. *St. Paul's Cathedral*, which is justly esteemed the most sumptuous and magnificent Protestant Church in the World. This Structure is supposed to have been founded in the Year 610, by *Ethelbert*, the *Saxon King*, on or near the Place, where formerly there was a Temple of *Diana*. It has several Times suffered greatly by Fire and Lightning; but by the general Conflagration in 1666, it was entirely destroyed; and afterwards rebuilt, after a Model of Sir *Christopher Wren*. It is built of fine *Portland Stone*, in Form of a Cross, resembling *St. Peter's at Rome*. There are two Ranges of 120 Pilasters each on the Outside, one above another, besides 20 Columns at the E. and four on the W. End, besides those of the Porticoes. The Ascent to the N. Portico is by 12 Steps of black Marble, the Dome of which is supported by 6 very spacious Columns, and over them the King's Arms with the Regalia, supported by 2 Angels, under whose Feet are a Lion and an Unicorn. The Ascent to the South Portico is by 25 Steps, and over the Door-case is a Phoenix with its Wings expanded, in Flames, and under it the Word *Resurgam*. The W. Portico (to which there is an Ascent by elegant Stairs, so broad, that at least 80 Men a-breast may mount the first) is supported by 12 Columns; and above them 8 others support a Gallery, on which the History of *St. Paul's* Conversion is boldly carved in Bas Relief. The Roof of the Choir is supported by 6 spacious Pillars; and the Roof of the Church by 2 Rangers, consisting of 20 more. The Cupulo has 8, and there are 2 very large ones at the W. End, all of them adorned with Pilasters of the *Corinthian* and Composite Orders; an elegant Balcony of Iron runs round the Cupola, on the Inside, which is finely painted in *Chiaro oscuro* by the late Sir *James Thornhill*. The Floor of the Choir is of Marble, and that within the Rails of Porphyry, finely polished. The Altar-piece has 4 noble Pilasters, finely painted and veined with Gold, in Imitation of *Lapis Lazuli*, with Enrichments and Capitals double gilt. Between the inner and outer Roof of the Church, there is a considerable Space, wherein, at

the E. End, round the circular Sweep, is a whispering Place, where the Beating of a Watch may be heard, at the Distance of 110 Feet.

2. *St. Mary le Bow* is a large and elegant Structure ; but its greatest Ornament is its Steeple, the Architecture of which excels that of any other parochial Church in *Europe*.

3. *St. Bridget's*, or *St. Bride's*, is a very beautiful Structure, and most elegant Steeple: Built by Sir *Christopher Wren*.

4. *St. Stephen Walbrooke* is one of the most elegant Parish Churches in *Engl.* and was also built by that celebrated Architect Sir *Christopher Wren*. It is situated behind the Mansion House ; and from its Appearance on the Outside, no Person would expect to find so many beauties within.

5. *Temple Church* is one of the most elegant Gothic Structures in *Engl.* supported by neat slender Pillars of *Suffex* Marble. Here are many remarkable antient Monuments, particularly of 9 *Knights Templars*, executed in Marble in their full Proportions : 6 of them are cross-legged, and therefore supposed to have been engaged in a crofsade Expedition against the Infidels in the *Holy Land*.

Several other Churches, besides those we have mentioned, equally merit Observation ; but the Limits we are confined to, oblige us to hasten to the other publick Buildings in this Metropolis.

1. *The Tower*. This was formerly a royal Palace, but at present the chief Fortress of the City. Here are kept the Artillery, and a Magazine of small Arms for 60,000 Men ; here is also a beautiful and grand Horse Armoury, like those of *Brussels* and *Dresden*, where, among others, are 15 Figures of the *English* Kings on Horseback, both the Men and Horses as big as the Life, together with a silver Armour of *John of Gaunt* seven or eight Feet high. Here are kept the antient Records of the Court of *Westminster* ; the Jewels and Ornaments of the Crown, and other Regalia ; the Board of Ordnance ; a Mint for coining Money ; Dens for Lyons, Tygers, and other foreign Beasts, &c.

2. The *Royal Exchange*, situated on *Cornhill*, near the Middle of the City, is the finest Building of the Kind in the World. It was first erected by Sir *Thomas Gresham*; but that Building being destroyed by the dreadful Fire in 1666, another more large and elegant was finished in 1669. 'Tis 203 Feet long without, and 171 broad; and the Quadrangle within, which is a Parallelogram, is 144 Feet long and 117 broad, having Piazzas all round supported with 28 Columns, to shelter the Merchants from Sun or Rain. Over these Piazzas are 24 Niches, 18 of which are filled with Statues of the Kings and Queens, from *Ed. I.* to his late Majesty, all adorned with the Ensigns of Royalty, except that of *James II.* which is dressed in Habit of a *Roman Caesar*, with a broken Batoon in his Hand. In the Center, on a Marble Pedestal 8 Feet high, is the Statue of King *Charles II.* in a *Roman Dress*.

3. *London-Bridge*, which connects the City to *Southwark*, is a very expensive, but inelegant Structure. It had two Rows of Houses on it like a Street; but these are now taken down; and the whole Fabrick repaired, which has rendered the passing over it more easy, and also prevented the many terrible Accidents, that have attended several, who have attempted to pass under the Arches in Boats, &c.

4. The *Monument* is a magnificent round Pillar of *Portland Stone* of the *Doric Order*, erected to perpetuate the Memory of the dreadful Conflagration of this City, in the Beginning of *September 1666*. It is 15 Feet Diameter, and 202 Feet high from the Ground, the exact Distance of the very Spot from it, where the Fire broke out. It stands on a Pedestal, 40 Feet high and 21 square, adorned with ingenious Emblems in *Basso Relievo*. Within the Pillar is a curious geometrical winding Stair-case of 345 Steps, with Iron Rails all the Way up to a fair Balcony, within 30 Feet of the Top; to which it is finely fluted on the Outside, from the Pedestal to the very Point, which resembles an Urn with a golden Flame.

5. The

5. The *Mansion House* is a very grand Structure, erected on the Site of *Stocks-Market*, for the Residence of the Lord Mayor of this City.

6. *Guild-hall*, or the Town-house of *Lond.* is a venerable and commodious Pile of Building. The great Hall is 153 Feet in Length, 50 in Breadth, and 55 in Height. Besides the Figures of 2 Giants, which were here before the Fire, it is adorned with several fine Pieces of Painting, and several Colours and Standards, taken from the *French* at the Battle of *Ramillies*.

7. *Sion College*, near *Lond. Wall*, is particularly appropriated to the Use of the Clergy of *Lond.* who are constituted a Corporation, by the Name of the President and Fellows of *Sion College*. Here is a very flourishing publick Library, of about 20,000 Books in most Languages and Faculties, both printed and manuscript.

8. *College of Physicians*, is a large and magnificent Structure, (on the W. Side of *Warwick-Lane.*) erected in 1682. In the Front of the Hall towards the Court, is a Statue of *King Charles II.* well executed in Stone; another of *Sir John Cutler*, on the W. Side of the anatomical Theatre; and in the great Hall a most elegant marble Busto of *Dr. Harvey*.

9. *College of Herald's*, is a neat and spacious Building, and the Hall adorned with several excellent Portrait Paintings. Here are kept Records of the Coats of Arms of all the Families and Names in *Engl.* when granted, and on what Occasion.

10. *Doctors Commons*, is a spacious commodious Structure, with several handsome Courts. Here the Judges of the Admiralty, those of the Court of Delegates, the Court of Arches, the Prerogative Court and Office, with the Doctors that plead Causes, and the Proctors that draw up the Pleadings, all live in a collegiate Manner.

11. The *two Temples*, distinguished by the *Inner* and *Middle Temples*, were antiently the Dwellings of two religious Orders; namely the *Knights Templars*, and the *Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem*. The Buildings are very neat, divided into several Courts,
F have

have each a spacious Hall adorned with the Portraits of several Noblemen; and very pleasant Gardens to the Banks of the *Thames*.

Besides the *Temples*, there are Inns of Chancery within the Liberties of the City, namely, *Furneal's Inn*, *Staple's Inn*, *Barnard's Inn*, *Thavvy's Inn*, *Clifford's Inn*, *New Inn* and *Serjeant's Inns*.

12. *Christ's Hospital*, was formerly a House of Grey Friars, but now a royal Foundation, adjoining to *Christ-Church* in *Newgate-Street*, founded by K. Ed. VI. for the Entertainment and Education of the Children of poor Citizens of both Sexes. A mathematical School was founded here in 1673 by K. Charles II. and a stately Writing-School was erected here in 1694 by Sir *John Moor*, Knight and Alderman.

13. *Gresham College* is a noble antient Structure, founded by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, for Lectures in the seven liberal Sciences. It is built of Brick, round a Court 144 Feet square.

14. *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* is a very large and beautiful Structure, and in so flourishing a Condition, that in 7 Years 32,872 poor sick and lame People have been taken into it, and 30,543 cured and discharged.

15. *Bethlehem Hospital*, vulgarly called *Bedlam* in *Moor-fields*, is a stately Fabrick, for the Reception of poor Lunatics. It is 546 Feet in Length, and 40 in Breadth; containing a great Number of convenient Cells or small Rooms, where the poor Patients are taken care of. Two beautiful Wings were lately added, for the Reception of such of the Lunatics as are incurable: These Wings and the Portico are each of them adorned with 4 Pilasters, Entablature, and circular Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order, and on a Pediment over the grand Gate, are the Figures of two Lunatics; exquisitely carved, by Mr. *Cibber* Father of the late Poet Laureat.

Westminster has been for many Years famous for the Palaces of our Kings, the Seat of our Law-Tribunals, and of the high Court of Parliament.

The elegant Buildings in this City and its Liberties are almost innumerable, so that we can only mention the principal in this compendious Treatise. I.

1. *Westminster-Abbey*, or the Abbey Church of St. Peter, is a truly venerable Pile; and in it most of the *British* Monarchs have had their Scepters and Sepulchres. The Length of the Abbey is 489 Feet, the Breadth of the W. End 66, and that of the Cross Isle 189: The Height of the middle Roof is 92 Feet. The Nave and Cross-Isles of the Church are supported by 50 slender Pillars of *Suffex* Marble, all of the antient Gothic Order. This Structure has 12 Chapels, viz. *Edward* the Confessor's, *Henry VII*'s, *St. Benedict*'s, *St. Edmund*'s, *St. Nicolas*'s, *St. Paul*'s, *St. John Baptist*'s, *Erasmus*'s, *St. John the Evangelist*'s, *St. Michael*'s, *St. Andrew*'s, and *St. Blaise*'s; and in these are the funeral Monuments of many of our *British* Kings and Nobility. In the Confessor's Chapel are the two Chairs, in which our Kings and Queens have been crowned; ever since *Ed. I.* who brought hither, among other Spoils taken from the *Scots* in 1297, the famous marble Stone, placed under one of the Chairs, on which the Kings of *Scotland* had been crowned many Ages. But the Chapel of *Hen. VII.* is by far the most magnificent of all; and *Leland* calls it the *Miracle of the World*. At the W. End of it are three spacious Portals of solid Brass, finely adorned with Figures of Roses, &c. which open into a Room, where the lower House of Convocation formerly sat. The Roof is supported by 12 Pillars and Arches of the Gothic Order, enriched with carved Portcullices, Figures of Fruit, &c. The Floor is paved with Marble, and the whole Building is in Form of a Cathedral, with a Nave and two Side-Isles. At the East-End is a spacious Window of painted Glass, besides 13 other Windows above, and as many below, on the N. and South Sides. Under each of the upper Row of Windows, are 5 Figures placed in Niches, and under them an equal Number of Angels supporting imperial Crowns. Here is a most superb Monument, erected to the Memory of the royal Founder and his Queen.

It might perhaps be expected, we should here give a particular Account of the rich Shrines, stately Tombs, and costly Monuments antient and modern, with which

this Church is adorned ; but as the Limits we are confined to, will not admit of this, we shall refer the Reader, who desires to see a particular Account of these Monuments, to Mr. *Dart's* and Dr. *Crulk's* Antiquities of this Abbey, and to *Maitland's* History of London.

The other Churches in this City and Liberty, which merit Attention, are St. *Margaret's*, adjoining to the Abbey ; St. *John the Evangelist's*, on the W. Side of *Mill-Bank* ; St. *Martin's in the Fields*, near *Charing-Cross* ; St. *James's*, on the S. Side of *Piccadilly* ; St. *Paul's* Covent Garden, built after a Design of that great Architect *Inigo Jones* ; the Chapel of *Lincoln's-Inn*, by the same Artist ; St. *Leonard's*, in *Shoreditch* ; *Christ-Church*, in *Spittal-fields* ; and St. *Mary's*, *Islington*.

The other public Buildings, which more particularly deserve Notice, in this City and Liberty, are,

1. *Westminster-Hall*, supposed originally to have been a Palace, and erected by *Ed. the Confessor*. The Hall is reckoned one of the largest Rooms in *Europe*, being 228 Feet long, 66 broad, and 90 high ; and notwithstanding its Dimensions, is supported by Buttress without one Pillar. Here the three great Courts, namely, the *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, and *Common-Pleas*, are held ; and above Stairs, that of the *Exchequer*.

2. The two Houses of Parliament, in one of which the *Commons* hold their Session, and in the other the *Lords*.

3. *Westminster-Bridge*, allowed to be one of the noblest Structures in *Europe*, is built of the finest *Portland Stone*, and contains 13 grand and spacious Arches.

4. The *Banqueting-House* at *Whitehall*, built by the celebrated *Inigo Jones*, is a lofty, spacious and noble Structure of hewn Stone, and adorned with an upper and lower Range of the *Ionic* and *Composite Orders*. The Roof is covered with Lead, surrounded with a Balustrade of Stone, and the Ceiling curiously painted by *Rubens*.

5. *St. James's Palace*, on the N. Side of the Park, has been generally the Winter Residence of our Kings, since the Burning of *Whitehall*. It is an irregular Building, and makes no extraordinary Appearance either to the

the Street or Park, but has many beautiful and magnificent Apartments. It was built by *Hen. III.* upon the ruins of an Hospital of that name. The Chapel is a royal Peculiar, exempt from all episcopal Jurisdiction. The Building is of Brick, with Battlements coped with Stone, inclining to the Gothic Order. The Service of this Chapel is like that in Cathedrals; and there belong to it a Dean, a Subdean, 48 Chaplains, who preach in their Turns before the King, 10 Priests in ordinary who read Prayers, 12 Gentlemen of the Chapel, 2 Organists, 10 Boys and their Master, a Serjeant, a Yeoman, a Groom of the Vestry, and a Bell-Ringer. Adjoining to the W. Part of the Palace, is a very handsome Structure, called the *Queen's Library*, from its Founder the late *Queen Caroline*, who placed in it a choice Collection of Books.

6. The *Queen's Palace* (formerly *Buckingham-House*) but lately purchased by his present Majesty, situated at the W. End of the Mall, in *St. James's Park*, now more than ever, meets the attention of the curious, from the Paintings, the Library and other Curiosities with which his Majesty has most nobly adorned it. Among the former are to be seen those matchless Paintings, the *Cartoons* of the great *Raphael Urbin*, removed hither from *Hampton Court Palace* (in 1763) where they were originally deposited by *K. W. III.* who brought them into *Engl.*

7. The royal Palace of *Somerset-House*, so called from the Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to *Ed. VI.* who erected it: Upon his Attainder it fell to the Crown. The Queen of *James I.* kept her Court here; and it has been generally assigned as the Residence of the Queen Dowager. The S. Front, facing the River, erected by King *Charles II.* after a Plan of *Inigo Jones*, makes a noble and beautiful Appearance, and commands a charming Prospect of the River and the Country beyond it. In a Niche, on the S. Front, is *Apollo* finely executed in Marble, with a Bow, Arrows, and Dogs; and a neat Figure of *Cleopatra* in Brass, with her Asp twined round one of her Arms, and fixed on her Breast. Bar-

racks have been lately built in this once sumptuous Palace for Soldiers.

8. *Lincoln's Inn* is one of the 4 Inns of Court, and the most flourishing of them all. The Hall, where the Lord Chancellors have, of late Years, sat to hear Causes, is beautified and adorned with an elegant Piece of Painting by the celebrated *Hogarth*. In the Gardens are the Statues of *Julius Cæsar*, *Augustus*, *Pompey* and *Mark Anthony*. Here is a noble Terras, extending the whole Breadth of *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, into which it looks and is supported by a strong Wall.

9. *Gray's Inn*, on the N. Side of *Holborn*, is another Inn of Court, and has elegant Gardens, adorned with a great Variety of Terras and other Walks, Slopes, &c.— There are, besides these, other Inns, stiled Inns of Chancery, namely, *Clement's Inn*, near *St. Clement's Church*; and *New Inn* and *Lyon's Inn*, opposite each other in *Wyck Street*.

10. The *British Museum* or *Montague House*, is one of the finest Structures about *London*.

11. The *Charter-House*, founded in 1611 by Mr. *Thomas Sutton*, Citizen and Girdler of *London*, is one of the greatest and noblest Foundations for Charity, ever given by any one Man in this Nation. It retains the Name of the *Charter House*, from the old Priory here of the *Chartreux* or *Carthusian Monks*, which was founded in the Reign of *Ed. III.* and suppressed at the general Dissolution of Monasteries. Mr. *Sutton* endowed it with 15 Manors and other Lands, to the Amount of near 4500 *l.* which has since been encreased to at least 6000 *l.* per Annum, for the Maintenance of a Master or Governor, a Preacher, two School-Masters, a Physician, Register, Receiver, Treasurer, Manciple, Steward, Auditor, Organist, &c. and 80 old Men and 40 Boys in the House, besides 24 Students at the Universities; but 4 Boys being since added to the former Number, and 5 to the latter, by reason of the great Improvement of the Rents, the Pensioners and Scholars together amount to 153, besides the Officers and Servants of the House.

12. The *Foundling Hospital*, in *Lamb's Conduit Fields*, merits particular Attention.

Having thus given a short Account of what is most remarkable in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, we shall proceed to the other Places in this County.

St. Mary la Bon, but properly *St. Mary Borne*, is a large Village, whose Houses join to the N. W. Suburbs of *London*. A new Church was erected in the 15th Century, and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, which was also called *Borne*, from a Brook or *Bourn* in its Neighbourhood.

Highbate, 4 M. from *London*, had its Name from a high Gate on the Hill, erected for the Convenience of paying Toll to the Bishop of *Lond*. Its Church is a Chapel of Ease to *Pancas* and *Hornsey*, in which last Parish is *Muswell Hill*, where was formerly a Chapel called our *Lady of Muswel*, from a Well in the Neighbourhood, near which was her Image, that was frequently resorted to by Way of Pilgrimage, on account of some pretended miraculous Cures performed by its Water.

Hamstead, 4 M. from *London*, is a large pleasant Village, crowded with fine Buildings, but an irregular romantic Situation. It stands chiefly on the Side of a Hill, on which there's a Heath, with the most extensive Prospect of any within 20 M. of *London*.

Kensington, 2 M. from *Lond*. was a Place of no Note, till *K. William III.* purchased the Earl of *Nottingham's* Seat, and converted it into a royal Palace. The Palace is an irregular Structure; but the Apartments are very fine and well disposed. The Gallery and Closet of *K. William*, contain a choice Collection of original Paintings.

Aston East and *West*, the former 4, the latter 5 M. from *Lond*. The first is noted for Wells of medicinal Waters. Between these Villages is *Friers Place*, supposed from many Tokens to have been a Monastery.

Chelfea, 2 M. from *Lond*. remarkable for its agreeable Situation, and the Number of Gentlemens Houses; but much more for its Hospital, for the Maintenance of

wounded and superannuated Soldiers. It is a noble Structure, begun by K. *Charles II.* carried on by King *James II.* and finished by King *William III.* It is indeed a Structure becoming the Munificence of its royal Founders, being nobly accommodated with proper Offices, and adorned with spacious Walks and Gardens. Near this Place are the Physic Gardens, belonging to the Company of Apothecaries, where all Kinds of medicinal Herbs are propagated : Here is also a curious Porcelain Manufacture, in which they have made very great Improvements.

Ranelagh Gardens, formerly belonging to the Earl of *Ranelagh* ; but now elegantly repaired, and converted into a Music House, and Walks, for the Entertainment of the Public ; a spacious Structure being erected for that Purpose, which is a perfect Rotund, resembling the Pantheon at *Rome*. It has 2 Row of Windows round the Attic Story, and 2 Ranges of Seats within that, which will hold 1000 People. At the first Entrance, when all illuminated, it's appearance is like a Kind of enchanted Place. In the middle of this vast Amphitheatre, is a magnificent Orchestre. There are 4 grand Portals in the Manner of triumphal Arches, and 48 Boxes in a double Row, with suitable Pilasters between them. The Gardens are adorned with a Canal and a Bason, finely illuminated with Lamps, as are also the Avenues from *St. James's Park*.

Fulham, 4 M. from *Lond.* is a large Parish, with a great Number of Gentlemens Seats, and has a handsome wooden Bridge over the River to *Putney*.

Chiswick, 6 Miles from *Lond.* is a very neat Village.

Great and little Ealing, 6 M. W. from *Lond.* are two Parts of as pleasant a Village, as any in the County, and has an elegant Church lately rebuilt.

Brentford, 7 M. from *Lond.* so called from its Situation on the River *Brent*, where it falls into the *Thames*. 'Tis divided into *old* and *new*.

Uxbridge, 16 M. from *Lond.* has many commodious Inns, and lies in the *Oxford Road*. The Town is watered by the River *Calse*, over which there is a Stone Bridge that

that leads into *Buckinghamshire* : There are several Corn Mills on the River.

Hampton-Court, 12 M. from *London*. is watered on 3 Sides by the River *Thames*. This Palace was founded by Cardinal *Woolsey*, with as great Magnificence as that Age would admit of ; it having then 5 spacious Courts, adorned with curious Workmanship. King *Charles I.* took great Pleasure in this Place, making it his Summer Residence. King *William* and Queen *Mary* made many noble Additions to this Place, and plainly discovered how much Architecture had been advanced since its Foundation. The Gardens were also greatly improved, not only in the Walks and great Variety of Bowers ; but with Green-Houses and Hot-Houses, for preserving and maturing exotic Plants ; with Fountains and Basins to water them in dry Weather. The Palace abounds both in the Beauties of Nature and Art. It consists of 2 large Courts, besides the Bass Court for Officers and Servants. On the left of the outer Court is a noble Chapel, built by Queen *Ann* ; and on the Right, as noble a Portico, supported by Doric Pillars, leading to the grand Stair Case, which is finely painted by *Vario*. The inward Court was built by King *William*, who furnished the magnificent Apartments in a grand Taste. The great Gallery here, was long rendered famous by means of the Cartoons of *Raphael Urbin*, but they are now (1764) removed to the Queen's Palace in *St. James's Park*. In another there is a curious triumphal Entry of a *Roman* Emperor, with the Pictures, at full Length, of the Ladies in Queen *Mary's* Retinue ; together with fine Pieces of Porcelain, and other Curiosities, collected by that Queen, and some of them worked by her own Hand. In that which was King *William's* Closet, there is an excellent Collection of Flowers, Birds and other curious Paintings. Most of the Chimney Pieces are adorned with Originals of *Vandyke* ; and there is a noble Picture of King *William* on Horseback, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*. Queen *Ann* began an Apartment here for Prince *George of Denmark*, which *K. George I.* finished and finely painted. On the S. Side of this Palace, a

Garden is sunk 10 Feet, to give a View from the Apartments to the River, and inclosed with a Balustrade of Iron, finely wrought with the Arms and Devizes of the three Kingdoms, and the Cyphers of K. *William* and Q. *Mary*. The Front to the E. which is very noble, is all of free Stone, and looks into the Park, over a stately Parterre half a M. long, embellished with Statues, Vases, gravel and green Walks, and separated from the Park by a Balustrade of Iron. In a little walled Garden, on the N. Side, is a most curious Labyrinth or Wilderness; and a long Terras Walk runs along the Side of the River, from the Palace to the Bowling-Green, in each Corner whereof is a large Pavilion. The noble Parks adjoining are well planted, stocked with Deer, adorned with Canals, Pleasure-Houses, Fish-Ponds and Water-Works.

Staines, 18 M. from *Lond.* a Market Town, situate on the Banks of the *Thames*, and has a large wooden Bridge over it.

Harrow on the Hill, 10 M. from *Lond.* 6 from *Aston*, so called from its Situation on a Hill, esteemed the highest in *Middlesex*. The Church, which has a lofty Steeple, is seen at a greater Distance, than any in this or the neighbouring Counties.

Edgware, 10 M. from *Lond.* consists chiefly of one Street; the E. Side, where the Church stands, being properly called *Edgware*; and the W. Part, which belongs to *Little Stanmore*, *Whitchurch*. The military Roman Watling Way, which comes over *Hamstead Heath*, passes by this Place.

Hounslow, 10 M. from *Lond.* is a Market Town, belonging to two Parishes, the N. Side to *Heston*, and the S. to *Isleworth*. Its Heath hath been the Scene of numberless Robberies, and the Place where K. *James II.* encamped his Forces, to awe the City of *London*.

Enfield, 10 M. from *Lond.* formerly called *Ensen*, from its Situation in moorish or fenny Ground; but it has been drained several Years, and is now excellent Meadow and Pasture Land. The Parish is very large, and extends to the other Side of the royal Chace, which

was

was formerly very well stocked with Deer and other Game; but in the civil Wars the Timber was cut down, and the Deer, &c. destroyed. Since the Restoration many Woods and Groves were planted in it, and stocked again with Deer; but will never perhaps be equal to what it formerly was. There is, however, an elegant Lodge for the Ranger.

Tottenham, 5 M. from *Lond.* situated on the River *Lea*, in the N. Road, in a very healthy Soil. Its Church stands on a Hill, encompassed on the E. N. and W. by a Rivulet called the *Mosel*. The Cross is supposed to have been erected, pursuant to a Decree of the Church of *Rome*, that a Cross should be erected in every frequented Place. *Edward I.* adorned and repaired it; because the Corps of *Eleanor* his Queen rested here, in its Way to *London* to be buried.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Marlborough-House, on the N. Side of *St. James's Park*, and near the royal Palace, a beautiful Structure, erected by the great Duke of *Marlborough*. It is elegantly adorned with Paintings, of which that round the Vestibule is prodigiously admired, it being a Representation of the famous Battle of *Hochstet*, where the Figures of Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Lord *Cadogan*, and the French Marshal *Tallard* their Prisoner, are finely done from the Life.

Buckingham-House, a fine Seat, built by the late *John Sheffield*, Duke of *Buckingham*, at the W. End of *St. James's Park*, lately purchased by his Majesty, and now called the Queen's Palace.

Carlton House, on the N. Side of *St. James's Park*, belonging to the Princess Dowager of *Wales*.

Northumberland-House, near *Charing-Cross*.

Leicester-House, a Palace, belonging to the Princess Dowager of *Wales*.

Burlington-House, in *Piccadilly*.

Bedford-House, in *Bloomsbury-Square*.

Devonshire-House, in *Piccadilly*.

Holland.

Holland-House and *Camden-House*, both near *Kensington*; the former belonging to the Right Hon. Lord *Holland*.

Dawley, *Edmund Stephenson*, Esq.

The Bishop of *London's* Palace, at *Fulham*.

The late Lord *Hatton's* Seat, at *West Acton*.

The late Earl of *Burlington's*, at *Chiswick*.

Sion-House, belonging to the Earl of *Northumberland*, near *Brentford*. It was founded by *Henry V.* A. D. 1414.

Princess *Amelia's*, at *Gunnery-House*, near *Brentford*.

Durbams, near *Barnet*, Earl of *Albemarle's*.

The Duke of *Ancafter's*, near *Chelsea*.

The Bishop of *Winchester's*, near the same Place.

The Earl of *Berkeley's*, at *Cranford*, near *Hounslow*.

Mordant-House, near *Hammersmith*.

The late Earl of *Burlington's*, near *Twickenham*.

The Earl of *Uxbridge's*, at *Drayton*, near *Colnbrook*.

The Earl of *Halifax's*, at *Bushey-Park*, near *Hampton Court*.

The late Lord *Coleraine's*, at *Tottenham*.

Warwick Castle, at *North-End*, belonging to *E. Breake*.

The Earl of *Northumberland's*, at *Tottenham*.

The Earl of *Dunmore's*, at *Stanwell-Moor*.

Duke of *Buccleugh's*, at *Isleworth*.

The late Duke of *Argyle's*, at *Whitton*.

E S S E X

IS bounded on the E. by the *German Ocean*; on the W. by the Rivers *Lea* and *Stort*, the former dividing it from *Middlesex*, and the latter from *Hertfordshire*: on the N. by the *Stour*, which separates it from *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*; and on the S. by the *Thames*. It is about 50 M. in Length, 35 in Breadth, and 140 in Circumference; contains 20 Hundreds, 22 Market Towns, 415 Parishes, 46 Parks, one Forest, and 1,240,000 Acres. It abounds with Corn, Cattle, and wild Fowl; and the N. Parts of it, especially about *Saffron-Walden*, produce great Quantities of Saffron. Abundance of

I Oxen

Oxen and Sheep are fed in the Marshes near the *Thames*, and sent to the Markets of *London*. They have Plenty of Fish of all Sorts from the Sea and Rivers; and by the Sea-side are Decoys, which, in the Winter Season, produce great Profit to their Owners.

Colchester, 50 M. from *Lond.* the chief Town of the County, is a large populous Place, on the River *Cole*, which passes through it, is made navigable for small Craft up to the *Hithe*, a long Street, which may be called the *Wapping* of *Colchester*, where there is a good Key; and at *Vennoe*, within 3 M. of it, is a good Custom-House. This, and all the Towns round it, are noted for making of Bays, of which, great Quantities are exported to *Spain* and the *American* Colonies, being the chief Cloathing of the *Spanish* Nuns and Fryars. For the Support of this Trade, there is a Corporation called Governors of the *Dutch* Bay-Hall, and Officers to examine the Manufacture: This Town is also of Note for its excellent Oysters, and for candying Fringo Roots. It is pleasantly situate on the Top of a Hill, from whence 2 long streets run down to the Bottom, with very good Inns and Springs. Its Streets are large and beautiful, and, tho' the whole is not finely built, yet it has a great many good Houses and some noble Buildings; as the *Bay-Hall*, the *Guild-Hall*, or *Moot-Hall*, as they call it. It is reckoned about 3 M. in Circumference, has 10 Parish Churches and 5 Meeting Houses, of which 2 are Quaker, besides a *Dutch* and *French* Church. 'Tis a Liberty of itself, in the Hundred of *Lexden*, and extends along the River as far as *Mersey Island*: It had anciently a Wall and a strong Castle, built by *Edward*, Son to King *Alfred*, about the Year 912; but now few Marks remain of either. It is supposed to have been anciently a *Roman* Colony, many Ruins and some Buildings of *Roman* Brick still remaining. The Queen's Head, in the Market-Place, is thought to be a *Roman* Structure. *St. John's* Abbey was erected by *Eudo*, Steward to *William Rufus*, about the Year 1097.

Malden, 30 M. from *Lond.* stands on an Eminence near the Sea, and was the first *Roman* Colony in *Britain*.

It

It is pretty large and populous, tho' it consists chiefly of one Street. It has a convenient Haven or Arm of the Sea for Ships of 400 Ton ; and some of the Inhabitants drive a considerable Trade in Coals, Iron, Deals and Corn. Here is a large Library for the Use of the Ministers of the Place, and the Clergy of the neighbouring Hundreds. A little beyond the Town, begins *Black-water Bay*, famous for the Pits of those excellent Oysters, called *Wall-Fleet*, from the Shore where they lie, which is 5 M. long, and guarded by a Wall of Earth to keep off the Sea.

Harwich, 60 M. from *Lond.* stands near the Mouth of the *Stour*. 'Tis a very safe Harbour, a large, well-built, clean, and populous Town, and not only defended by the Sea, which almost encompasses it ; but by strong Fortifications. It is walled round, and the Streets paved for the most Part with Clay, which tumbling down from a Cliff, where there is a petrifying Spring, between the Town and *Beacon Hill*, soon grows as hard as Stone ; and the Inhabitants boast the Wall is as strong, and the Streets as clean, as those that are actually built or paved with Stone. Here is a good Yard for building Ships, with the Conveniencies of Store-Houses, Cranes, Launches, and all other Necessaries. 'Tis the Station for the Packet Boats, which pass to and from *Holland*, *Germany*, and other Ports, with the Mails and Passengers. Opposite to the Fort, on the S. Side of the Mouth of the Harbour, is *Beacon-Hill*, about Half a M. from the Town, to which there is a pleasant Walk ; there is a large and lofty Light-House on this Hill, from whence there is an extensive View of the Coast of *Sussex* and *Essex*, the Town and Port of *Harwich*, and the Men of War when riding at *Gun-Fleet*. At the Foot of the Hill is the above-mentioned Well, said to turn Wood into Metal ; but it is only of a petrifying Nature ; though it cannot be denied that the Stone along this Shore is much of the Copperas Kind, and a great Deal of that Stone is found between this and the *Naze* ; and both here and at *Walton*, adjoining to the *Naze*, are several Works for preparing and boiling the Liquids, which
produce

produce at last the Copperas itself. The Inns at *Harwich* are good, but the Accommodations very dear, by Means of the great Concourse of People to and from *Holland*. The Harbour is very spacious, occasioned by the Influx of the *Stour* from *Manningtree*, and the *Orwel* from *Ipswich* into the Bay, and such Use made of it in the *Dutch War*, that more than 100 Sail of Men of War with their Tenders, besides great Numbers of Colliers have rode at Anchor in it at a Time. There are 2 or 3 Islands S. of *Harwich*, called *Pewet*, *Horsey*, and *Holmes*, that breed Sea-Fowl, which, when fat, are delicious. And on the same Side are *Thorp*, *Kirkley*, and *Walton*, included within that anciently called the Liberty of the *Soke*, in which the Sheriff of the County has no Power. Having thus described the parliamentary Towns, we shall next give an Account of other Places of most Note.

Manningtree, 59 M. from *Lond.* has a Bridge over the *Stour*, thence often called *Manningtree Water*. It is a Town of good Trade.

Braintree, 42 M. from *Lond.* was formerly of great Note for the Manufacture of Bays and other Stuffs; but that Branch of Trade is now greatly decreased.

Bocking, parted from *Braintree* by a Rivulet, is one of the largest Villages in *Essex*, and adorned with fine spacious Houses of Clothiers, enriched by the Manufacture of Bays, of which this Village has a peculiar Sort, called *Bockings*. Its Church is a Deanery, and in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Felsted, near *Braintree*, upon the River *Chelmer*, is a small Place, but of Note for a flourishing Grammar School, liberally endowed for 80 Children, Natives of *Essex*.

Coggeshall, 7 M. from *Colchester*, 42 from *Lond.* had formerly a large Trade for Bays, but now greatly decreased. Near this Town in a Grotto by the Road Side, was found a Phial with a Lamp in it, covered with a *Roman Tile*; also some Urns and Crocks with Ashes and Bones.

Dun-

Dunmow, 38 M. from *Lond.* a Place of great Antiquity, pleasantly situated on a high gravelly Hill. Some Places discover the Remains of an old *Roman* Way. Here *Fitzwalter*, in the Time of *Henry III.* instituted a Custom, that whatever married Man did not repent of his Marriage, nor quarrel with his Wife within a Year and a Day after it, should go to the Priory of *Dunmow*, and have a Gammon or Fitch of Bacon.

Thaxted, 42 M. from *Lond.* 6 from *Walden*, remarkable for its Church, which is a very regular and stately Building.

Saffron Walden, 42 M. from *Lond.* had its present Name from its Situation among many pleasant Fields of Saffron, a choice Product which few other Counties yield, and none can equal. It was first brought into *England* in the Reign of *Edward III.* and has thrived in this Soil to a prodigious Degree. It has a bulbous Root, which being taken out of the Ground in *July*, and replanted in 20 Days, shoots out a blueish Flower about the End of *September*, in the Midst whereof are three yellow Chives of Saffron. These are gathered in the Morning before Sun-rise, picked out of the Flower, and dry'd by a gentle Fire. Its Increase is so wonderful, that though every Flower seems to yield so little, an Acre of Ground will produce 80 Pound of wet Saffron, which when dry'd will weigh 20 Pound.

Chelmsford, 28 M. from *Lond.* stands in a beautiful Plain, having the little River *Chalmer* running through it, over which there is a Bridge. 'Tis a pretty large populous Town almost in the Center of the County; and though not the largest, its Situation renders it the most frequented, and is called the Shire Town. The Church, which is large, appears to have been built about 300 Years ago.

St. Osyth Island, 10 M. from *Chelmsford*, and 3 from *Malden*, is an Island abounding with great Plenty of wild Fowl at the Season of the Year. It stands in a large Frith, or Inlet of the Sea, which the Fishermen and Sailors who use it as a Port, call *Malden Water*. It owes its Name to a Priory dedicated to *St. Osyth*, a holy

holy Virgin, who was massacred here by Pyrates. The Structure was built by *Richard de Belmeis*, Bishop of London, A. D. 1120. There are still considerable Remains of this Structure.

Mersey, is another Island, lying between *Malden Water* and *Colchester Water*. It had formerly 8 Parishes, now only two, distinguished by E. and W. *Mersey*. 'Tis a Place so inaccessible and strong by Nature, that it may be called impregnable.

Ingerstone, 23 M. from *Land*. 5 from *Chelmsford*, has a considerable Trade, and its Market is noted for Cattle brought out of *Suffolk* and other Parts. It is remarkable for having been the Residence of Sir *William Petres*, who lies buried under a stately Monument in the Church. He founded 8 Fellowships in *Exeter College, Oxon*, and built an Alms-House here for 20 poor People, and a Chaplain.

Burntwood, 17 M. from *Land*. 6 from *Ingerstone*, stands on a high Hill, and is well inhabited, being full of Inns.

Billerica, 23 M. from *Land*. 4 from *Burntwood*, stands on a Hill, and is principally noted for being a large Market for Corn.

Canvey Isle, the *Gannas* mentioned by *Ptolemy*. 'Tis about 5 M. in Length from *Holehaven* to *Leigh*. Over against it is the Place called the *Hope*: The Island lies low, and is sometimes great Part overflowed by the Tide of the *Thames*, which is here 2 M. over. Many thousands of Sheep are fed here; and at the flowing of the Tide they retreat so fast to the Hills, that few are lost.

Rumford, 11 M. from *Land*. holds a Court for the Trial of Treasons, Felonies, Debts, and other Actions.

Hornchurch, 11 M. from *Land*. is a very large Parish, and had formerly a Monastery.

Dagenham, 9 M. from *Land*. is remarkable for a terrible Breach made by the *Thames*, by which 5000 Acres of Land were laid under Water; but after being overflowed 10 Years, and many fruitless Attempts made to stop the Inundation, it was effected by Capt. *Perry*, who

who had been several Years employed in the Czar of *Muscovy's* Works at *Veronitza*, on the River *Don*.

Tilbury, 4 M. from *Grays*, 20 from *Lond.* consists of 2 Parishes E. and W. both by the Side of the *Thames*. Near the former are very spacious Caverns in a chalky Cliff, built very artificially with Stone, to the Height of two Fathoms, and somewhat narrow at the Top. Here Queen *Elizabeth* formed her Camp when she had Intelligence of the *Spanish* Armada.

West Tilbury, may be reckoned the Key of the City of *Lond.* there being here a regular Fortification, defended by a constant Garrison. The Esplanade is very large, and the Bastions, which are faced with Brick, the largest in *England*. It has a double Ditch, the innermost of which is 180 Feet wide, a good Counterescarp, and a covered Way marked out with Ravelins and Tenailles.

Greys Thurrock, 9 M. from *Barking*, has a good Market for Corn and Cattle. We read in the *Philosophical Transactions*, that in the Marshes near the *Thames* about this Place, great Numbers of subterraneous Trees, with their Roots, Boughs and Bark are frequently discovered.

Stratford Langthorn, 2 M. from *Wanstead*, is a very pretty Place, many of the Houses remarkably neat, having Rows of Trees with Seats before their Doors, and fine Gardens.

Chipping Ongar, 6 M. from *Epping* and *Brentwood*, and 12 from *Lond.* was formerly the Residence of *Richard de Lucy*, a *Norfolk* Nobleman, who in the Absence of *Hen. II.* was Protector of *Engl.* Here are the Remains of a Castle, which stood on a high Mount made by Art, and surrounded with a large Moat.

Witham, 37 M. from *Lond.* is a neat built pleasant Town, with several fine Inns, it being a great Thoroughfare from *Lond.* to *Harwich*, and other Parts of *Essex*. It is supposed to be the *Ad Ansam* mentioned in the *Itinerary*.

Epping, 17 M. from *Lond.* is most remarkable for a Market for Cattle. It stands on the River *Lee*, where the Streams dividing inclose several small Islands which are often overflowed.

The

The *Forest*, antiently called the *Forest of Essex*, was once of very large Extent, and reached to the Sea. Disputes arising about the Bounds or Limits of it, it was determined by Commissioners in the Reign of *Charles I.* according to which *Wanstead*, *Layton*, *Walthamstow*, *Woodford*, *Loughton*, *Chigwell*, *Lamborn* and *Stapleford Abbots* are within the Limits of the *Forest*. It is sometimes called *Waltham*, and sometimes *Epping Forest*; the former was its ancient Name; but it has acquired the latter from the Town of *Epping*, being become more eminent than *Waltham*.

At *Ashton*, 3 M. N. of *Saffron Walden*, are 4 Barrows or pyramidical Hillocks, erected by *Canute the Dane*, in Memory of the Battle fought there, in which he totally defeated *Edmond Ironside's* Army.

Antiquity,

Hadleigh Castle, was built by *Hubert de Buys* Earl of *Kent*, in the Reign of *Henry III.*

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Newhall, four Miles from *Chelmsford*, the Seat of *John Olmuis, Esq.*

Duke of *Ancaster's*, at *Havering*, three Miles from *Rainford*.

Duke of *Manchester's*, at *Leigh Priory*, seven Miles from *Chelmsford*. It was founded by *Sir Ralph Gernon* in the Reign of *Henry III.*

The Earl of *Rochfort's*, at *St. Osyth*, 14 Miles from *Harwich*.

The Earl of *Tilney's*, at *Wantage*, on the Edge of *Epping Forest*.

The Earl of *Walgrave*, at *Navestock*.

Audley-End, *Sir John Griffin Griffin's*, — Great part of this once sumptuous Palace (formerly the Seat of the Earls of *Suffolk*) is now pulled down; yet there still remains, what may well be called a noble House.

The late Earl of *Fitzwalter's*, at *Moulsham-Hall*, near *Chelmsford*.

Lord *Barrington's*, at *Tyfts*.

Lord

Lord *Petre's*, at *West-Hendon*, *Writtle-Park*, near *Ingatstone*, and *Thornton*, 3 Miles from *Brentwood*.

Hedingham Castle, built by the Family of the *Vere's* afterwards *Earls of Oxford*, now the Seat of *Thomas Asburst Esq.*

HERTFORDSHIRE

IS bounded on the E. by *Essex*; on the W. by *Buckinghamshire*; on the N. W. by *Bedfordshire*; on the N. by *Cambridgeshire*; and on the S. by *Middlesex*. It is about 30 M. in Circumference, and divided into 8 Hundreds, in which are 18 Market Towns, 120 Parishes, and about 451,000 Acres.

Its chief Rivers are the *Lea*, the *Coln*, the *Stort*, the *Ver*, and the *New River*. The W. Part is hilly, and called the *Chiltern*; abounds with Woods and Corn Fields, covered with loose Stones.

Hertford, 22 Miles from *London* is the chief and Shire Town; and from it the County and Hundred derive their Names. The Town was of some Note in the Time of the *Romans*, who called it *Duracetriva*, or red Ford, from the red Gravel at the Ford. The *East Saxon Kings* frequently kept their Courts here, and in the Year 673 a Synod was held at this Place, at which two Kings of the *Heptarchy* assisted, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* presided. It is pleasantly situated on the River *Lea*, and built in the Form of a *Roman Y*, with a Castle placed between the 2 Horns. It had 5 Churches, which are now reduced to 2, *All Saints* and *St. Andrew's*; the former is a fine Structure, the latter but mean.

St. Alban's, 20 M. from *Lond.* so-called from an Abbey built there to the Memory of *Albanus*, the first *English Martyr*; some parts of which still remain. A *Roman Way* passes through the Town from *Dever* to the N. In the Church which belonged to the Abbey, and was founded by *Offa King of Mercia* about the Year 793, are great Numbers of very remarkable Inscriptions and Monuments. Here is a fine Market for Corn

Corn and fat Cattle, for the Supply of *Lond.* Near it is *Oyster Hill*, supposed to have been a Camp of *Ostorius*, the *Roman* Proprætor. A little Distance from it is a Seat of the late Dutchess Dowager of *Marlborough*, who caused a fine Statue of *Queen Anne* to be erected, carved by *Mr. Ryssbrack*, with her Majesty's Character both in public and private Life, having this remarkable Subscription under it, *All this I know to be true, SARAH MARLBOROUGH, 1738.*

Royston, 37 M. from *Lond.* 16 from *Ware*, had its Name from a Cross on the Side of a Road, built by *Rosia*, a famous Lady. Here was a Priory erected to the Honour of *Thomas Becket*: The Church, containing several fine Monuments, belonged to the Convent, and was purchased by the Inhabitants. It is a considerable Market Town. The *Roman* high Way, called *Via Consularis*, and *Ermine-street*, passes through this Hundred.

Barkway, 3 M. from *Royston*, 35 from *Lond.* is a populous flourishing Town, and has many good Inns. In the Church are several handsome Monuments.

Buntingford, 6 M. from *Royston*, 10 from *Ware*, 31 from *Lond.* is a pleasant Town, and has a handsome Alms House liberally endowed.

Baldock, 39 Miles from *Lond.* a pretty large Town situated between the Hills. The Church is large and has three Chancels.

Stevenage, 32 M. from *London*, 7 from *Buntingford*, has a handsome Church situated on a dry Hill, a Free School, an Hospital, called *All Christian Souls House*, and some remarkable Funds of Charity for the Poor.

Bishop's-Hatfield, 20 M. from *Lond.* 8 from *Hoddfon*, noted for its Antiquity. In the Year 681 *Theodore*, Bishop of *Canterbury*, held a Synod here. It is situate on an open spacious Plain, has good Houses, and was once the Residence of the Kings of *England*.

Tatteridge, 8 M. from *Bishop's-Hatfield*, is a fine pleasant Village, situated on an Eminence, looking to the N. over *St. Alban's* into the Forest, and on the S. over the

the *Edgeware* Road to *Harrow*. It is a clean neat Place, and has many good Houses.

Hitchin, or, as it was antiently called, *Hitchend*, 35 M. from *Lond.* 4 from *Baldock*, is esteemed the second Town in the County. The Church is 153 Feet long, 67 broad, and has 3 Chancels.

Bishop's-Stortford, 29 M. from *Lond.* 13 from *Stevenage*, is a considerable Place, and full of good Inns. It is built in Form of a Cross, having 4 Streets pointing to the 4 Cardinal Points, on a dry Soil, and in a very healthful Air. In a small Island formed by the River *Stort*, are the Ruins of a small Castle, called *Waymour*, said to have been built by *William* the Conqueror. The Church stands on a Hill in the middle of the Town, has a Nave, an Ayle on each Side, a Chancel, 9 Stalls on each Side for a Choir, and a handsome Tower 50 Feet high.

Hoddfon, 4 M. from *Ware*, 17 from *Lond.* has a considerable Market, especially for Corn, and a Grammar School founded by Queen *Elizabeth*.

Ware, 2 M. from *Hertford*, 21 from *Lond.* situated on the River *Lea*, is one of the most noted Towns in the County, considered as a Thorough-fare. It has a large Market; and in one of its Inns is the large Bed, so much visited by Travellers, being 12 Feet square, and capacious enough to hold 40 People. The Church is large, built in Form of a Cross, and has 3 Chancels.

Sabridgeworth, or *Sabsworth*, 6 M. from *Ware*, has a handsome Church, in which are several elegant Monuments.

Berkhampstead, 26 M. from *Lond.* was formerly a Place of great Note, several of the Saxon Kings keeping their Courts here. *Robert de Morton*, Earl of *Cornwall*, Brother to *William* the Conqueror, built a Castle on the N. Side of the Town, the Remains of which are converted into a Gentleman's Seat. The Church is a spacious Edifice, dedicated to St. *Peter*, and has many Chapels and Oratories. On the Pillars of the Church are 11 of the Apostles, and over each of them a Sentence of the Creed; and on the 12th Pillar is St.

George

George killing the Dragon. Here is an Alms-house, and a Free Grammar School well endowed.

Hempsted, 4 M. from *Berkhamsted*, 23 from *Lond.* is a pretty populous Town situated on the River *Gade*, and surrounded by Hills. The Market is one of the greatest in the County for Wheat.

Tring, or *Troung*, 33 M. from *Lond.* is a small Town on the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*. The Church is a handsome Structure, and neatly wainscotted. In this Parish rises one of the Heads of the *Thames*.

Barnet, 10 M. from *Lond.* has a famous Market for Corn and Cattle. Its Church is a Chapel of Ease to *East-Barnet*.

East-Barnet, a pleasant Village in the Neighbourhood of *Barnet*, and was formerly frequented on account of a medicinal Spring discovered in the last Century on the neighbouring Common.

Watford, 6 M. from *St. Alban's*, 17 from *Lond.* consists of one long Street, has a handsome Free School founded in 1709, and several Alms-houses.

Rickmansworth, 3 M. from *Watford*, 20 from *Lond.* has a handsome Church. On *Warren Hill*, above the Manor House of *Michfield*, is an Echo which repeats the Sound of a Trumpet twelve Times.

Antiquities in this County are

1. An oval Camp of great Strength and ancient Works, on a high Hill near *Hexton*.

2. *Ravensborough Castle*, about half a M. from the former, is an oblong Camp of about 16 Acres, with an intire Fortification, and rendered so strong by Nature, that 1000 Men may defend it against a powerful Army.

3. Near *Westleton-Green*, in the Parish of *Little Hadham*, is another Fortrefs, which seems to be a Roman Work.

4. In *Kilsmore-field*, W. of *Chesunt-street*, are the Remains of another Camp, the Angle of the Square, or rather oblong Fortification, yet remaining, and the Vallum and Fosse very visible for above 100 Yards.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Holloway-House, *St. Alban's*, Lord Visc. *Spencer's*.

The

The Duke of *Newcastle's*, at *Aldenham*, three Miles from thence.

The Duke of *Bridgewater's*, at *Little Gaddesden* five Miles from *Tring*.

The Duke of *Leeds*, at *Albury* and *North Mims*.

The Duke of *Portland's*, at *Theobalds*. This Place, once a Royal Palace, is now let out into Tenements, and its fine Park converted into Farms.

The Earl of *Salisbury's*, at *Hatfield*.

The Earl of *Essex's*, *Cashbury*, near *Watford*.

Earl *Cooper's*, at *Hertingfordbury* and *Colne-Green*.

The Earl of *Anglesea's*, at *Totteridge*.

Lord *Monson's*, at *Broxbourn-Park*, near *Hodsdon*.

Lord *Grimston's*, at *Gonhambury*, near *St. Alban's*.

Lord *Aston's*, at *Standon*, five Miles from *Ware*.

Late Lord *Raymond's*, at *Langley*.

Sir *John Seabright*, Bart. at *Beechwood-manor*, near *Flamsted*.

Clark, Bart. near *Hertford*.

Blount, Bart. at *Colney*.

Miss Sambroke, at *Gubbins*, near *Hatfield*. This was the Family Seat of the great Sir *Thomas More*.

Mr. Byde's, at *Ware-Park*.

Mr. Plummer's, at *Blakesware*.

Mr. Cross's, at *Beryslade*.

Mr. Chester's, at *Hunsdon*.

Mr. Gardiner's, at *Pishobury*, near *Sabsworth*.

BEDFORDSHIRE

IS bounded on the S. by *Hertfordshire*; on the N. by *Northamptonshire* and *Huntingdonshire*; on the E. by *Cambridgeshire*; and on the W. by *Buckinghamshire*. It is of an oval Form, about 22 M. in Length, 15 in Breadth, and 73 in Circumference; contains 9 Hundreds, 10 Market Towns, 124 Parishes, 550 Villages, and about 260,000 Acres. The Soil is a deep Clay, fruitful both in Corn and Pasture in the Northern Parts, but sandy in the Middle, with a Ridge of Hills clothed with Wood. Its principal Rivers are the *Ouse* and

and the *Iwell*. It has Forests and Parks well stocked with Deer, and fat Pastures with Cattle.

Bedford, 48 M. from *Lond.* is the County Town, a clean, well-built, populous Place. Here are 5 Churches, 3 on the N. and two on the S. Side of the River. The chief of them, and indeed the principal Ornament of the Town, is *St. Paul's*, which had once a College of Prebendaries. The Priory, now belonging to the Earl of *Abburnham*, was founded before the *Norman Conquest*, for secular Canons. The neighbouring Soil is exceeding fruitful, and produces the best Wheat in *England*, which is carried in Waggon 20 M. to the Markets of *Hitching* and *Hertford*, where it is often bought, ground, and sent in Meal to *London*.

The Buildings of this Town are pretty good, and the Streets broad, especially the high Street. The N. and S. Parts are joined by a Stone Bridge over the *Ouse*. Here was a famous Castle, demolished in the Reign of *Hen. VIII.* and the Site is now a Bowling-Green; it stands high and pleasant, and is reckoned one of the finest in *Engl.* The River *Ouse* often makes such an Inundation in the Isle of *Ely*, that it is common to say, the Bailiff of *Bedford* is coming, meaning this great River.

Biggleswade, 5 M. from *Bedford*, 45 from *Lond.* noted for its Horse Fair and Stone Bridge. It is a great Thoroughfare, in the Road from *London* to *York*.

Amphill, 43 Miles from *London*, is a pretty Market Town, pleasantly situated between 2 Hills, almost in the Heart of the County.

Woburn, 44 M. from *Lond.* is remarkable for that noble Palace of the Duke of *Bedford's* called *Woburn Abbey* (formerly an antient Abbey, founded in 1145.) It has a Canal before it, that carries a Yacht of 30 or 40 Tons, and several Pleasure Boats. In 1724 about 100 of the Houses in the Town were burnt down, which are since neatly rebuilt; and a fine Market House erected, at the Expence of his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*; so that the Town makes a handsome Appearance. Here is a free School, founded by *Francis Earl of Bedford*;

ford; and a Charity School for 30 Boys, who are clothed and taught. In and near this Place is a great Quantity of Fullers Earth dug, and there is another Sort at *Aspley Gower*, which petrifies Wood.

Leighton Buzzard, 39 M. from *Lond.* 4 from *Woburn*, on the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*. Its Market is well stored with Cattle, and its *Whitsuntide* Fair with Horses.

Dunstable, 34 M. from *Lond.* stands on a chalky Hill, at the Entrance of that long Ridge of Hills called the *Chiltern*. It stands on the old *Roman* Way, called *Watling Street*, in the very Place where 'tis crossed by the *Icknild-Street*, and hereabouts *Roman* Coins have sometimes been found, vulgarly called madning Money, Not far from the Town at the very Descent of the *Chiltern Hills*, is a large Area of 9 Acres, surrounded with a deep Ditch, and Ramparts called *Maidin-Bour*. The Larks hereabout are remarkably large, and esteemed the best in *Engl.* The Roads are plain, well beaten and broad, by reason of the Meeting of many Roads together that lead to *Lond.* which gave rise to the Saying, *As plain as Dunstable Road*. There are 4 Streets in the Town answering the 4 Quarters of the World, and because of the Dryness of the Soil, where they cannot find any Springs, they have each a Pond, which though only supplied by Rain Water is never dry. There are several good Inns here, some of which are like Palaces, it being not only a Thorough-fare to the N. and W. but to *Ireland*. The Parish Church was formerly a Priory, and built by *Henry I.*

Luton, 29 M. from *Lond.* 3 from *Dunstable*, pleasantly situated between Hills, has a Manufacture of Straw Hats.

Antiquities in this County are :

1. *Potten*, a little Town on the Borders of *Cambridgeshire*, formerly belonging to *Thomas Plantagenet*, Earl of *Lancaster*.

2. *Temsford*, a Village near the Mouth of the *Iwell*, noted for a Camp of the *Danes* when they ruined a strong Fort, built by the *Romans*, and then defended by the *Saxons*.

3. *Sandy*,

3. *Sandy*, the *Selenæ* of *Ptolemy*. A great many Urns and *Roman* Coins have been dug up betwixt here and the aforesaid Camp.

4. *Milten-Earnefs*, near the *Ouse*, where is an Hospital for 6 poor Men or Women, who have 20*l.* a Year equally divided among them.

5. *Houghton Conquest*, has a Free School belonging to *Sidney-Suffex Collage* in *Cambridge*.

6. *Wood-end*, the Seat of the *Lukes*, from which Family was descended Sir *Samuel*, one of *Cromwell's* Commanders, thought to be *Butler's Hudibras*.

7. The *Woad*, for which this County is famous, is the Plant with which the antient *Britons* used to dye their Bodies, that they might appear terrible to their Enemies, or rather to defend them from the Inclemency of the Weather. The Culture of it is as follows. It is sown every Year, and the old *Woad*, except what they save for Seed, is plucked up. The beginning of *March* is the Season for sowing it, and the middle of *May* for cropping it. 'Tis best in a dry Year, but more plentiful in a wet one. 'Tis cropped commonly 4 or 5 Times a Year as it comes up; but the first Crop is best, and every one after is gradually worse. When gathered it is immediately ground small in a Mill, till it becomes fit to ball; and when ball'd 'tis laid upon Hurdles to dry, and then ground into Powder; after this 'tis spread on a Floor and watered, which is called couching; and then turned every Day till it is perfectly dry and mouldy, which is called silvering. After silvering 'tis weighed and put into Bags, containing 200 Weight, and then sent to the Dyer to try it, who sets a Price on it according to its Goodness. The best is valued at 18*l.* a Ton.

Antiquities of Bedfordshire.

Harwood Nunnery, formerly called *Harewold*, was founded by *Sampson de Forte*, A. D. 1150 for Nuns of the order of *St. Augustine*.

Wardon Monastery, built for *Cistercian* Monks by *Walter de Espec*, A. D. 1136.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Woburn Abbey, the Duke of Bedford's, his Grace's Seat at *Ampthill*.

Wresthouse the Marchioness de Grey's, the Wife of Lord *Roxton*.

Hawnes, the late Earl of *Granville's*.

The Lord St. *John* of *Belsho* at *Adelchurn*.

The Lord *Trevor's*, at *Brumham*.

The Lord *Torrington's*, at *Southill*.

Sir *George Osborn*, Bart. at *Chuckland Priory*. This Convent was founded in the Reign of *Hen. I.* by *Roise*, wife of *Paganus de Beauchamp*, Baron of *Bedford*, for Nuns of the order of *St. Gilbert of Sempringham*.

Sir *John Napier*, Bart. at *Luton-hoe*.

Sir *Roger Burgoyne*, Bart. at *Sutton*.

Thomas Page, Esq; at *Battlesden*; lately improved in a fine Taste.

Sir *Boteler Charnocke*, Bart. at *Holcot*.

Sir *Philip Monoux*, Bart. at *Wooton*, and at *Sandy*.

Sir *Rowland Alston*, Bart. at *Odel*.

Sir *Stephen Anderson*, Bart. at *Eyeworth*.

Late — *Cotton*, Bart. at *Stratton*.

— *Ongly*, Esq; at *Old Warden*.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

IS bounded on the S. by the *Thames*, which divides it from *Berkshire*; on the W. by *Oxfordshire*; on the N. by *Northamptonshire*; and on the E. by *Bedfordshire*, *Hertfordshire* and *Middlesex*. It is 39 M. in Length, 18 in Breadth, and 138 in Circumference; contains 11 Market Towns, eight Hundreds, 185 Parishes, 615 Villages, and about 44,000 Acres.

This County is diversified with pleasant Woods, and fine Streams, which render it a charming Retreat. Its chief Rivers are the *Thames*, the *Ouse*, and the *Coln*. The Soil is very fruitful both in Corn and Pasture, and abounds with physical Plants.

Buckingham,

Buckingham, 60 M. from *Lond.* is the County Town, stands in a low Ground encompassed on all Sides but the North with the River *Ouse*. The Castle of the Town, now in Ruins, was built in the middle of it, and divides it into 2 Parts. In the N. Part stands the Town Hall, a very handsome convenient Structure, in which are kept the Weights and Measures of the County. This Town was for many Years a Staple for Wool, and several of its Wool Halls are yet standing, but that Trade is now lost here. 'Tis very populous, and has 3 Stone Bridges over the *Ouse*. Its Church, which is in the W. Part of the Town, is a very large Building, and when its Spire was standing, might be reckoned the best in the whole County, and was as high as most in *Engl.* but in 1698 was in part blown down and never since rebuilt. The Buildings of the Town are of late very much improved. There is a Free School here. The County Gaol and Court is kept here, and sometimes the Assizes. There are several Paper Mills on the *Ouse*.

Chipping-Wycomb, or *Higb Wickham*, 5 Miles from *Amerham*, 32 from *Lond.* lies in a Vale on the turning of a little River, which from hence cuts its Way into the *Thames*. It was called *Chipping* from the Saxon Word, denoting a Market Town; *Wycomb*, from the River on which it is situated, the Germans calling the Windings of the Sea, or a River *Wick*, and *Camb*, a low Valley. This Town, which has on each Side pleasant Hills shaded with Woods, may for Antiquity, Extent and Beauty, compare with the greatest and best in the Shire. The Market is esteemed the best in the County, especially for Corn. It has 2 principal Streets, one of which is spacious and well built with good brick Houses, and full of large Inns for Travellers on the *Oxford* Road, and other Parts branching from it. The Church is a fair large Structure with a handsome Steeple. There are several Mills near it both for Corn and Paper. After the Wheat is ground and dressed at the former, it is sent to *Marlow*, and put on board Barges for *Lond.* Queen *Elizabeth* gave Lands for the Maintenance of a

free Grammar School, and some poor People in this Town. The Assizes are sometimes held here. In July, 1724, as some Workmen were digging in a Meadow near this Town, they discovered a Piece of Roman Antiquity, being a Pavement of about nine Feet square, with Stones of various Colours wrought with exquisite Art, the biggest not broader than the square of a Dye.

Aylesbury, 44 M. from *London*. stands at the E. End of a rich fruitful Vale, which feeds incredible Numbers of Cattle and Sheep, remarkable for their size and fine Fleeces ; and extends almost from *Tame* on the Edge of *Oxfordshire*, to *Leighton* in *Bedfordshire*. 'Tis a very antient Town. The Town Hall is a handsome Fabric built in the middle of the Market Place, where the County Assizes and Sessions are often held. 'Tis a neat compact and populous Town, the best and biggest in the County, and stands on a rising Ground, consisting of several fine Streets. The Market Place is a large handsome Square, and has Plenty of all Manner of Provisions.

Amersham, or *Agmondesham*, 29 M. from *London*. is a small but very antient Town, lying in a Vale with woody Hills on each Side. It has a handsome Town Hall and a Free School. It is no Corporation.

Wendover, an old corporate Town but a poor Place, and in a dirty Situation, at the Entrance of the Vale of *Aylesbury* ; the Hills on each Side are pleasant.

Great Marlow, 3 M. from *Wycomb*, and 31 from *London*. is a Borough though not incorporated ; it takes its Name from the *Marle* which abounds in the adjacent Soil. 'Tis a pretty large Town with a Bridge over the *Thames*, not far from the Place where it receives the *Wycomb* River ; and has a handsome Church and Town Hall. The chief Manufacture of the Town is Bone-lace, but it is of much more Account, 1. For the Navigation carried on by the *Thames* for Meal, Malt, and Beech Timber. 2. For the several Corn and Paper Mills in its Neighbourhood, particularly on the little River *Loddon* ; and 3 remarkable ones called the *Temple Mills*,

or

or the Brass Mills for making Kettles, Pans, &c. besides a Mill for making Thimbles; and another for pressing Oil from Rape and Flax Seed.

Other Places of Note are :

Eton, which is joined by a wooden Bridge over the *Thames* to *Windsor*. 'Tis famous for its beautiful College, the Revenue of which is about 5000*l.* a Year, for the Maintenance of a Provost, and for the instructing 70 King's Scholars; who, when fitted for the University, are elected to *King's College Cambridge*; where they are provided for by Scholarships and Fellowships. There is a full Choir for the Chapel. The School is divided into upper and lower, and each into 3 Classes. There is a Master, with 4 Ushers to each School; and here are seldom less than 300 other Scholars, besides those on the Foundation. The College has large Cloysters like the Monasteries abroad. The Chapel is a noble Pile, and the Building very antient, except the School Room, but all has been repaired at great Expence within these few Years. A noble Library is also erected for Books, and there is a fine Statue put up to the Honour of the Founder of the College, *Hen. VI.* The Gardens extend from the College almost to the *Thames*.

Colnbrook, 18 M. from *Lond.* on the Borders of *Midlesex*, stands on the River *Coln*, here divided into 4 Channels; over each of which is a Bridge: It is a small Town, but has some great Inns which are its principal Support.

Beaconsfield, 8 Miles from *Marlow*, 27 from *London*, stands on a Hill in the *Oxford Road*, with several good Inns; also noted for being the Birth Place of *Edmund Waller*, Esq; the famous Poet.

Stony Stratford, 5 M. from *Newport Pagnel*, and 53 from *Lond.* is a well frequented Town in the Road to *Cheshire*, with a Stone Bridge over the *Ouse*. It takes its Name from the stony Ford that led over the River there, stands on the *Roman Causeway*, called *Watling-street*, some Remains of which are plainly to be seen. 'Tis a large Town with 2 Parish Churches, and here King

Edward the I. erected a stately Cross. The principal Manufacture of this Place is Bone-lace.

Newport Pagnel, 54 M. from *Lond.* stands on the S. Side of the River *Ouse*, over which it has 2 Stone Bridges, and is a pretty large, well built, populous and trading Town, being a Sort of Staple for Bone-lace, of which this and the neighbouring Villages are thought to make greater Quantities than all *Engl.* besides : It is neither a Borough nor Corporation, but bigger than many Places that are so.

Oulney, 7 M. from *Northampton*, 53 from *Lond.* stands on the W. Side of the River *Ouse*, noted also for the Manufacture of Bone-lace.

Antiquities of Buckinghamshire.

Nutley Abbey, founded and endowed by *Walter Giffard*, second Earl of *Buckingham*, for Canons Regular, A. D. 1162.

Burnham Priory, was founded for *Benedictine Nuns* by *Richard King* of the *Romans* A. D. 1266.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Cleifden, the Earl of *Inchiquin's*.

The Duke of *Marlborough's*, at *Langley-Park*, where his late Grace built a new House.

The late Duke of *Montagu's*, at *Ditton-Park*.

The Duke of *Bedford's*, at *Cheyneys*.

The Duke of *Kingston's*, at *Hanslope*.

The Duke of *Portland's*, at *Bullstrod*.

The Duke of *Bridgewater's* at *Asbridge*.

The Earl of *Northumberland's*, at *Risking*, or *Piercy Lodge*.

The late Lord *James Cavendish's*, at *Latimers*.

The Earl *Temple's*, at *Stow*, where are the most magnificent Gardens in *Engl.* adorned with Temples, Pavilions, Obelisks, Statues and Bustos of many illustrious Personages both ancient and modern.

Sir *William Stanhope*, Knight of the Bath, at *Ascot* and *Eythorpe*.

Sir *Charles Chester's*, at *Chichely*.

Richard

- Richard Lowndes, Esq; at Winslow.*
Mr. Hamden's, at Great Hamden.
Edmund Waller, Esq; at Hall-barn, near Beconsfield.
Earl Verney's, at Middle Claydon.
Mr. Pilsforth's, at Oving.
George Wright, Esq; at Goteburst.
Richard Grenville, Esq; at Wotton-Underwood.
Mr. Herbert's, at Kinsey.
Sir William Bowyer, Bart. at Denham.
Mr. Hill's, at ditto.
Mr. Drake's, at Amerfbam Mount : Sometimes called
Sbardelois, near Amerfbam.
Sir William Lee, at Hartwell-house.
William Perry, Esq; at Turville-park.
John Fleetwood Esq; at Great Missenden.
Tyringham Backwell, Esq; at Tyringham.
Mr. Farrer's, at Brayfield.
Mr. Uthwaite's, at Linford-Magna.
Sir John Wittewronge, at Stantonbury.
Sir Charles Tyrrel, at Thornton.
Sir Robert Throckmorton, at Weston Underwood.
Lord Darnley's, at Peterley.

OXFORDSHIRE

IS bounded on the E. by *Buckinghamshire*; on the W. by *Gloucestershire*; on the N. by *Northamptonshire* and *Warwickshire*; and on the S. by *Berkshire*. It is about 42 M. in Length, 26 in Breadth, and 130 in Circumference; contains one City, 15 Market Towns, 280 Parishes, 14 Hundreds, and about 534,000 Acres. Its chief Rivers are the *Thames*, the *Fame*, the *Isis*, the *Charwell*, the *Evenlode*, and the *Windrush*. It is a very fruitful County, abounding in Corn, Meadow and Pastures.

The City of *Oxford*, 55 M. from *Lond.* stands at the Conflux of the *Charwell*, and *Isis*: the Name, seems to be derived from a *Saxon* Word, which signifies a Ford for the Passage of Oxen. The Town enjoys a most

sweet Air, in a plentiful Country, and in a fine Plain, and has every Way a most delightful Prospect: The private Buildings are neat, and the public sumptuous; and the River, on the Banks of which it stands, navigable for Barges. But that which gives it a Reputation not only above its Neighbours, but all other Places in the Kingdom, is one of the oldest and most noble Universities in *Europe*; the Constitution whereof is so regular, the Discipline so strict, the Endowments so plentiful, the Mansions so convenient for Studies; and in a Word every Thing so agreeable to the Education of Youth and the Accomplishment of Students, that no wonder it daily sends abroad such Numbers of learned Men for the Service of both Church and State. Here are 20 several Colleges.

1. *University College*, founded by *K. Alfred*, and where not many Years ago *Dr. John Radcliff* instituted 2 new Fellows for the Study of Physic with 600 *l.* a Year for maintaining them 10 Years, one half of which term they were to travel abroad for their better Improvement. He also left 40,000 *l.* for the building of a public Library known by the name of the *Radcliff Library*, betwixt this College and the public Schools.

2. *Baliol College*, which was founded by *Sir John Baliol*, Father to the King of *Scots*, in the Time of *Henry III.*

3. *Merton College*, founded by *Walter Merton*, Lord Chancellor and Bishop of *Rocheſter*, in the Reign of *Edward I.* To this College belongs what is called *Pythagoras's School*, which was formerly the Dwelling House of the above *Walter Merton*.

4. *Oriel College*, the Founder of which was King *Edward II.* and to it *St. Bartholomew's*, near this City, was annexed by *Edward the III.* for its Scholars to retire to in Case of a Pestilence.

5. *Exeter College*, for the Benefit of the Western Counties, by *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, in the Reign of *Edward II.*

6. *Queen's College*, the Founder of which was *Robert Eglesfield*, B. D. in the Time of *Edward III.* Towards the

the finishing of its new Buildings the late Queen *Caroline* gave 1000 *l*.

7. *New College*, founded by *William of Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and Lord Chancellor in the Reign of *Edward III*. Its Hall next to that of *Christ Church* is the largest of any in both Universities ; and its Chapel both for Height and Ground Plot exceeds all others in *England*, except that of *King's College* in *Cambridge*.

8. *Lincoln College*, owes its Foundation to *Richard Fleming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of *Henry VI*.

9. *All Souls College*, was founded for offering up Prayers for the Souls of all that fell in the Wars of *Henry V*. in *France*, by *Henry Chicheley*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Reign of *Henry VI*. Colonel *Codrington*, who was a Member of it, left 6000 *l*. for building a Library, and 4000 *l*. to be laid out in Books, besides his own valuable Collection. The late Dr. *George Clarke*, who was a Fellow of this College, was also an extraordinary Benefactor to it.

10. *Magdalen's College*, founded by *William Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in the Time of *Henry IV*. is remarkable not only for its fine Situation and Buildings, but for its pleasant Groves and shady Walks.

11. *Brazen-Nose*, so called from a Hall of that Name which formerly stood there, and a very large Nose of Brass fixed to its Door ; was founded by *William Smith*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *Robert Sutton*, Esq; in the Reign of *Henry VIII*.

12. *Corpus Christi* had for its Founder *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in the Time of *Henry VIII*.

13. *Christ Church*, founded by *Henry VIII*. Its Buildings and Quadrangles are very large and splendid. The Cathedral was made a Bishop's See in 1546. In a Tower in the Front of the College Gate hangs the great Bell called *Tom*, weighing near 17000 Weight, being upwards of 7 Feet in Diameter, and near 6 Feet high. 'Tis tolled every Night 101 Strokes to give warning for shutting up all the Gates of the Colleges and Halls of the University. The late Archbishop *Wake*

not only left his Library to this College, but a Cabinet of Medals valued at about 9000 *l*.

14. *Trinity* was in the Days of *Queen Mary* founded by *Sir Thomas Pope*.

15. *St. John Baptists* was in the same Reign founded by *Sir Thomas White*, a Merchant of *London*.

16. *Jesus College*, though *Queen Elizabeth* be claimed by the Society as the Founder, she having furnished the Timber for building it, was first founded and endowed for the Natives of *Wales* by *Dr. Hugh Price*; and the President is always one of that Country.

17. *Wadham* had for its Founders *Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham*, in the Reign of *James I*.

18. *Pembroke* was founded by *Thomas Tisdale*, Esq; and *Dr. Richard Whitwick* in the same Reign.

19. *Worcester*, was formerly called *Gloucester Hall*, till endowed by *Sir Thomas Coke*, and made Collegiate. From the Buildings which have been lately added, besides those daily adding, it already makes a splendid Figure. *Dr. George Clarke*, besides other Legacies, left 4000 *l*. towards the Buildings, and 50 *l*. a Year to be laid out in Books; and *Mrs. Eaton* left 700 *l*. a Year for the Support of 6 Fellows, and erecting a Pile of Building for them.

20. *Hartford*, formerly *Hart-hall*, was in 1740 erected into a College.

The Halls, where Gentlemen live on their own Pockets, excepting a few who have Exhibitions, are five,

1. *St. Edmund*, belonging to *Queen's College*. 2. *Magdalen*, to *Magdalen College*. 3. *St. Alban's* to *Merton*. 4. *St. Mary's*, to *Oriel*; and 5. *New Inn*, to *New College*.

All these Colleges are endowed with Fellowships, Scholarships, &c. and most of them enriched with Libraries and other Donations, and adorned with beautiful Chapels, Gardens, Groves, Cloisters, Quadrangles, Piazzas, Statues, &c.

Other public Buildings are :

1. The Schools, a stately Pile, wherein Exercises for the several Degrees are performed, the public Lectures read,

read, &c. first built from the Ground by Queen *Mary*, but the present Structure was chiefly raised by Sir *Thomas Bodley*, whose Library here is famous throughout *Europe* for its prodigious Stock of Books, printed, and Manuscript.

2. The *Theatre*, a magnificent Fabric not to be equalled by any Thing of the Kind in the World; built by *Sheldon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, under the Direction of Sir *Christopher Wren*, at the Expence of 15,000 *l*.

3. The *Museum*, of which the lower Part is a Chymical Elaboratory, and the upper a Repository of natural and artificial Rarities and *Roman* Antiquities; also a Library and a large Physic Garden.

4. The *Clarendon* Printing-House, a late Ornament of the University, which surpasses any Thing of the Kind in the World. 'Tis a strong firm Building 115 Feet in Length, besides the spacious Porticoes in the N. and S. Fronts, which are supported by detached Columns of the *Doric* Order. The Top of it is adorned with the 9 Muses; and amongst them *Homer*, *Virgil*, and *Thucydides*. The E. Part of the Building is wholly appropriated to the printing of Bibles and Common Prayer Books; and the other to the printing of Books in the learned Languages. Here are also particular Rooms for a Letter Founder; Rolling-presses for printing the *Oxford* Almanacks, and other Sculptures proper for the Ornament of Books. It was first founded in 1711, and built partly with the Money arising to the University from the Sale of Lord *Clarendon's* History of the Rebellion.

The Persons maintained by the Revenues of the Colleges are about 1000, and such as live at their own Charge about 2000, besides the Servants belonging to the Colleges and Halls, which have each their Statutes, with Fellows and Tutors. Here are 4 Terms in the Year for public Exercises, Lectures and Disputations, and set Days and Hours when the Professors of every Faculty read their Lectures; and in some of the Colleges are public Lectures for all Comers, with large Salaries for the Readers. The Magistrates are, 1. The Chancellor,

cellor, usually one of the principal Nobility, who is chose by the University, and continues in that Office for Life, unless guilty of Crimes against the State. 2. A High Steward, nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University; he is also for Life, and assists the Chancellor &c. In Matters of Government he hears and determines capital Causes, and gives his Judgment as to the University Privileges. 3. A Vice-Chancellor, who is always in Orders, and the Head of some College; he exercises the Chancellor's Power, and chuses 4 Pro-Vice-Chancellors out of the Heads of Colleges to officiate in his Absence. 4. Two Proctors, who are Masters of Arts, chosen yearly in Turns out of the several Colleges, to punish Disorders, oversee Weights and Measures, order Scholastic Exercises, &c. 5. A public Orator, who writes Letters by Order of Convocation, and harangues Princes, or other great Personages who visit the University. 6. A Keeper of the Archives. 7. A Register. 8. Three 'Squire-Beadles, and 3 Yeomen Beadles. And 9. A Verger, who on solemn Occasions walks with the Beadles before the Vice-Chancellor with a Silver Rod in his Hand.

This City had the same Privileges granted it by ancient Charters as the City of *London*, and Tollfree all over *England*; and is a Corporation.

It has 13 elegant Parish Churches besides the Cathedral, with spacious clean and regular Streets, is one of the largest Cities in *England* (including the Colleges, which make about two thirds of it) and subject to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in all Affairs of Moment, even relating to the Town.

New Woodstock, 6 M. from *Oxford*, 60 from *London*, lies in a woody Part of the Country, as is implied by its Name. 'Tis famous for the Settlement of the Honour and Manor for ever, on the unconquerable *John Duke of Marlborough* and his Descendants, Male or Female, as a Reward for his Victories, particularly on *August 2, 1704*, over the *French* and *Bavarians* at *Blenheim*; and that there might be a lasting Monument of the Glory he gained that Day, a stately Palace by the Name

Name of *Blenheim House* was erected here at the public Charge, which is one of the noblest Seats belonging to any Subject in *Europe*; and in a Situation most delightful, which we shall describe in the Account of Seats. For this Tenure the Duke's Descendants are obliged, by Way of Homage, to present a Standard to the Sovereign every Year on the Day that Battle was fought.

The Town is about half a Mile from *Blenheim-House*: It has very good Inns, is well paved, and has a Manufacture of fine Steel Chains for Watches, and other Things of polished Steel. The Park is well stocked with Deer.

Banbury, 17 M. from *Oxford*, 75 from *Lond.* is a pretty large Town on the River *Charwell*, on the Edge of *Northamptonshire*. There is very good Land hereabout, especially rich Meadows; and in the Fields near it, the Coins of *Roman* Emperors are often found. Here is a fine large Church, and a free School.

The chief Towns, which are not Parliamentary, are,

Henley upon Thames, 35 M. from *Lond.* is the oldest in the County, a Town of good Wealth and handsome Buildings, situated most pleasantly on the Side of the River, which is navigable to it by Barges. Its chief Trade is in Malt and Corn, of which, it is thought, 300 Cart Loads are often sold here on a Market Day; and its Inhabitants live by carrying Corn and Wood to *Lond.* The Bridge, which is now of Timber, was anciently of Stone. Here are 2 good free Schools, one a Grammar School, and one called the blue Coat School, for teaching and cloathing poor Children, and putting them out Apprentices.

Dorchester, 49 Miles from *Lond.* which has a large Stone Bridge over the same River, and a fine Church, is a Place of great Antiquity and Dignity, was formerly an episcopal See and had 5 Churches, but now a small unfrequented Village. Its See was translated to *Lincoln* in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, which, together with turning the high Road to *Lond.* another Way, so hurt

hurt the Town, that scarce any Vestige remains of its former Grandeur.

Thame or *Tame*, 10 M. from *Oxford*, 45 from *London*, is an old Town, stands just where the River, from which the Town and Hundred take their Name, enters *Buckinghamshire*. Its Situation is the more pleasant, from being watered by that River on the N. and by small Brooks that glide by on the E. and W. Sides of it. 'Tis a large Town, with a fine Church, and one great Street, in the Middle whereof is the Market Place, which is well furnished with live Cattle, and all Kinds of Provisions, and the River is navigable to it by Barges. It has a beautiful free School, and an Alms-house.

Whitney or *Witney*, 5 M. from *Woodstock*, 64 from *London*, a long straggling Place on the River *Windrush*, is a Town of great Antiquity. It has a Trade in spinning for the neighbouring Clothiers; but its greatest Manufacture is Rugs and Blankets; the latter of which are commonly from 10 to 12 Quarters wide. It is said they work up 100 Packs of Wool here in a Week; and as the Blankets are noted for Whiteness, some think it owing to their being washed in *Windrush* Waters, which have a more absterfive and nitrous Quality than any other: They also make Duffles here a Yard and three Quarters wide, which are exported to *Virginia* and *New England*: Also Cuts for Hammocks, and Tilt Cloaths for Bargemen are made here: There is likewise considerable Business done by Fellmongers in the Town, who dressing and straining Sheep Skins, make them into Jackets, Breeches, &c. Here is a free School liberally endowed, and a good Library adjoining to it.

Burford, 5 M. from *Whitney*, 85 from *London*. Its Market is of much Note for Saddles, and 7 Downs near it, some of which are in *Gloucestershire*.

Chipping Norton, 76 M. from *London*, from its *Præ-nomen*, which is a Corruption of the Saxon *Cæpan*, to cheapen, seems to have been a Market in the Time of the Saxons. Here Roman Coins are frequently found; and the Church is a Building after a curious Model, in which there are Monuments, with so many Names of Mer-

Merchants on Brass Plates, as shew it to have been once a Place of great Trade.

Bampton, 5 Miles from *Burford*, 66 from *London*, lies on a River navigable by Boats ; and its Market is noted for Fellmongers Wares, as Leather Jackets, Gloves, Breeches, &c. which supply many adjacent Counties, no Town in *England* having such a Trade for these Wares.

Bicester, *Burcester*, or *Biffeter*, 6 Miles from *Woodstock*, 52 M. from *London*, is a long straggling Town remarkable for excellent Malt Liquor, but more so in Antiquity for having had a famous *Castrum* on the W. Side of it, called *Aldchester*, where great Numbers of *Roman* Coins and other Antiques have been ploughed up.

Deddington, or *Daddington*, 4 Miles from *Banbury*, 62 from *London*, a pretty large Town, where was anciently a Castle, but of which few Marks now remain.

The other Antiquities of this County are :

1. The *Rolle-rich Stones* in the W. Part of it : they are a Number of huge large Stones placed in a Circle like those at *Stonehenge*, which some have thought to be Monuments of a Victory ; others a Burying-Place, and others a Place for the Coronation of the *Danish* Kings ; and that *Rollo* their General being proclaimed King here by his Soldiers, was the Reason of their being set up.

At *Stunfield*, a large tessellated *Roman* Pavement was discovered 1713, consisting of small square Stones and Bricks of 6 different Colours strongly cemented ; and near *Great Tew* another has been found consisting of red, white, blue, yellow, cubical Pieces so disposed as to form various beautiful Figures.

About *Wood Eaton*, *British* Coins have been found, which were those of *Cunobeline*, who reigned here about the Time of our Saviour's Birth. On one Side is the Figure of a Horse with an Ear of Corn over, and *Cuno* under him ; and on the Reverse another such Ear with *Camu* for *Camalodunum*, or *Malden* in *Essex*, where the Pieces were struck.

In a Common near the *Roman Iknild Street*, a large *Roman* Urn was found in 1720, which was full of Coins,

Coins, some as old as *Julius Cæsar's* Arrival in this Island.

Istip, is noted for the Birth and Baptism of *Edward* the Confessor. The Font is now in Possession of Sir *George Brown*, at *Kiddington*, where it is set on a Pedestal in his Garden.

In the N. W. Corner of the County are the 3 Shire Stones, being the Boundaries of *Oxfordshire*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Warwickshire*.

Antiquities of Oxfordshire.

Eynsham Abbey, near *Oxford*, founded in the Year 1005.

Cold Norton Priory, founded in the Reign of *Henry II.* for Black Canons. Bishop *Smith*, who purchased it in the reign of *Henry VIII.* gave it to *Brazen Nose college*.

Godston Nunnery, in the Neighbourhood of *Oxford*, was built by the Prioress *Edithe*, A. D. 1138.

Minster Lovel Priory is now in Possession of Lord *Lovel*.

Seats of the Noblemen and Gentry.

The Duke of *Marlborough's*, at *Blenheim-House*, the Ascent to which is through a long Avenue over a Bridge of one Arch 100 Feet in Diameter (like the celebrated *Rialto* at *Venice*) which alone cost 20,000 £. The Gardens take up the Space of 100 Acres, with grand and spacious Offices. The Chapel, Saloons, Galleries and other Apartments are extremely magnificent, with a fine Stair-case, Statues, Paintings and Furniture, especially the Tapestry, in which the first Duke's principal Battles are curiously woven. Besides a triumphal Arch erected to the Duke's Memory at the Entrance into the Castle, there is a vast Obelisk in the principal Avenue, on which is inscribed a Compend of the Duke's Campaigns and Character.

Adderbury, now the Seat of the Right Hon. *Charles Townshend*, Esq; in right of his Lady, the Countess Dowager of *Dalkeith*.

The

The Earl of *Shrewsbury's*, at *Heythorp*.

Rycot the Earl of *Abingdon's*, at *Rycot*.

The Earl of *Litchfield's*, at *Ditchley*.

The Earl of *Plymouth's*, at *Charlbury*.

Lord *Cadogan's*, at *Caversham*, near *Reading*.

The Earl of *Macclesfield's*, at *Sherburn Castle*.

The Earl *Harcourt's*, at *Stanton-Harcourt*.

Hanwell-Park, near *Banbury*; the Seat of Sir *Jonathan Cope*, Bart. where is a Clock that moves by Water; and shews the Hour, by the Rise of a new gilded Sun for every Hour, moving in a Hemisphere of Wood, each Sun having in its center a Figure for the Hour: for instance, one; which ascending Half way to the Zenith of the Arch, shews it be a Quarter past One; at the Zenith Half an Hour; whence descending Half way towards the Horizon, three Quarters; and at last absconding under it, there arises another gilded Sun above the Horizon at the other Side of the Arch, bearing the Figure 2; and so of the rest.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

IS bounded on the E. by *Warwickshire*, *Oxfordshire*, and *Berkshire*; on the S. by *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*; on the N. by *Worcestershire*; and on the W. by *Herefordshire* and *Monmouthshire*: It is about 56 M. in Length, 22 in Breadth, and 156 in Circumference; contains 13 Hundreds, one City, 27 Market Towns, 280 Parishes, one Castle, 2 Forests, 19 Parks, and about 800,000 Acres. It is watered by several large Rivers, as the *Severn*, the *Wye*, the *Avon*, the *Isis*, the *Lea*, the *Frome*, the *Stroud*, the *Wimbush*; and several other lesser Streams. The Soil is different in different Parts; hilly in the E. woody in the W. but the middle enriched with a charming and fertile Vale. It abounds with all Sorts of Grain, Cattle, Fowl, and Game.

Gloucester, 102 M. from *London*, is a well built, clean, healthy City, secured by the River on one Side, a Branch of which brings up Vessels of a considerable Burthen to its Walls. It is beautified with a Cathedral and 5 Pa-
rish

rish Churches, and exceedingly well provided with Hospitals. The Cathedral is an antient but magnificent Fabric, and has a Tower said to be one of the neatest and most curious Pieces of Architecture in *England*; and there is a whispering Place, as in the Cupola of *St. Paul's, London*. It has beautiful Cloysters; and there are 12 Chapels in it, with the Arms and Monuments of several great Persons. Here is an elegant Stone Bridge over the River with a Quay, Wharf, and Custom-House. Abundance of Crosses and Statues of the Kings of *England* dispersed in different Parts of the City: Several Market Houses supported with Pillars, and large Remains of Monasteries. Its Town Hall for the Assize is called the *Booth Hall*. Under the Bridge is a curious Machine which raises the Water to serve the Town: though it is also supplied from *Robin Hood's Well*, which is a Mile or 2 out of the City.

Cirencester, commonly called *Ciceter*, 85 M. from *Lond.* and 15 from *Gloucester*, is by some reckoned both the oldest and largest Town in the County. Antient Coins have been often dug up in and near it, together with Pillars and Pavements supposed to have been those of a Temple and Bath. It has only one Church, that of *St. John*, which has 5 Chapels joining to it and a lofty Tower. Two of the *Roman* consular Ways cross each other at this Place, one of which is still visible with a high Ridge. This Town is much noted for the Woolen Manufacture, and its *Friday Market* for Wool is the largest in *England*. Here are a Free School, and other Charity Schools. Most of the Windows of the Church and its Chapels have the Remains of fine painted Glass, representing all the Orders of the Church of *Rome* from the Pope to the Mendicant.

Tewksbury, 97 M. from *London*, stands at the Conflux of the *Severn* and the *Avon* from *Warwickshire*, which, with the *Carron* and *Swilyate*, 2 other little Rivers, encompass it. It is a large, beautiful and populous Town, of which the chief Manufacture is Woolen Cloth and Stockings. It consists of 3 well built Streets, and many side Lanes, and has 3 Bridges over the 3 Rivers. Here

is

is a noble Church with a stately Tower, and several Monuments of great Men. The cloathing Trade here is the better accommodated by Reason of its Nearness to *Cotswold Hills* and *Stroud Water*, of which the former furnish the *Fleece* and the latter the *Dye*. The Town has been long noted for the Mustard Balls made here. The Abbey was erected about the Year 715, by 2 Dukes of *Mercia Odo* and *Dedo*; but rebuilt and enlarged A. D. 1102 by *Robert Fitz-Hamon*.

Campden, 86 M. from *London*, stands on the Edge of *Worcestershire*, and is famous for the Manufacture of Stockings. This Parish is 10 M. in Compass, and has a very large handsome Church with noble Monuments of Marble, of which the most sumptuous is for Sir *Baptist Hicks*, who gave 10,000 *l.* in his Life-time for building and endowing an Alms-house, and was otherwise a Benefactor to the Town.

Newent, in the Forest of *Dean*, 17 M. from *Gloucester*, 104 from *London*, lies W. of the *Severn* on a River navigable by Boats, and has its Name from an Inn called the *New Inn*. It has a handsome Church, and several Hamlets belonging to its Parish, which is 20 Miles in Compass, and has many Gentlemen's Houses in it.

Dean, 5 M. from *Newent*, 113 from *London*, is another T. in the same Forest. Cloth was once, but Pins are now its chief Manufacture; and the Owners of Lands here dig up old Iron Cinders, which they sell at a good Price to the Furnaces. Here is a good Church with a handsome Spire, but the T. chiefly consists of one Street.

Cheltenham or *Chikingham*, 9 M. from *Gloucester*, 95 from *London*, so called from the small R. *Chilt*, that rises at *Dowdeswell*, and runs through this Parish into the *Severn*. It drives a considerable Trade in Malt, and is much frequented on account of its Mineral Waters, which are said to be much of the same Quality as those of *Scarborough*. The Parish is 10 M. in Compass, has a good Church, a Free School, and some other charitable Foundations. The Minister of this Parish must be a Fellow of *Jesus College*, nominated by that Society, approved

approved of by the Earl of *Gainsborough*, and can hold it no longer than 6 Years.

Stow on the Would, 11 M. from *Cheltingham*, 77 from *London*, is called in old Records *Stow S. Edward*. The Parish is 12 Miles round, and its Fairs famous for Hops, Cheefe, and Sheep. The Church stands on a Hill, and is a large Building, has an high Tower and several Monuments. Here are also an Hospital, Alms-houses, and Free School well endowed. By its high Situation it is so greatly exposed, that it is a common Saying, they have but one Element, viz. Air, there being neither Wood, common Field, nor Water belonging to the Town. The *Roman Fosse-way* passes through this Place.

North Leech, 3 M. from *Stow*, 80 from *London*, is a T. on the R. *Leche*, which falls into the *Thames* near *Letchlade*. This Parish is 9 Miles in Compass, has a neat Church, several Alms-houses, and a Grammar School.

Painswick, 4 M. from *Gloucester*, 94 from *London*, pleasantly situated on the R. *Stroud*, a great Convenience to the Woolen Manufacture, which is the principal Trade carried on here. Its Air is esteemed exceeding wholesome. The Parish is 12 M. in Compass, and has a handsome Church with a neat Spire.

Stroud, 94 M. from *London*, stands on a Hill, at the Foot of which runs the R. commonly called *Stroud-water*, famous for its peculiar Quality in dying Scarlet Broad-cloth, and all other Grain Colours in the best Manner; for this Reason many Clothiers live near. And for 20 M. on the Banks of this R. Mills and other Conveniencies are erected for fulling, &c. Here are a handsome Church, and a Free School.

Berkley, 111 M. from *Lond.* 15 from *Gloucester*. The Parish is large, but lies very low; and is not esteemed a healthy or pleasant Village. *Berkley Castle* was formerly much larger and stronger than at present. *Edward II.* was for sometime confined in this Castle.

Dursley, 5 M. from *Berkley*, 97 from *London*. The most remarkable Thing here is a Rock of Stone without any Chop or Slit in it, of an incredible Durance, yet soft

loft in hewing, and called by the Inhabitants Puff Stone. The Walls built with it shew but little Decay in 500 Years.

Fairford, 6 Miles from *Cirencester*, 20 from *Gloucester*, 78 from *London*, has 2 large Bridges over the *Coln*, and a large handsome Church with 28 Windows of the finest painted Glass in *England*, consisting of the most material Histories of the Old and New Testament. The Glass was taken by one *John Tame*, a Merchant, in a Prize Ship bound to *Rome*; he afterwards purchased the Manor and built this Church to put up the Glass in it, where by much Care it has been preserved intire to this Day. The Parish is 10 Miles round; many Medals and Urns are frequently dug up hereabout.

Letchlade, 2 M. from *Fairford*, 74 from *London*, lies on the *Thames* near the Confines of *Berkshire* and *Oxfordshire*, in the Road from *London* to *Gloucester*. It is supposed to have been a *Roman T.* there being a very plain *Roman Road* that runs from it to *Cirencester*. The *Thames*, after having been formed here by the Conjunction of the *Lech*, the *Coln*, the *Churn* and *Isis*, begins to be navigable, and it has a good Trade to and from *London* in Butter, Cheese, and other Goods.

Thornbury, 22 M. from *Gloucester*, 106 from *London*, stands 2 M. from the *Severn* on a Rivulet that runs into it. There are still to be seen the Foundations of a magnificent Castle intended, but never finished. Its Church is large in Form of a Cathedral, with spacious Ayles on each Side, and a Cross, and it has a beautiful high Tower at the W. End. Here are 4 small Alms-houses and a Free School.

Aust, is situate on a craggy Cliff, on a Bank of the *Severn*. The Ferry over the *Severn* here being found very inconvenient; there is another 2 Miles lower, which is reckoned safer. *Aust*, has a neat Chapel, with a high Tower at the W. End adorned with Pinnacles.

Wotton Under-edge, 7 M. from *Thornbury*, 99 from *London*, is a pretty T. long noted for making Cloth: It stands on a pleasant and fruitful Rise; and its Parish, in which are abundance of the Woolen Manufacturers, is

12 Miles in Circuit. Here is a stately Church, a Free School, and an Alms-house.

Tetbury, a handsome populous T. 94 M. from *Lond.* in a healthy Air and rising Ground ; but Water is so scarce in a dry Summer, that the Inhabitants are at great Expence to procure it. There is a large Market House in the middle of the T. for the Convenience of the Yarn Trade, which is considerable here. The Parish is 10 M. in Compass. The *Avon* has its Source in it, which runs through *Bath* and *Bristol* into the *Severn*; and at the Town's End there is a long high Bridge. Here is a large handsome Church, a Free School, and an Alms-house : at *Kingfoot*, in the Neighbourhood, *Roman* Coins have been often found.

Chipping Sodbury, a very antient T. 12 M. from *Bristol*, has a spacious Church, a Chapel of Ease, a good Market for Corn and other Provisions, but especially Cheese. The Bailiff and Burghers have a Power to distribute 88 Cow Pastures to as many of the Inhabitants, and 8 Acres of Meadow for their own Lives, and those of their Widows. There is a Free School in this Place besides other Charities.

Marshfield, 5 Miles from *Bath*, 102 from *London*, consists chiefly of one Street of old Buildings near a Mile long, but carries on a good Trade in Malt. Here is a large Church, and well-endowed Alms-houses.

Kingswood, the Name of a Forest near *Bristol*, containing about 5000 Acres, consists chiefly of Coal Mines. The Houses here are very compact, as in a Market Town ; and the Cloth Manufacture has made it pretty populous. On the Edge of this Forest near the Bank of the *Avon*, about a Mile from *Bristol*, are the famous Works for smelting Copper.

Clifton, one M. from *Bristol*, has about 200 Houses, and is noted for the hot Well in it ; and for those Rocks called *St. Vincent's*, which afford a View at once pleasing and terrible. They are steep and craggy, and the River between them is so narrow that it appears like a Canal cut out for the Passage of Ships to and from *Bristol*.

Puckle

Puckle Church, 6 Miles from *Gloucester*, was once the Residence of several *Saxon* Kings, the Remains of whose Buildings are still visible. The Church is pretty large, and has several good Monuments.

The other Antiquities and natural Curiosities of this Shire are:

1. A curious Pavement of *Mosaic* Work discovered 1722 at *Woodchester*, 9 M. from *Gloucester*; of considerable Extent, which represents Birds and Beasts in their natural Colours, and is adorned with great Variety of beautiful Devices.

2. Another lately discovered at *Cromhall*, near 16 by 18 Inches in Dimension, composed of cubical Stones of beautiful Colours strongly cemented.

3. *Pen-Park-Hole*, where was formerly a Pit of Lead Ore, has a narrow Descent near 40 Yards deep into a Rock, where it opens to a large Cave, in which is a Spring of sweet Water, though the lowest Part of the Pool is 20 Yards higher than the highest Tide of the *Severn*, which is 3 Miles distant.

4. Star Stones, like Cockles and Oysters; and Serpentine Stones and Scallops curiously figured, are found about the *Avon*, and on the Hills near *Aldersley*; and at *Leffington*, near *Gloucester*, are also found the Star Stones, so called from their Points resembling the Figure of a Star. They are of a greyish Colour, and move when put into Vinegar.

Antiques of Gloucestershire.

Hales Abbey, built by *Richard Plantagenet* 2d Son to King *John*, for *Cistercian* Monks.

St. Briant's Castle, in the Forest of *Dean*. Here a mine Court is held.

Thornbury Castle, was begun by *Ed. Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, A. D. 1571. but he did not live to complete it.

Sewdly Castle, built by *Ralph de Boteler*, Lord Treasurer to *Henry VI.*

Beverton Castle, a very ancient and strong Structure, belonging originally to the Family of *Berkley*.

Lucock, Nunnery founded by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Devereaux*, Earl of *Rosme* and *Salisbury*.

Bradenstock Priory, built by *Walter d'Evereux*, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*.

Lantony Priory, was built by the Monks of *Gloucestershire*, under the Protection of *Milo of Gloucester*.

Gloucester Priory, built by King *Athelstan*.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Duke of *Beaufort's*, at *Badmington Magna*, a Seat which for its large Parks, pleasant Walks, elegant Gardens, decorated with a great Variety of Fountains, and noble Mansion-House, may be justly classed among the most compleat in *England*.

The Earl of *Berkley's*, at *Berkley Castle*.

The Earl of *Coventry's*, at *Course-Court*, near *Tewksbury*.

The late Earl of *Stafford's*, at *Stowel*, 13 Miles from *Gloucester*.

The Earl of *Gainsborough's*, at *Camden-house*, 18 Miles from *Gloucester* : Here are only some Remains, of what was once a noble House ; but burnt down in the Civil Wars, to prevent its being made a Garrison for the Parliament's Army.

Lord *Weymouth's*, at *Kempsford*, near *Lechlade*.

Lord *Bathurst's*, at *Cirencester*.

Earl of *Hertford's*, at *Sandywell*, near *Cheltenham*.

Lord *Gage's*, at *High-Meadows*, near *Monmouth*.

Earl *Hardwick's*, at *Hardwick*, near *Gloucester*.

Mr. *Southwell's*, at *Weston upon Avon*, or *King's Weston*.

Sir *Robert Cann's*, at *Stoke-bishop*.

Mr. *Couzin's*, on the Edge of *Derdam Downs*, near *Bristol*, where the same Gentleman has erected a curious Chapel at his own Expence.

Stoke-Lodge, near *Bristol*, belonging to *Norborne Berkley, Esq;*

Cowberley, 8 Miles from *Gloucester*, the ancient Seat of the *How's*.

Mr.

Mr. *Hayward's*, at *Quedgley*, and Mr. *Cook's* at *Hayman*, both in the Neighbourhood of *Gloucester*.

Mr. *Elton's*, at *Ashley*, near *Bristol*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE

WAS formerly Part of *Wales*, and as such, described by *Camden*, and others ; but has been reckoned Part of *England* since the Reign of *Charles II.* when it was added to the *Oxford Circuit*, and the Assizes held by the same Judges. It is bounded on the E. by the Rivers *Wye* and *Monow*, the former separating it from *Gloucestershire*, and the latter from *Herefordshire* ; on the W. by the *Romney*, which divides it from *Glamorganshire* ; on the N. by *Brecknockshire* and *Herefordshire* ; and on the S. by the *Severn Sea*. It is about 29 M. in Length, 20 in Breadth, and 84 in Circumference ; contains 6 Hundreds, 8 Market Towns, 127 Parishes, and about 6490 Houses. The E. Parts are woody, and W. mountainous ; but in general fruitful ; the Hills feed Numbers of Cattle, Sheep, and Goats ; the Vallies produce Plenty of Grass and Corn.

Monmouth, 12 M. from *Hereford*, 127 from *London*, gives Name to the County, and has its own from the Mouth of the River *Mymwy*, at which it is situated. It is pleasantly situated between that River and the *Wye*, over each of which it has a Bridge. It has been a Place of Note ever since the Conquest ; for the Castle, now in Ruins, was a stately Edifice at that Time. There are still remaining such Parts of its Fortifications, as shew that it was formerly very strong ; and by its natural Situation might easily be made so again. The Town is in a Manner surrounded by Water, there being another River, viz. the *Trothy*, over which it hath also a Bridge. It has a stately Church, the E. End of which especially is curiously built. The Place carries on a considerable Traffic with *Bristol* by Means of the *Wye*.

Chepstow, 131 M. from *London*, near the Mouth of the *Wye*, over which it has a Bridge, was a Place formerly

of great Note, and is still populous. It was formerly walled round and had a Castle, part of which still remains as also a Monastery, the remaining Part of which is converted into a Parish Church. The Name is of Saxon Original, and denotes that it was then a Place of Trade and Commerce. The old *Venta Silurum* is about 4 M. from it; and some affirm it rose out of the Ruins of that ancient City. 'Tis built on a Hill close by the River, and has several Fields and Orchards within its Walls. 'Tis the Port for all the Towns that stand on the Rivers *Wye* and *Lug*; Ships of good Burthen may come up to it, and the Tide flows here in a violent Manner, rising commonly 6 Fathom, or 6 and a half at the Bridge, which is a noble Fabric of Timber, no less than 70 Foot high from the Surface of the Water when the Tide is out. As half of it is in *Gloucestershire*, it is maintained at the Expence of both Counties. A beautiful *Roman* Pavement was discovered here in 1689.

Abergavenny, 142 M. from *London*, has its Name from the River *Gavenny*, which falls below it into the *Ussk*. 'Tis encompassed with a Wall, has a strong Castle, drives a great trade in Flannel, and is a great Thorough-fare from the W. Part of *Wales* to *Bristol* by *Chepstow*, and from *Monmouth* to *Gloucester*.

Penelope, 136 M. from *London*, a small Town, chiefly noted for its Iron Mills.

Caerleon, 141 M. from *London*, has a Wooden Bridge over the *Ussk*, and was formerly the Seat of a *Roman* Legion, and, in the Time of the *Britons*, a Kind of University and Archbishop's See, removed afterwards to *St. David's*. The Houses are of Stone, but the Fortifications in Ruins.

Between this and *Christ-church* a Free-stone Coffin was discovered in the last Century, in which was inclosed an Iron Frame where lay a Skeleton, supposed to be that of some Person of Distinction, from a gilt Alabaster Statue found near it, representing a Man in Armour. In one Hand of the Statue was a short Sword, and in the other a Pair of Scales. In the right Hand Scale was the Bust of a Virgin, which was out-weigh'd by that of a Globe in

in the other Scale. The Remains of this Figure are preserved in the *Asmolean Repository* at *Oxford*.

Antiquities of Monmouthshire.

Tintern Abbey, founded about the Year 1131, by *Walter Fitz-Richard de Clare*.

Lantory Abbey, situated on the River *Hodery*. It was originally a Hermitage inhabited by *St. David*.

Urk Castle, situated on the River of the same Name. It was once a magnificent Structure, and has still considerable Remains.

Newport Castle, at the Mouth of the River *Urk*.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Duke of *Beaufort's*, at *Troy-Hause*, near *Monmouth*.

Ragland Castle, belonging to the same Nobleman, nine Miles from *Monmouth*.

Lord *Abergavenny's* at the Town of that Name.

The Earl of *Powis's*, at *St. Julian's*, near *Caerleon*.

HEREFORDSHIRE

IS bounded on the E. by *Worcestershire* and *Gloucestershire*; on the N. by the County of *Salop.* It is about 35 M. in Length, 30 in Breadth. and 108 in Circumference; containing one City, 8 Market Towns, 2 Forests, 8 Parks, 11 Hundreds, 176 Parishes, 391 Villages, and about 660,000 Acres. It is remarkably fruitful, abounding in Pasture, Wheat, Wool, Water and Wood. It is watered by the *Wye*, *Frome*, *Lodon*, *Lug*, *Wadel*, *Arrov*, *Dare*, *Monow*, and other lesser Streams. Its Cyder, of which it produces great Quantities, is far superior to that of any other County in *England*.

Hereford, the only City in this County, 130 M. from *London*, has a good Stone Bridge of 8 Arches over the *Wye*, and is encompassed by Rivers on all Sides but the W. Its Name signifies the Ford of an Army, it having been for several 100 Years the Head Quarters of the

Saxons before the Conquest, and of the *English* afterwards, who were stationed here to keep the *Welsh* in Awe. Before the Civil Wars it had six but now only 4 Churches. The Cathedral is a beautiful and magnificent Structure, and has the Monuments of its ancient Prelates. The Bishop's Castle, the Close with the Dignitaries Houses, and the College of the Vicars and Choristers are pleasantly situated, but the Buildings are mean. 'Tis a pretty large but not very populous City; the Houses old and the Streets dirty, by reason of its low Situation. By their Charter the Inhabitants have particular Laws and Privileges for their several Companies, and distinct Halls. Here the County Assize is held, and here is an Hospital liberally endowed.

Leominster, or *Lemster*, 136 M. from *London*, is a populous Borough Town with a beautiful Church, and has several Bridges over the *Lug*. It is a great Thoroughfare to and from *London*, and its Fairs are noted for Horses, black Cattle, and a vast Trade for Wool and Wheat. It lies in a rich Valley, through which 3 Rivers run swiftly, besides others very near, on which the Inhabitants have Mills, and other Machinery for various Branches of Trade, which is pretty considerable. The Ruins of a Palace are still to be seen on a neighbouring Hill, called *Comfort Castle*.

Weobley, 139 Miles from *London*, is an antient Borough, but very mean.

The other Market Towns of Note are,

Kyneton, 8 Miles from *Lemster*, 146 from *London*, a pretty large, old Town on the River *Arrow*, inhabited chiefly by Clothiers, who drive a good Trade in narrow Cloths, and its Market is considerable.

Ledbury, 10 M. from *Hereford*, 118 from *London*, is a well-built Town, noted for Clothiers; in a rich Clay Ground under *Malvern Hills*.

Ross, 8 M. from *Ledbury*, 117 from *London*, is a populous, well-frequented Town, on account of its Market and Fairs, which are well stored with Cattle and other Provisions. The *Man of Ross* so much celebrated by Mr. Pope

Pope lived and was buried here. Over against it stands *Wilton*, where was antiently a Castle.

The Antiquities and other Remarkables, besides those already mentioned, are,

Goodrick Castle, situated on the River *Wye*.

Branstall Castle, at the Foot of the W. Side of *Malvern Hills*, encompassed by a double Ditch; and appears to be a Place of Antiquity. There was of late Years discovered in it a Cavern, not yet opened.

A Well below *Richard's Castle*, full of small Fish-bones, as *Camden* thinks; and whenever it is emptied, a fresh Supply always succeeds, thence called *Bone Well*. It is near *Croft Castle*, in the Park of which is a large Camp with two great Ditches, called the *Ambry*.

Marclay Hill, near the Confluence of the *Lug* and *Wye*, was in the Year 1575 removed by an Earth-quake to a higher Place.

In a common Meadow called the *Wergins*, between *Sutton* and *Hereford*, 2 large Stones set on End for a Water Mark, were removed in 1652, to about 12 Score Paces distant, and no Body knows how or when they were replaced. One of them required 9 Yoke of Oxen to draw it.

At *Eaton Wall* upon the *Wye*, 2 M. from *Hereford*, is a Camp of about 30 or 40 Acres, the Works single.

At *Craden Hill*, about 2 M. from *Kenchester*, is another very great Camp and prodigious Works, the Graff being inwards and outwards, and the whole taking up above forty Acres.

In *Dinder Parish* is another Camp, called *Oyster Hill*.

Near *Lanterdin* is a Roman Camp, called *Brandon*, a single square Work with 4 Ports; near which are 2 Barrows, where, in 1662, an Urn was found with Ashes and Bones. About a M. from thence, on the other Side of the River *Bardfield*, was the British Camp called *Croxall*, now covered with large Oaks.

Wigmore, near the *Lug*, (which, together with the *Wye*, was made navigable in the Reign of King *William*) had formerly a College for secular Canons, afterwards

H 4 converted

converted into a Priory. It was built by *Hugh de Mortimer* about the Year 1179.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Aconbury, the Duke of *Chandos's*, 3 Miles from *Hereford*.

The Earl of *Oxford's*, at *Brompton-Bryan*, 7 Miles from *Ludlow*. This Castle belonged for some Ages to a Family of Distinction, called *Bryan de Brompton*. In the Days of *Edward III.* *Robert de Harley* married the Heiress of this Family.

The late Countess of *Coningsby's*, at *Hampton Court*, two Miles from *Hereford*.

Lord *Bateman's*, at *Shopton-Court*, eight Miles from *Hereford*.

Mr. *Heirs's*, at *Rothens*, near *Hereford*.

Clifford-Castle, on the Frontiers of *Radnorshire*.

Home Lacy, near *Brockhampton*, the Seat of the *Scudamores*.

WORCESTERSHIRE

IS bounded on the W. by the Counties of *Hereford* and *Salop*; on the N. by *Staffordshire*; on the E. by *Warwickshire*; and on the S. by *Gloucestershire*: Is about 38 M. in Length, 31 in Breadth, and 130 in Circumference; contains 7 Hundreds, and Part of 2 more; one City, 11 Market Towns, 152 Parishes, 500 Villages, and about 540,000 Acres. The Soil is very fruitful both in Corn and Pasture. It is watered by the *Severn*, *Staur*, *Aven* and *Tine*, besides a great Number of Rivulets.

The City of *Worcester*, 112 M. from *Lond.* is the Capital of the County, and situated on the Banks of the *Severn*, over which it has a fine Stone Bridge. The remarkable Battle in 1651, when King *Charles II.* was defeated by *Cromwell*, was fought near the S. Gate of the City, where Bones of the slain are frequently dug up. About a M. and a Half above that Gate, is a Place

Place called *Perrywood*, where *Cromwell's Army* lay; and above in the Park is a large Work of 4 Bastions, called the *Royal Mount*, from whence a Vallum and Ditch run both Ways, to encompass Part of the City; which is very large, but, being situated in a Bottom, cannot be seen at any great Distance. The chief Manufactures of the Place are broad Cloth and Gloves, and by Means of the *Severn* are in a flourishing Condition. The public Buildings make a grand Appearance, especially the Guildhall and the Work-house. All their Markets are well supplied with Corn and Provisions. It had formerly a Castle, as also Walls 1659 Paces round, adorned with 3 Gates, and 5 Watch Towers; all long since destroyed. The Cathedral, which is exactly the Model of that at *Brussels*, is a large Edifice, but not very elegant, except the Choir of the Chapel, on the S. Side which is of very curious Workmanship and 120 Feet long. The Length of the Church is 394, the Breadth 78, and the Height of the Tower 162 Feet. A handsome Library belongs to the Cathedral, supported by one single Pillar in the Middle. Here are the Monuments of King *John*, Prince *Arthur*, Brother to *Henry VIII.* the Countess of *Salisbury*, and other illustrious Persons. Besides the Cathedral, there are 12 Parish Churches, 9 within the City, and 3 without. The Streets are broad and well-paved; the *Foregate-street* is remarkably regular and beautiful. The Hospitals deserve particular Notice, especially that noble one erected by *Robert Berkley* of *Spetchley*, who laid out 2000 *l.* in the Building, and 4000 *l.* in endowing it for 12 poor Men. Besides this, in and about the City are 6 or 7 others. The *Severn*, though generally rapid elsewhere, glides by *Worcester* very gently. Here is a good Water House and Key.

Droitwich, 5 M. from *Worcester*, 6 from *Bewdley*, is remarkable for its Salt Springs, from which, and its wet Situation, *Camden* says it takes its Name. It stands on the Navigable River *Salwarp*. 'Tis a corporate Bailiwick, with about 400 Houses, and 4 Churches; is much enriched by its Salt Works, which may at least be traced

as high as the *Saxons*. It appears from *Doomsday Book*, that Salt was made here before the Conquest. The Reader will probably expect some Account of these Springs, and the Nature of the Soil where they are found; but our Limits not admitting this; we shall refer the Reader to the Account given of them by Dr. *Thomas Rustall*, written on the Spot; and only observe that the annual Duty arising from the Quantity made here, amounts to 5000 *l*.

Evesham, 12 M. from *Worcester*, 96 from *Lond.* is a neat Town, with a gentle Ascent from the River *Avon*, over which it has a handsome Stone Bridge, with a Harbour for Barges. The Town is incorporated; has peculiar Powers and Privileges, can try and execute for all criminal Cases, except high Treason: Its chief Manufacture is that of Wool. At the Bridge Foot is the Division of *Bingworth*, where was formerly a Castle: Here are both a Grammar School and a Charity School liberally endowed. From this Town is an open Prospect of the spacious Valley, called hence the Vale of *Evesham*, which affords such Abundance of the best Corn, as well as Pasture for Sheep, that it may justly be reckoned the Granary of these Parts; but its Roads, like those in most fruitful Countries, are deep and miry. This Vale runs all along the Banks of the *Avon*, from *Tewksbury* to *Perthore*, and from thence to *Stratford upon Avon*, in the S. Part of *Warwickshire*, to which this fine River is navigable. *Evesham* is famous in History for a great Victory which Prince *Edward* obtained over the Earl of *Leicester*.

Bewdley, 8 Miles from *Droitwich*, 122 from *London*, sometimes called *Beaulieu*, from its pleasant Situation on the Declivity of a Hill, on the W. Side of the River *Severn*, over which it has a Stone Bridge. 'Tis a Place of considerable Trade; for by Means of the *Severn* great Quantities of Salt, Iron Ware, Glass, and *Manchester* Goods are put on board Barges here, and at *Gloucester* aboard Troughs, for *Bristol*, *Bridgewater*, and other Ports, which Trade renders this a populous thriving Town and Corporation; but its chief Manufacture is

Caps

Caps; which the *Dutchmen* buy, and call *Monmouth Caps*. The Town is well supplied with Corn, Malt and Leather; and every Saturday a Market for Hops.

The Towns of chief Note next the Boroughs are, *Kidderminster*, 2 M. from *Bewdley*, 104 from *London*, situated on the *Stour*, not far from the *Severn*. It is a compact Town of 5 or 600 Houses, and drives a pretty good Trade in Cloth, and weaving Linseys and Woolseys. The Church is a handsome Structure, and a good free School and Almshouses are founded here.

Stourbridge, 5 M. from *Kidderminster*, 118 from *London*, situated on the *Stour*, over which it has a Stone Bridge. It has been much enriched by Iron and Glass Works; here are about 10 Glass Houses where Glass Bottles and Window Glass are made, together with fine Stone Pots for Glass-makers to found their Metal in; the Clay whereof they are made being peculiar to the Place: Here is also a Manufacture of fine frieze Cloth, a Grammar School and a Library. Near this, at *Old Samford*, is an Hospital for 60 poor Children.

Brooms Grove, 7 M. from *Stourbridge*, 93 from *London*, situated near the Rise of the River *Satwarp*, has a considerable Trade in the Cloathing Business.

Pershore, 7 M. from *Worcester*, 103 from *London*, is a pretty large old Town on the River *Avon*, and has a considerable Stocking Manufacture. It is said to take its Name from the Soil's being peculiarly adapted to the Pear Tree, which thrives remarkably here. The River *Bow* falls into the *Avon* near this Place, which contains about 300 Houses and has 2 Parish Churches.

Upton, 6 M. from *Pershore*, 101 from *London*, has a good Bridge over the *Severn*, with a Harbour for Barges.

Before we quit this Shire, we must take Notice of *Malvern Hills*, which, says *Camden*, "are great and lofty for 7 M. together, rising one higher than the other, and dividing this County from that of *Hereford*;" "and on that on the Top *Gilbert de Clare* cast up a Ditch, to separate his Lands from those of the Church of *Worcester*, which Ditch is still to be seen." There are 2 small Parishes, call'd *Great* and *Little Malvern*,

about 2 M. from one another ; and also 2 medicinal Springs called *holy Wells* : much resorted to, of late.

The most remarkable Antiquities, besides those mentioned already, are,

Great Malvern Abbey, was in the Times of the Saxons an Hermitage of *Urso d'Abiot* ; and made a Priory in the 18th year of *William* the Conqueror, by the Hermit *Aldwin*.

Dorn, on the S. Side of the Shire, where are the Ruins of a City, which stood on the *Roman Fosse Way*. The Lines in which the Streets run may still be easily traced. *Roman Coins* have been dug up here.

Abberton near *Persbore* is famous for its mineral Water, which is bitter and purging, of the Nature of *Ep-som Waters*.

Harrow Hill, famous for another medicinal Spring, said to be very efficacious for the Cure of sore Eyes. The Water seems to be of a soft smooth Nature ; yet it is manifest, from the Moss growing about it, that it has a petrifying Quality.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Earl of *Shrewsbury's*, at *Grafton*, nine Miles from *Worcester*.

Earl of *Coventry's*, at *Crome-Court*, near the same City.

Felkenham Lodge, Eight ; and *Stoke upon Severn*, six Miles from that City.

Lord *Craven's* at *Lenchwick*, 11 M. from *Worcester*.

Lord *Foley's*, at *Whitley-Court*, 9 M. from the same City.

Hertlebury Castle, the Bishop of *Worcester's* Palace, was begun by *Walter de Cantelupe*, in the Reign of *Henry III.* and finished by *Giffard* Bishop of the above See about the year 1268.

WARWICKSHIRE

It is bounded on the W. by *Worcestershire* ; on the S. by the Counties of *Gloucester* and *Oxford* ; by those of

of *Derby* and *Stafford* on the N. and on the E. by *Northamptonshire* and *Leicestershire*. It is about 33 Miles in Length, 22 in Breadth, and 122 in Circumference : contains 5 Hundreds, 158 Parishes, 17 Market Towns, 4 Castles, 10 Rivers, 13 Parks, 2 Forests, and 780 Villages.

It is divided into 2 Parts, the *Felden* and the *Woodland* ; the former on the S. Side and the latter on the N. Side of the *Avon*. The first formerly afforded all the Pasture and Corn Grounds, but the second being covered with Woods was of little Use, except for Fuel ; but the Iron Works in the adjacent Counties have so consumed the Wood, that they have long since made Way for the Plough ; and, at present, by marling and other Methods of Husbandry, all that Part yields Abundance of Corn, Cheese and Butter ; *Felden*, which used to supply the other with Corn, Cheese, and Butter, is now in a great Measure turned into Pasture Land. The Soil of both produces excellent Corn and Cheese, especially the latter, which is noted in every Part of *England*.

Coventry, 8 M. from *Warwick*, 90 from *London*, joined with *Litchfield* in *Staffordshire*, is a Bishoprick. There are many traditional Stories relating to this City ; particularly that of the great Affection of a Lady, who, to obtain and perpetuate some Privileges, rode naked thro' the Streets, and an annual Procession is still made through the Town in Commemoration of it. The Walls of the City are demolished, but the Gates which are left standing are noble and beautiful. The Prince of *Wales* has a large Park and Domain here, but very ill kept. Two remarkable Parliaments were held here, called the *Learned* and *Unlearned*, alias *Devils* and *Dunces*, in the Reign of *Henry VI*. In the Reign of *Henry VIII*. a stately Cross was erected here by Sir *William Holles*, Lord Mayor of *London*, in the Middle of its spacious Market Place, greatly admired for its Workmanship. It is 66 Feet high, adorned with the Statues of most of the *English Kings* as big as the Life. The City is large and populous, but the Buildings are old, and some of them which are built with Timber project out so much, that

that in some narrow Streets the Tops of the opposite Houses almost touch. The chief of its Churches are *St. Michael's* and *Trinity*, which for their Architecture seem to rival each other ; the former is large and well lighted, but not handsome ; its chief Beauty being its Stone Spire of excellent Workmanship, about 300 Feet high. The Protestant Dissenters are a considerable Body, having as many Meeting-houses as there are Churches. The Town-house is worth seeing, the Windows being of painted Glass, representing some of the old Kings, &c. who have been Benefactors to the City. Its chief Manufacture is Tammeys, and the weaving the common Sort of Ribbon.

Warwick, 88 M. from *Lond.* is the County Town, and stands on the River *Avon*, on an Ascent so rocky on all Sides, that the Ways leading to it are cut through a Rock. It has, however, rich pleasant Meadows to the S. and lofty Groves and spacious Parks to the N. 'Tis a Town of great Note, and of such Antiquity, that it is said to have been founded by *Kimbleline*, one of the *British* Kings, contemporary with our Saviour. There are 4 Ways leading to it answering the 4 Points, which lead through a Rock over a Current of Water, to an equal Number of Streets, which all meet in the Center of the Town. The Wells and Cellars are made in the Rock, the Descent to which every Way renders it both a clean and elegant Town. It is supplied with Water by Pipes from Springs half a M. off ; and has a noble Stone-Bridge over the *Avon* of 12 Arches. Here is a Castle strong both by Art and Nature : the Rock on which it stands is 40 Feet from the River ; but on the N. Side it is even with the Town. From its Terrace, which is above 50 Feet perpendicular above the *Avon*, there is a Prospect of the River, and a beautiful Country beyond it. The Apartments are well contrived, and many of them adorned with original Pictures by *Van Dyke*, not inferior to some of the royal Palaces. It was built originally by *William* the Conqueror, and now belongs to Earl *Brooke*. Though a populous Town, it has but 2 Parish Churches, of which *St. Mary's* is a beautiful

ful Edifice, and the greatest Part of it with the lofty Tower new built. The other public Buildings are a Town-House of Free-stone supported by Pillars, an Hospital and 3 Charity Schools, in which are taught and clothed 62 Boys and 42 Girls. Near the Town is *Guy's Cliff*, where *Guy Earl of Warwick* is said to have lived a Hermit after his defeating the *Danish Giant Colebrand*. His Sword and other Accoutrements are still shewn in the Castle.

Tamworth, 6 M. from *Litchfield*, 107 from *London*, is parted in the Middle by the River *Tame*, so that one half of the Town is in this County, and the other in *Staffordshire*, and each Part sends a Member to Parliament. 'Tis a fine pleasant trading Town, the most ancient in this Part of the Country ; and had a Castle where the *Mercian* Kings often resided. This Structure was demolished by the *Danes*, and lay in Ruins till 914, when it was rebuilt by *Ethelfleda* Daughter to *Alfred*. The large Church here is in the *Staffordshire* Part of the Town. Here is a Grammar School founded by *Q. Elizabeth*. This Town also enjoys a fine Charity of Mr. *Guy*, who founded that in *Southwark, London*. Here is a considerable Trade in narrow Cloth and other Manufactures.

The other Towns in this County of Note in Trade, though not Borough Towns, are

Birmingham, 106 M. from *London*, a very large populous Town, the upper Part of which stands dry on the Side of a Hill, but the lower is watry, and inhabited by the meaner Sort of People. They are employed here in the Iron Works, in which they are such ingenious Artificers, that their Performances in the small Wares of Iron and Steel are admired both at home and abroad. 'Tis much improved of late Years, both in public and private Buildings. Near this Town is a Seat belonging to *Sir Lister Holte, Bart.* but now let out for a Public House, where are Gardens, &c. with an Organ and other Music, in Imitation of *Vauxhall*, by which Name it goes in the Neighbourhood.

Stratford,

Stratford, 6 M. from *Warwick*, 97 from *London*, has a fine Stone Bridge over the *Avon*, to which it is navigable by Barges. 'Tis a populous Town, its chief Commodity Malt. Here is a Grammar School and an Alms-house. *Trinity Church* here is supposed to be almost as old as the Conquest, and glories in the Remains of the inimitable *Shakespeare*, interred Anno 1564. The Navigation of this River is of great Utility to the whole Country, and promotes their Trade to *Bristol*.

Aulcester, 105 Miles from *London*, is a very ancient Town and Corporation, which from the *Roman* Coins often dug up here, was undoubtedly a *Roman* Station. Here is a good Market for Corn. The *Roman* Way called *Ickenild-street* passeth through this Town.

Kyneton, 89 Miles from *London*, at the Foot of the Hill has a Spring called *K. John's Well*, which is very fine Water. Its Market is noted for black Cattle.

Edgehill, in the Neighbourhood, famous for the first Battle between *Charles I.* and the Parliament in 1642. It is otherwise called the *Vale of Red-Horse*, from the Form of that Animal cut by the Country People on the Side of the Hill, upon a red Soil near *Tysoe*; some neighbouring Freeholders are obliged by their Tenure to keep it clean and in Shape.

Atherston, 103 M. from *London*, on the *Stour*, is famous for a Cheese Fair, the greatest in *England*. Here the Cheese Factors purchase great Quantities to carry to *Stourbridge Fair*. 'Tis a pretty large well built Town.

Nuneaton, 108 M. from *London*, on the River *Anker*, has a Manufacture of Woolen Cloth. Here are the Ruins of a Nunnery, founded in the Reign of *Henry II.* for *Benedictine* Nuns.

Leamington, near *Keynton*, is noted for a Salt Spring used by the poorer Sort of Inhabitants to salt their Bread. It rises near the River *Leam*.

Newenham Regis, over-against *Rugby*, and near the River *Swift*, is remarkable for its Medicinal Waters arising from 3 Springs, supposed to be percolated through a Mineral of Allom. The Waters, which are of milky Colour and Taste, are reckoned good for the Stone.

They are certainly very diuretic, and close and heal green Wounds; being drank with Salt they are laxative, and with Sugar restringent.

Kenelworth, in the Center of this Shire, famous for its noble Castle, once a Prison for *K. Edward II.* afterwards a Palace to the Earl of *Leicester*, who entertained *Q. Elizabeth* and her Court here 17 Days. Here are also the remains of a Priory founded in the Year 1106.

Dovebridge, upon the *Avon*, was antiently a Roman Station, called *Tripontium*. Here the Stream divides in two. It has an Inscription, denoting it is maintained at the Expence of 3 Counties.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Milcot-House, near *Stratford upon Avon*, belonging to the Duke of *Dorset*.

Tamworth-Castle, belonging to *Earl Favers*.

Comb Abbey, *Lord Craven's*.

Newnham-Paddox, the Earl of *Denbigh's*, near *Rugby*.

Earl of *Northampton's* at *Compton* in the Vale.

Earl of *Plymouth's*, at *Hewell-Grange*.

Viscount *Hereford's*, at *Castle-Bromwich*.

Lord *Leigh's*, at *Stoney-Abbey*, five Miles from *Warwick*, and at *Flethamsted*, near *Coventry*.

Earl of *Hertford's*, at *Ragley* and *Popham*.

Earl *Brooke's*, at *Warwick Castle*.

Lord *Digby's*, at *Colehill*, 9 Miles from *Coventry*.

Lord *Lyttelton's*, at *Hagly*.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

IS bounded on the S. by *Buckinghamshire*; on the W. by *Warwickshire* and *Oxfordshire*; and running in a narrow Track towards the N. E. in the Form of a Boat, it borders on more Counties than any other in *England*: for on the N. it is bounded by the Counties of *Leicester*, *Rutland*, and *Lincoln*, from which it is parted by the Rivers *Welland* and *Little Avon*; and on the E. by *Bedfordshire*,

fordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire. It is about 55 M. in Length, 26 in Breadth, and 125 in Circumference; contains 20 Hundreds, one City, 10 Market Towns, 326 Parishes, and 551 Villages. The Soil is very fruitful both in Corn and Pasture, but Fuel scarce. It abounds with Sheep and other Cattle, and has less waste Ground than any other County in *England*. It is a plain level Country, and so populous, that from some Places no less than 30 Steeples may be seen at one View.

Peterborough, 76 M. from *London*, is reckoned the least City and, except *Bristol*, the poorest Bishoprick in *England*. It stands upon the River *Nen*, over which it has a Bridge. The Cathedral is a most noble Gothic Building, but was much more beautiful before the Civil Wars. 'Tis said to be about 1000 Years old, though it seems to be more modern. 'Tis 407 Feet long, 203 broad in the Transept from N. to S. and the Breadth of the Nave and Side Ayles is 91. The W. Front, which is 156 Feet in Breadth, is the most stately of any in *England*, being supported by 3 of the tallest Arches any where to be seen, and Columns curiously adorned. The Windows of the Cloysters are finely stained with Scripture History, that of its Founder and the Succession of its Abbots. Here are many curious Monuments of illustrious Personages, and the Figure of one *Scarlet*, a Sexton, who died aged 95, and had buried 2 Queens, and all the House-keepers of the City twice over. The Streets are wide and well-built, and besides its Cathedral here is one Parish Church and a handsome Market-House, over which the Assizes and Sessions are kept. The Air here is not esteemed very wholesome, but the Water is sweet, the highest Spring-Tide never coming within 5 M. of the Town. They have also excellent Water in their Wells. There are 2 Charity Schools, one founded and endowed for 20 Boys, who being taught to read and write, are put Apprentices, and another for teaching 40 poor Children to spin and read.

Northampton, 66 M. from *London*, stands upon the *Nen*, over which it has 2 Bridges. The buildings of it were very

very handsome, and the Town pretty large, having seven Parish Churches within the Walls and 2 without ; but it was reduced to Ashes by a dreadful Fire, *Sept. 3, 1675*. Liberal Contributions from all Part of the Kingdom have restored it in a great Measure to its original Size ; and for Neatness, Beauty, and Situation, few Towns equal it. It has 4 Churches, of which the great one, *viz. Allballows*, is a handsome Edifice, with a stately Portico of 12 lofty *Ionic* Columns, and a Statue of *K. Charles II.* on the Ballustrade. It stands near the Center of the Town, and at the meeting of 4 spacious Streets. The Sessions and Assize House is a very beautiful Building of the *Corinthian* Order. The Market Place is regular and spacious ; and one of the finest in *Europe*. The Horse Market is thought to exceed any other of the Kind in *England*. Its most famous Manufacture is Shoes, of which great Numbers are exported ; and next to that Stockings. The Walls are 2120 Paces in Compass. Among the public Buildings, which all make a grand Appearance, the *George-Inn* looks more like a Palace ; and as soon as it was finished at the Expence of 2000 *l.* the Owner, *John Dryden*, generously gave it to the Poor. The Town is rich and populous, as it is a Thoroughfare both in the N. and W. Roads ; for being 80 Miles from the Sea, it can have no Commerce by Navigation. A County Hospital is built here after the Manner of the Infirmarys of *London, Bristol, Bath, &c.* and the River *Nen* has lately been made navigable up to the Town, which will be a Means of supplying it with Coals, and other heavy Goods, at a cheaper Rate than heretofore.

Brackley, 13 M. from *Northampton*, 57 from *London*, near the Head of the *Ouze*, was antiently a famous Staple for Wool ; but since that has been removed, the Town has declined. Here are 2 Parish Churches, and a free Grammar School, formerly a College, belonging to *Magdalene College, Oxford*.

Higham-Ferrers, 20 M. from *Brackley*, 60 from *London*, is situated on the E. Side of the *Nen*. 'Tis a small, but clean, pleasant, healthful Town. It has a handsome Church and lofty Spire ; a free School, and an Alms-house,

house for 12 Men and one Woman. Here are the ruins of a College founded by *Chicheley*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The other Towns of Note in this County are,

Oundle, as it is called by Corruption from *Avondale*, 10 M. from *Peterborough*, 9 from *Higham-Ferrers*, 65 from *London*, almost surrounded by the *Nen*, and is a pretty little Town with a neat Church, a free School and an Alms-house, both founded by Sir *William Laxton*. It has 2 good Stone Bridges over the River, remarkably large, one in the Road leading to *Thrapstone*, the other to *Yaxley* in *Huntingdonshire*. That called the *North Bridge* is taken Notice of by Travellers, for its Number of Arches, and the Causeway that leads to it. This Town is also noted for a Well that makes a drumming Noise. The free School and Alms-houses are supported by the Grocers Company in *London*.

Thrapstone, as it is commonly called for *Thorpston*, 5 M. from *Oundle*, 65 from *London*, has a fine Bridge over the River in the Road to *Kettering*, and is delightfully situated in a Valley pleasant for Air, Water, and Soil.

Wellingborough, 7 M. from *Northampton*, 4 from *Higham-Ferrers*, 65 from *London*, on the W. Side of the same River, is a large populous Town with a fine Church, and a free or Charity School for 40 Children. This Town is noted for its medicinal Waters. *Q. Mary* resided here six Weeks to drink these Waters. It stands on the S. Side of a Hill, near the River, and has a considerable Market for Corn, which is their principal Trade. Some Years since it was almost destroyed by Fire.

Towcester, 6 M. from *Northampton*, 61 from *London*, in the Road to *Chester*, is a very ancient populous Town, consisting of one long and very broad Street. It has a handsome Church, and 3 Bridges over the 3 Streams, into which the little River is here divided. The military Way, called *Watling-Street*, runs through it, and appears very plainly, in the Road to *Stony Stratford*. The Inhabitants

habitants here, of all Ages, are employed in Lace and a Manufacture of Silk.

Daventry. 10 M. from *Towcester*, 73 from *London*, is a great Thorough-fare to and from the N. W. Counties ; and has many good Inns. On *Burrough Hill* are the Remains of an old *Roman* Fortification, which take in about 200 Acres of Ground. The *Roman Watling-Street* was turned through it, and runs to *Dunsmore-Heath*. The Priory belongs to *Christ College, Oxford*.

Kettering, 15 M. from *Daventry*, 72 from *London*, is a handsome Town, of good Trade, pleasantly situated on a rising Ground, by a River that runs into the *Nen*. It has a Sessions-House for the County, a Church handsomely built, with a fine Spire, and a small Hospital. Near 2000 Hands are said to be employed here in the Manufacture of Serges, Shalloons, Tammies, &c.

Rothwell, 2 M. from *Kettering*, 69 from *London*, is a pretty good Town, noted for a Horse-Fair. Here is a fine Market House, a square Building of Ashler Stone, adorned with the Arms of most of the Gentry of the County.

Rockingham, 83 M. from *London*, stands on the River *Welland*, and has a Castle, first built by *William the Conqueror*.

The Places not yet mentioned, remarkable for Antiquities, are,

1. Within the *Demefnes* of *Broughton*, is a petrifying Well, from whence a Skull all over Stone both within and without, was brought to *Sidney College* in *Cambridge*, and there preserved.

2. At *Cordyke*, near *Peterborough*, is an ancient Foss, a great Work of the *Romans*, for draining the Fens and promoting Commerce : Its Dimensions are very large.

3. *Castor*, which seems to have been antiently of great Note from chequered Pavements found there, with *Roman* Urns, Coins, Bricks and Tiles.

4. At *Oxenden*, near *Kettering*, is a remarkable Echo that will repeat 12 or 13 Syllables very distinctly, and is formed by the square Tower of the Church.

5. New

5. Near *Goldborough*, between the Springs of the *Avon* and *Nen* was a *Roman Camp*, whose Situation was the more remarkable, as it was the only Pass between the N. and S. Parts of *England*, not intercepted by any River. The Camp was secured only by a single Intrenchment, but that very broad and deep.

6. *Naseby*, 11 M. from *Northampton*, supposed to stand in the Center, and on the highest Ground in *England*, remarkable for the bloody Battle fought there betwixt the Forces of K. *Charles I.* and those of the Parliament. Scarce any Traces of it now remain but a few Holes for the burying of Men and Horses. It has been said that, pursuant to his last Request, *Oliver Cromwell* was privately interred here.

7. At *Culworth*, 6 M. from *Towcester*, and its Neighbourhood, are found the Star-stones. Among other Mineral Waters are those of *Astrop Wells*, much recommended for the Scurvy, Asthma, &c.

8. At *Chester* was a *Roman Camp* of near 20 Acres, inclosed with a strong Wall, in the Area of which have been found many Pavements, Coins, &c.

9. *Fotheringhay Castle*, 2 M. from *Oundle*, on a Branch of the *Nen*, is encompassed with a Park and fine Meadows, and was formerly of great Note.

10. The ancient House of *Holmby*, near *Northampton*, where King *Charles I.* was imprisoned.

11. *Little Billing Priory*.

12. *Barnwell Castle*, both built by *William the Conqueror*.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Duke of *Grafton's*, at *Grafton Regis*, 8 M. from *Northampton* : and at *Wakefield-Lodge*, in *Whittlebury-Forest*, near *Towcester*.

The late Duke of *Montague's*, at *Boughton*, 12 Miles from *Northampton*, built after a Model of the Palace of *Versailles*, with noble Paintings in the Hall, Galleries, &c. and 90 Acres of Gardens adorned with Statues, Marble Urns, Fountains, Avenues, Canals, Wilderneses, Terraces,

Terraces, &c. A fine Cascade and River running thro' the whole Garden.

The Earl of *Exeter's*, at *Burleigh*, near *Stamford*, upon the River *Welland*. It is one of the grandest Structures in *England*, and appears more like a Town than a House, in which the Towers and Pinnacles resemble Parish Churches, and the large Spire covered with Lead in the Center, a Cathedral. It is finely adorned with Statues, Painting, &c. and the Gardens are extremely beautiful.

The Earl of *Northampton's*, at *Castle Ashby*, 6 M. from *Northampton*.

The Earl of *Suffex's*, at *Easton-Mauduit*, near *Wellingborough*.

The Earl of *Cardigan's*, at *Dean*, 18 Miles from *Northampton*.

Lord *Sondes's*, at *Rockingham-Castle*. This Structure was originally built by *William the Conqueror*.

Drayton-House, formerly a Castle; now a Seat of Lady *Betty Germain*.

Earl *Ferrers*, at *Astwell*, near *Brackley*.

The Earl of *Hallifax's*, at *Horton*, near *Northampton*.

The Earl of *Westmoreland's*, at *Apethrop*, near *Oundle*.

The Earl of *Dyseri's*, at *Harrington*, near *Rothwell*.

The Earl of *Peterborough's*, at *Drayton*, 14 Miles from *Northampton*.

The Earl of *Pomfret's*, at *Easton*. The Hall of this Seat is finely painted in Fresco by Sir *James Thornhill*; and besides other excellent Painting, here were a vast Number of antique Marble Statues, Bas-Reliefs, Urns, Altars, &c. being Part of the invaluable Collection of the late Earl of *Arundel*, now presented to the University of *Oxford*.

Althorp, Viscount *Spencer's*, 4 Miles from *Northampton*.

Earl of *Strafford's*, at *Boughton* 2 M. from *Northampton*.

Late Lord *Hatton's*, at *Kirkby*, 16 M. from *Northampton*.

The

The Earl of *Exeter's*, at *Woodthorpe*, near *Harborough*.
Thrapston, 16 M from *Northampton*, belonging to the
 Earl of *Peterborough*.

Lord *Craven's*, at *Winwick*, 6 M. from *Oundle*.

Late Lord *Crewe's*, at *Stene*, 8 M. from *Towcester*.

Late Lord *Tadcaster's*, at *Great Billing*, near *Northampton*.

Lord *St. John's*, at *Woodford*.

Milton, 2 M. from *Peterborough*, belonging to the Earl
Fitzwilliams.

Viscount *Cullen's*, at *Rushton*, near *Kettering*.

Earl of *Offory's*, at *Firmingwood*.

Lord *Carbery's*, at *Laxton*.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

IS bounded on the W. and N. by *Northamptonshire* ;
 on the S. by *Bedfordshire* ; and on the E. and N.
 by *Cambridgeshire*. It is about 25 M. in Length, 20 in
 Breadth, and 70 in Circumference ; contains 4 Hun-
 dreds, 6 Market Towns, 79 Parishes, 279 Villages, 2
 Rivers, 5 Bridges, and about 240,000 Acres. It is
 a great Corn Country, and though the hilly Parts do not
 produce so much as the others, yet they afford fine Pasture
 for Sheep. The low Lands abound with Meadows and
 Pastures, which feed Abundance of Cattle, and in the
 Meers are Plenty of Fish and wild Fowl.

Huntington, 57 Miles from *London*, stands on a small
 Hill in the great N. Road, on the N. Side of the *Ouse*,
 over which it has a Stone Bridge, and was formerly a
 much larger Town than at present. 'Tis the constant
 Place for the the Assize as well as the County Gaol, and
 is a pretty populous trading Town, consisting chiefly of
 one large Street well-built, with a handsome Market-
 Place, and a good Grammar School. There are not
 more beautiful Meadows any where, than on the Banks
 of the River hereabouts, which, in the Summer Season,
 are covered with such numerous Herds of Cattle, and
 Flocks of Sheep, as is almost incredible. The Bridge,
 or

or rather Bridges over the River, with the Causey, are, Ornaments, as well as Benefits to the Town.

Godmanchester, on the other Side the *Ouse*, though no Market Town, is reckoned the biggest Village in *England*, and so remarkable for Husbandry, that no Town employs so many Ploughs; it is also said no People in the Nation have so much advanced it. When *K. James*, I. came through it from *Scotland*, the Inhabitants met him, with 70 new ones, drawn by as many Teams of Horses, for they hold their Land by the Tenure: and we are told that on the like Occasion there has been a Procession of 9 Score Ploughs. Here is a Schopl, called the free Grammar School of *Q. Elizabeth*.

Near this Town, in the *London Road*, is a Tree, well known to Travellers, called *Beggars Bush*.

St. Neots, 6 M. from *Huntingdon*, 52 M. from *London*, is a large well-built Town, has a handsome Church with a very fine Steeple, and a good Stone Bridge over the *Ouse*.

At *Huilweston*, are 2 Springs, one brackish, recommended for Cutaneous Disorders; the other fresh, for Dimness of Sight.

St. Ives, 2 M. and a Half from *Huntingdon*, 57 from *London*, is a large handsome Town. It takes its Name from a *Persian* Bishop, who, about Anno 600, came over to *England*, preached the Gospel, and died at this Place. It appears from an old *Saxon* Coin in the philosophical Transactions that it had formerly a Mint: It was also once noted for its medicinal Waters.

Ramsay, 6 Miles from *Huntingdon*, has one of the best and cheapest Markets in *England* for Water Fowl. *Ramsay Isle* is every where encompassed with Fens, except on the W. Side, where it is separated from the *Terra Firma*, by a Causey for 2 Miles, surrounded with Alders, Reeds, &c. that in the Spring make a beautiful Show; to which its Gardens, Corn Fields, and rich Pastures are no small Addition. The neighbouring Meers abound with Fowl and Fish, particularly Eels and large Pikes, called *Hacked*s. There is a Causey called *King's Delf*, raised and paved at great Expence, which runs 10 Miles from this

Place to *Peterborough*. *Ramsay* was formerly remarkable for its wealthy Abbey, founded by *Ailwin* Earl of the E. *Angles*, A. D. 969. In 1721 a great Quantity of *Roman* Coins were found here, supposed to have been hid by the Monks, on some Incursions of the *Danes*. The Town suffered much by Fire 1731. There is little left of the Abbey, besides a Part of the old Gatehouse, and a neglected Statue of its Founder; the Keys and ragged Staff in his Hand denote his Offices. This is reckoned a most ancient Piece of *English* Sculpture.

Taxley, 9 M. from *Huntingdon*, 72 from *Lond.* is a little Town in the Fens, lying upon *Whittlesey Meer*. The Houses are tolerably well built, and the Church has a neat lofty Spire.

Whittlesey Meer, 8 M. from *Huntingdon*, in the N. Part of the Shire, is 6 M. long and 3 broad: The Water clear, yet, like the rest, is subject in Calms to violent Shakes of the Water. The Air about it is thick, foggy and stinking; but its Abundance of Fish, with the Pastures and Turf in the neighbourhood, make it amends; and though the Air is fatal to Strangers, it is favourable enough to the Natives.

Kimbolton, 6 M. from *Huntingdon*, 54 from *Lond.* is reckoned a great Ornament to the West Part of this County. The first Earl of *Manchester* spared no Cost to beautify it. It is now the Seat of the Duke of *Manchester*.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Earl of *Sandwich's*, at *Hinchinbroke Priory*. This structure was founded and endowed by *William* the Conqueror.

The Earl of *Lincoln's*, at *Overton Longville*, 3 Miles from *Peterborough*.

The Marquis of *Rockingham's*, at *Great Gidding* 9 Miles from *Huntingdon*.

The Bishop of *Lincoln's*, at *Buckden*, 3 Miles from *Huntingdon*.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Including the Isle of *Ely*, is bounded by Part of *Lincolnshire* and *Norfolk* on the N. by another Part of *Norfolk*, and the County of *Suffolk* on the E. by *Essex* and *Hertfordshire* on the S. and by *Huntingdonshire*, *Bedfordshire* and *Northamptonshire* on the W. being 35 Mi. long and upward of 20 broad. The Face of the Country affords great Variety. The N. Part comprehending the Isle of *Ely*, is all Meadow and Fen-Ground which feeds vast Herds of Cattle; and the numerous Lakes, Rivers, and Canals, which divide the Fens, abound in Fish, and wild Fowl, and give the Inhabitants an easy Communication with several Counties, as well as with the Sea, which occasion a very brisk Trade. On the E. are those fine Downs, which go by the Name of *Newmarket Heath*, and *Gogmagog Hills*; and on the W. towards *Roxton*, are Downs no less extensive, intermixed with Corn-Fields.

The chief Rivers are, the *Gram*, the *Ouse*, and the *Nen*; which run generally from W. to E. and having received several other lesser Streams in their Course, fall into the *German Sea*, near *Lynn* in *Norfolk*. The Tide runs with that Violence up the *Nen*, as far as *Wisbeach*, about either Equinox, that it will overset any Boat in the Way of it; and the Salt Waves dashing against each other, in the Night-time appears like a Stream of Fire; This is generally called the *Eager* from the Impetuosity of its Course. It is divided into 17 Hundreds, and contains 8 Market Towns, 163 Parishes, about 279 Villages, and 570,000 Acres.

Cambridge, 52 Miles from *London*, so called from its Situation on the Banks of the *Cam*, which forms several Islands on the W. Side, and divides the Town into two Parts, which are joined by a large Stone Bridge. It is very ancient, being well known in the Time of the *Romans* by the Name of *Camboritum*. *William* the Conqueror built a Castle here, of which the *Gatehouse* is still standing,

standing, and used for the County Goal. The Town is divided into 10 Wards; has 14 Parish Churches; contains upwards of 1200 Houses, for the most Part, irregularly built, and about 6000 Inhabitants. Its greatest Glory is its

University, which for Antiquity, Privileges, beautiful Colleges, good Discipline, Number of Students, plentiful Revenues, and all other Necessaries for the Advancement of Learning may challenge Equality with any other in *Europe*. We shall not pretend to determine when it was first instituted, it being sufficient to observe that it has long been a remarkable Seminary for Learning, and has a Library well adapted to the Promotion of Literature.

The public Buildings in the University, are

1. The Senate-house, which forms the N. Side of an intended Quadrangle, as the *Schools* and *public Library* do the W. Side: On the S. another Building is designed of the like Form, directly opposite to the Senate-house; *St. Mary's Church* stands on the E. Side of the Square. The Senate-house is a magnificent and elegant Building; the Length 101 Feet, Breadth 42 Feet, Height 32 Feet.

2. *St. Peter's College*, which is the most ancient, and the first we meet with in entering the Town from *London*.

3. *Clare-Hall*, a noble College finely situated on the Eastern Bank of the River, over which it has an elegant Stone Bridge, leading to a fine Vista, beyond which is a beautiful Lawn. This delightful Spot is much resorted to on Summer Evenings, where, on the one Hand, there are elegant Buildings, Gardens, Groves, and the River; and, on the other, Corn-fields to a very great Extent. The Chapel of this College is now (1764) rebuilding from an elegant Plan.

4. *Pembroke-Hall* (or College, there being no Difference between a College and Hall at *Cambridge*) is situated almost opposite *Peter-house*. The Chapel which is one of the most elegant and best proportioned in the University, was built by Sir *Christopher Wren*.

5. *Corpus*

5. *Corpus Christi*, or *Benet College*.
6. *Trinity-Hall*.
7. *College of Gonvill and Caius*; commonly called *Key's College*.

8. *King's College*, which on many Accounts is deemed the most magnificent College in *Europe*. The Chapel is one of the finest Pieces of *Gothic Architecture* in the World, 304 Feet long, 73 broad and 91 Feet in height to the Battlements, and yet not a single Pillar to sustain the Roofs, for there are two; the first of Stone, finely wrought, the other of Timber covered with Lead, between which a Man may walk upright. It is adorned with 26 beautiful Pinnacles, of which the 4 principal ones are 150 Feet high, and are seen at 20 M. Distance. The carving is inimitably fine, and there still remains an Image of God the Father, driving the fallen Angels out of Heaven. A very grand Altar Piece is intended speedily to be erected in this Chapel.

9. *Queen's College*, the Front of which is intended to be rebuilt; part of it is already finished, and when the whole is compleated it will make an exceeding grand Front.

10. *Catherine-Hall*, the Chapel here is reckoned a fine Piece of Architecture.

11. *Jesus-College*, situated out of the Town, and surrounded by Groves, Gardens, and fine Meadows, originally a Convent of Benedictine Nuns.

12. *Christ's-College*.

13. *St. John's College*: the Service of the Chapel here is performed as in Cathedrals.

14. *St. Mary Magdalen College*.

15. *Trinity College*, a very grand Structure containing two spacious Quadrangles. The Chapel is 204 Feet long, 33 Feet 8 Inches broad, and 43 Feet 7 Inches high. A beautiful simplicity reigns throughout this Building: It is adorned with a grand Altar Piece, Stalls, and a noble Organ Gallery. Public Worship is performed here as in the Cathedrals.

16. *Emmanuel-College*, the Chapel is well adorned and furnished;

furnished ; the Hall has lately been fitted up in a grand Taste and highly finished.

17. *Sidney-Suffern-Collage.*

Ely, 12 M. from *Cambridge*, 69 from *London*, is an ancient City, situated in the fenny Country, called the Isle of *Ely* ; and being surrounded by the *Ouse* and other Streams is unhealthy, though it stands on a rising Ground. It was made an Episcopal See, by *Henry I.* The Cathedral, and the Bishop's Palace are its chief Ornaments ; the former has a remarkable Dome and Lantern, supposed to be the only Work of its Kind in *Europe*, which seems to totter with every Gust of Wind. The Church is 400 Feet long, has a Tower at the W. End about 200 Feet high, and was in the *Saxons* Time a Monastery. The City is neither populous nor beautiful, but has great Plenty of Provisions. The chief Street, which is on the E. Side of the City, is full of Springs, which generally overflow from one to another all the Way down the Hill. This City is so encompassed with Gardens, that all the Country Towns in the Neighbourhood, especially *Cambridge* and *St. Ives* are supplied with Garden Stuff from hence. They are particularly noted for vast Quantities of Strawberries.

Wisbich, 20 M. from *Ely*, 88 from *London*, is situated among the Fens and Rivers in the Northern Border of the Isle of *Ely*, where *William* the Conq. erected a Castle ; which in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* was converted into a Prison for *Romish* Priests and Jesuits. This is at present the best trading Town in the whole Isle of *Ely*, having the Benefit of a fine Navigation.

New-Market, 10 M. from *St. Edmund's Bury*, 60 from *London*, a handsome well built Town, consisting of one long Street, the N. Side of which is in *Suffolk* ; is famous for Horse Races, prodigiously frequented by Persons of all Ranks. The Town is not so modern as the Word imports ; for it was of Note in *Edward* the III'd's Time, but being burnt down in 1683, was afterwards rebuilt. Besides the Parish Church of *St. Mary's*, which is in *Suffolk* ; there is also another small Church, (*All-Saints*) which is properly speaking only a Chapel of Ease to

to *Wood-Ditton*, in *Cambridgeshire*. 'Tis a healthy Place, and on its spacious Heath, which is the finest Course in *England*, the King has a House for his own Residence when he comes to the Races, built by *Charles II.*

Soham, 4 M. from *Ely*, is remarkable for the Ruins of of a Church burnt by the *Danes*.

The Antiquities and other remarkable Places besides those already mentioned, are

Caxton, 7 Miles from *Cambridge*, 50 from *London*, the Birth-place of *William de Caxton*, the first Printer in *England*, and of that celebrated Historian *Matthew Paris*. A Roman Way from *Arington* and *Holm* goes through this Place to *Papworth*.

Linton, 8 M. from *Cambridge*, 46 from *London*; near this Place a Roman Military Way joins the *Ikening*.

Thorney Abbey, founded in the Year 972, is situated among the Fens to the N. W. of *Ely*, and formerly called *Ankeridge*, from the *Anchorites* Monastery there.—This County has undergone great Alterations. *William of Malmfbury* described it as very pleasant and fertile; Mr. *Sandys* says in his Time it was absolutely the Reverse.

Rech, a small Market Town in the Hundred of *Stone*; a Fortification with a large Ditch and Rampart, begins here and extends over *New Market Heath*.

Gogmagog Hills, 50 M. from *London*. On the Top of them are the Remains of a Fort or Camp, which some think was an Encampment of the *Romans*; from the Brow of these Hills a Roman high Way ran to the S.

Arbury, 1 M. from *Cambridge*, has a large Camp of a squarish Figure; Roman Coins have been found near it.

Sturbridge, a Place by a little Brook called *Sture*, in the Neighbourhood of *Cambridge*, where the most famous Fair in the whole Kingdom, both for People and Wares is kept; which some Years ago was reckoned the largest in *Europe*. The Quantities of Wool, Hops, Woolen Cloth, and other Articles sold during this Fair are almost incredible.

A large Causeway was cast up here leading towards *Newmarket*, and at the End of it a Ditch which continued several Miles, called 7 Mile Dyke.

Belfars Hill in *Erith*, is a large but not very high Rampart.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The King's Palace at *Newmarket*.

The Duke of *Bedford's*, at *Thorney Abbey*, and at *Drayton-Dry*, near *Cambridge*.

Marquis of *Granby's*, [in right of his Lady deceased,] at *Chevely*, near *Newmarket*.

Sir *John Griffin Griffin's*, [in right of his Lady,] at *Audley End*.

The Earl of *Godolphin's*, at *Gogmagog Hills*.

Wimpey, Earl of *Hardwick's*, at *Wimpey*, formerly Lord *Oxford's*.

Palace of the Bishop of *Ely*, at *Wisbech*.

Lord *Montfort's*, at *Horse Heath*.

Catledge, near *Newmarket*, Lord *Elibank's*, late *North and Grey's*.

Mr. *Montgomery's*, at *Chippenham Hall*, near *Newmarket*.

Mr. *Soame Jenyn's*, at *Bottisbam-Hall*, near *Cambridge*.

Lord Viscount *Irwin's*, [in Right of his Lady,] at *Exning*, near *Newmarket*.

Sir *Jacob Garrard Downing's*, at *Gamlingay-Park*.

Sir *John Hind Cotton's*, Bart. at *Madingley*.

Mr. *Affleck's*, at *Dalham Hall*.

Mr. *Pearce's*, at *Hatley St. George*.

Mr. *Martin's*, at *Qui-hall*, near *Cambridge*.

Mr. *Nightingale's*, at *Kneefworth*.

Sir *Thomas Hatton*, Bart. at *Long-Stanton*.

Mr. *Jocelyne's*, at *Stapleford*.

Late Mr. *Buck's*, at *Hoggington*.

Mr. *Pemberton's*, at *Trompington*.

Mr. *Ansty's*, at *Trompington*.

Sir *Robert Clark's*, at *Snailwell*, near *Newmarket*.

Sir *Thomas Peyton's*, at *Dodington*.

Mr. *King's*, at *Catley*, near *Linton*.

Mr. *Webb's*, at *Whaddon*, late Sir *Henry Pickering's*.

Henry Lyeles, Esq; late Adm. *Magars*, at *Bourn*.

Charles

Charles Allix's, Esq; at *Great Swaffham*.

Mr. Bennet's, at *Baberham*, an ancient Seat, built by Signior *Pallavicini*, in *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign.

William Ingle, Esq;

Thomas Western's, Esq; and *Mr. Younghusband*, both at *Abbingdon*.

William Vachel's, Esq; at *Hingeston*.

William Hall's, Esq; at *Hildersbam*, late *Dr. Middleton's*.

Dingley Ascham's, Esq; at *Connington*.

Mrs. Sindrey's, at *Histon*.

Charles Pepys, Esq; at *Impington*.

John Stevenson's, Esq; at *Newton*.

William Greaves, Esq; Commissary of the University.

Croxton, the Seat of *Edward Leeds*, Esq;

S U F F O L K

IS bounded on the E. by the *German Ocean*; on the W. by *Cambridgeshire*; on the S. by *Essex*, and on the N. by *Norfolk*. It is about 45 M. in Length, 20 in Breadth, and 140 in Circumference; containing seven Rivers, 40 Parks, 22 Hundreds, 32 Market Towns, 575 Parishes, about 1500 Villages, and 995000 Acres. The Soil is various, that near the Sea being sandy and full of Heaths, but produces Rye, Pease and Hemp, and feeds large Flocks of Sheep. The middle Parts abound with Wood and Pasture, and those towards the N. in Corn.

Ipswich, 68 M. from *Lond.* and 12 from *Harwich*; was once in a very flourishing State, as appears from the great Number of Ships that belonged to it, when its Harbour was more commodious, and 21 Churches, of which now only 12 remain. The Tide rises here 12, sometimes 14 Feet. The Town is neat, well built and populous, being about a Mile long, and something more in Breadth, forming a Sort of half Moon on the Bank of the River, over which it has a good Bridge of Stone. It is a Corporation: its chief Manufactures are Linen

and Woolen. There are besides 12 Parish Churches, 2 Chapels and Meeting Houses, a Town Hall, Council Chamber, a large Market-place with a Cross in the middle; a Shire Hall for the County Sessions; a Free School, a good Library, a Hospital for Lunatics, called *Christ's Hospital*; a noble Foundation for poor Men and Women, and stately Shambles in the Market-place, built by Cardinal *Wolsey*, who was born here, and the Son of a Butcher. It appears to have been once fenced about with a Wall or Rampart. The most distinguished Charity set on Foot here, and continued through the County for Relief of Widows and Orphans of poor deceased Clergymen, was begun in 1704, which rose from a Subscription of 6 *l.* for the first Year, to 312 *l.* in the Year 1740, and for 37 Years the whole amounted to 4416 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.* *Christ Church*, one of the 6 or 7 religious Houses formerly in this Town, has been converted to a Mansion House, where is a fine Park and Bowling-Green. Another of them is a Court of Judicature, where the Quarter Sessions is held for *Ipswich* Division, and part of it is a Gaol. An ingenious Traveller compared the Situation of this Town to that of *Rome*, with a rising Ground at the Entrance on the Left-hand, and a River on the Right, separating it from the Suburbs, as the *Tyber* does *Rome* from *St. Peter's*. The Town he compares to a noble old House which has stood along Time untenanted, and out of Repair; but it is much improved of late.

A College begun here by Cardinal *Wolsey*, on the Ruins of a small College of *Black Canons*, though left unfinished by him, still bears his Name.

The Town enjoys several considerable Privileges, as the passing Fines and Recoveries, trying criminal and capital Causes, and even those of the Crown, among themselves, appointing the Assize of Bread, Wine, Beer, &c. The Country round *Ipswich* is chiefly applied to the Production of Corn, considerable Quantities of which are shipped off for *Lond.* and sometimes for *Holland*. Many Gentry reside here. This County likewise has an inexhaustible Store of Timber, of which they

they send large Quantities to the King's Yard at *Chatham*, often running it over from the Mouth of the River at *Harwich* in one Tide.

This is one of the best Places in *England* for Families that are reduced to narrow Circumstances, from House-rent being easy, having Plenty of Provisions, Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and easy Passage by Land or Water. Here's a convenient Key and Custom-House, and no Place in *Britain* is thought to be so well qualified for the *Greenland* Fishery, since the same Wind which carries a Ship out of the Harbour is quite fair to the *Greenland* Seas.

Dunwich, 95 M. from *London*, 9 from *Aldborough*; in the *Saxon* Annals called *Domuc*, and by *Bede*, *Domuoc* and *Duamoc*, is a Town corporate, sends Burgesses to Parliament, and tho' only a Parcel of poor Cottages, yet is still chargeable with 80 *l.* a Year to the Crown.

Orford, 3 M. from *Aldborough*, 85 from *London*. stands at the Mouth of the River *Ore*; the Towers of its Castle and Church are a Sea Mark for those who come from *Holland*. There is also a Light-House at the *Ness*, being a Guide especially for Colliers and Coasters; and the Point of Land affording great Shelter for them when the Sea is ruffled by a strong N. E. Wind.

Aldborough, 88 M. from *London*, 9 from *Dunwich*, has a good Harbour and fishing Trade, is pleasantly and strongly situated in the Valley of *Slaughden*, which extends from *Thorp* to the Haven of *Orford*. It has two Streets about a M. long, is clean though meanly built, and has a good Quay on the R. *Ald*, many Warehouses and Fish Houses for drying Fish, abundance of Sprats, Soles and Lobsters being caught hereabouts. It trades to *Newcastle* for Coals, and transports Corn; has a handsome Church on a Hill to the W. of the Town.

Sudbury, 54 M. from *London*, has a fair Bridge on the R. *Stour*, which almost surrounds the T. Barges come up as far as *Neyland*, which is of great Benefit to this Place; it is an ancient Corporation, and has 3 handsome large Churches, and a good Trade in Perpetuanas, Serges, &c. The Buildings are pretty good, but the Streets unpaved. It was one of the first Towns in which *Edward*

III.

III. introduced the Woolen Manufactory By settling the *Flemings* here.

Eye, a small Town, 92 M. from *London*, 12 from *Ipswich*, 17 from *Norwich*, stands in what is called an Island, because almost surrounded by a Brook ; its Streets are dirty. The chief Manufacture is Bone-lace.

St. Edmund's Bury, or *Bury St. Edmund's*, so called from an Abbey built here by King *Canute*, A. D. 1025, in Honour of *St. Edmund* the last King of the *E. Angles*, who was martyred there by the *Danes* in 886 : Part of this Structure is still remaining. It is 75 M. from *Lond.* and 10 from *Newmarket* ; is an ancient Town in a good Air, and fruitful Part of the Country ; it has 2 noble Churches, and a Grammar School. *Angel Hill*, where the Fairs are kept, and where is a handsome spacious Plain, affords great Amusement and Entertainment for the Gentry, who resort thither frequently, but especially at the Time of the Fairs, which last a Fortnight. This Place is called the *Montpelier* of *England*, for the beautiful Rise of the Town and its open and extensive Prospect, the Uniformity of its Buildings, the regular Situation of the Streets, which in general cut each other at right Angles. The River *Bourn*, or *Larke*, on which it stands, is navigable from *Lynn* to *Farnham*, within 2 Miles of this Town.

Other Places of chief Note in this County are,

Brandon, 78 M. from *London*, and 7 from *Mildenhall*, has a Bridge over the little *Ouse*, and a good Harbour, where is a Ferry about a M. from the Bridge, for conveying Goods to and from the Isle of *Ely* ; a pretty well built Town, and had formerly a Market.

Mildenhall or *Milnall*, 68 M. from *London*, 12 from *Bury*, is a large populous Town, on the River *Larke* ; has a handsome Church and lofty Steeple, the Streets regular, and a Market well supplied with Fish and wild Fowl.

Halesworth, an ancient, large and populous Town on the River *Blythe*, has a Manufacture of Linen Yarn.

Southwold,

Southwold, 106 M. from *London*, 14 from *Halesworth*, a small Corporation on the same Coast, with a Drawbridge on the same River. It has a good Harbour, is a populous Town, strong by its Situation, and has also some Fortifications. It stands pleasantly, has a large Church almost surrounded by the River *Blythe* on the W. and the Sea on the S. especially at high Tide ; drives a great Trade in Salt and in the Herring Fishery.

Lestaff, or *Leostoff*, 113 Miles from *London*, 6 from *Beckles*, a little Town that seems to hang over the Sea. Fishing is the Employment of the Inhabitants in general, for Cod in the N. Sea, and for Herrings, Mackarell and Sprats at home.

Beckles, 107 M. from *London*, 6 from *Leostoff*, on the River *Waveney*. 'Tis a large populous Town, and the Streets well paved, the Buildings many of them mean. It has a noble Church and Steeple, and 2 Free Schools well endowed ; a Common belongs to it of near 1000 Acres.

Bungay, a large Town upon the same River, which surrounds it, and is navigable hither from *Yarmouth* by Barges ; was a very strong Town in the Reign of *Stephen*, the Ruins are now to be seen.

Buddesdale, 81 M. from *London*, 7 M. from *Ixworth*, is a long mean dirty Town with a poor Market ; in the Road from *Bury St. Edmund's* to *Yarmouth*.

Framlingham, 86 M. from *London*, 3 from *Debenham*, is a large Town of Note. The Castle is a most remarkable Piece of Antiquity, being supposed to have been built by some of the first Kings of the *East Angles*. 'Twas a large beautiful Fabric, and very strong, both by Art and Nature ; the Area within the Walls now standing being above an Acre and a Rood of Land, the Walls 44 Feet high and 8 thick, with 13 Towers 14 Feet above them. Hither the Princess, afterwards Queen *Mary*, retired when Lady *Jane Grey* her Sister and she were Competitors for the Crown. The Town stands on a Clay-Hill in a fruitful Soil and healthy Air, near the Source of the River *Ore*, and has a spacious Market Place ; its greatest

greatest Ornament is its Church, a large Edifice of black Flint, with a Steeple 100 Feet high.

Debenham, 86 M. from *London*, 3 from *Mendlesham*, so called from the R. *Deben*, which runs by it ; some will have its true Name to be *Deepenham*, from the deepness of its Roads ; for which Reason it is but little frequented.

Stow-market, is a large Town, 73 M. from *London*, on the Banks of the *Orwell*, in the Center of the County, with a well stored Market, a Manufacture of Tammies and other *Norwich* Stuffs. It has a spacious beautiful Church with a large Steeple and lofty Pinnacles.

Needham, on the same River, 71 M. from *London*, 9 from *Ipswich*, consists of one good Street, and deals in Broadcloaths.

Woodbridge, 75 M. from *London*, on the River *Deben*, which being navigable by ships of considerable Burthen to the Town, its Inhabitants drive a pretty good Trade to *London*, *Newcastle*, *Holland*, &c. in Sackcloth, Salt, Hemp, and Cordage. It has 4 or 5 Docks for building Ships, with commodious Quays and Ware-houses.

Lanham, or *Lavenham*, 62 M. from *London*, 10 from *Stow*, is a pleasant and pretty large Town on a Branch of the River *Brett*, from whence it has a gradual Rise to the Top of a Hill, where its Church and a spacious Market-place encompassed with 9 Streets or Divisions, are situated in a very healthful Air. 'Twas formerly very famous, and much enriched by a Staple Trade in blue Cloths, and was divided into 3 Guilds or Companies, which had each their Hall. It has still a good Manufacture, and there is a Wool Hall, of which many hundred Packs are sent from hence in a Year. The Church and Steeple is 137 Feet high. The Roof is finely carved, and the 2 Pews belonging to the Families of the E. of *Oxford*, and the *Springs*, at whose Expence it was repaired, are hardly to be equalled by any in *Henry the VIIth's* Chapel ; and in the Church is Mr. *Spring's* Statue in Brass ; here are several remarkable Charities for the Support and Employment of the Poor.

Clare,

Clare, on the River *Stour*, gives the Title of Viscount, Earl, and Marquis to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*. Here are the Ruins of an old Castle and Monastery, and has a Manufactory of Says, but is not a very clean Town.

Hadley, 64 M. from *London*, 8 from *Sudbury*, is a pretty large populous Town, but being in a Bottom is dirty. Its Markets are commonly well stored with Provisions. 'Tis of some Note for its Manufactory of Woollen Cloth. Its chief Ornament is the Church, which stands near the Middle of the Town.

Neyland, 54 M. from *London*, has a handsome Bridge over the *Stour*, which by reason of its low Situation often overflows it, but makes it Amends by bringing it Plenty of Coal, which must otherwise be fetched at a great Distance. It is a large Town, has a Manufacture of Bays and Says, but formerly was much larger; what is most remarkable is the Number of Marble Monuments inlaid with Brass to the Memory of Clothiers who had formerly lived here, and had besides bequeathed considerable Charities that perpetuated their Memories.

Long-Melford, 50 M. from *London*, 3 from *Sudbury*, stands near the *Stour*, as it runs from *Clare* to *Sudbury*, one of the best and biggest Villages in *England*, and has divers handsome Houses. *Lady Rivers*, Widow of *John E. Rivers*, had her House plundered here at the Beginning of the Civil Wars in K. *Charles I*'s Time, by which she lost near 50,000 *l*. Here is a handsome Church, a remarkable fine Tomb for *Sir William Cordall*, Speaker of the House of Commons, a Member of the Privy Council to *Queen Mary*, &c.

Wickham, 4 M. from *Woodbridge*, on the River *Deben*; though but a Village is as big as several Market Towns. From its Church, though but 23 Yards high, being situated on an Eminence, you have, in a clear Day, a Prospect of near 50 Parish Churches.

Stratford, 12 M. from *Ipswich*, 56 from *London*, has a Bridge on the *Stour*, and is a Thorough-fare Stage from *Ipswich* to *London*. It carries on a considerable Trade in the Woollen Manufacture.

Redgrave,

Redgrave, 2 M. from *Buddesdale*, was for many Years the Seat of the Descendants of Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, the first Baronet of *England*. Its Church has a fine Marble Monument to the Memory of Lord Chief Justice *Holt*.

Other Antiquities in this County are,

1. At *Offtan*, on a Chalky Hill, are the Ruins of an old Castle, said by *Camden* to have been built by *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*.

2. Between *Wulpit* and the River *Orwell*, on a high Hill, are the Remains of an old Fortification, called *Hawlee-Castle*.

3. *Burster-Castle*, in the N. E. Part of the County at the Mouth of the River *Waveney*, was built by the *Romans*; large Parts of the Walls are still remaining.

4. *Hoxon*, formerly called *Hegilsdon*, on the River *Waveney*, is the Place where *K. Edward* suffered Martyrdom from the inhuman *Danes*, who bound him to a Tree, and shot him to death with Arrows.

5. *Butley Priory*, and *Leiston Abbey*, both founded by *Robert de Granville*; the former in 1171, and the latter in 1183.

6. *Wingfield Castle*, built by a Family of great Reputation, who flourished here many Years before the Conquest.

7. *Mettingham Castle*, built by *John de Norwich*, in the Reign of *Edward III.*

8. *Burgh-Castle*, supposed to be one of the Forts erected by the *Romans*, on the River *Yare*, against the *Saxon Pirates*.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Duke of *Grafton's*, at *Euston-Hall*; and at *Livermore-Hall*, three Miles from *Ixworth*.

The Earl of *Bristol's*, at *Ickworth Park*, 2 Miles from *Bury*.

The Earl of *Rochford's*, at *Easton*.

The Earl of *Dysart's*, at *Helmingham-Hall*, near *Orford*.

Sudborn-Hall, near *Orford*, belonging to Lord Viscount *Hereford*.

Culforth-Hall,

Culforth-Hall, near *St. Edmund's Bury*, belonging to *Earl Cornwallis*.

Brome-Hall is another of his Lordship's Seats.

Denham-Hall, 14 M. from *Ipswich*, belonging to Lord Viscount *Townshend*.

Sir Robert Davers's, Bart. at *Rusbbrook*.

Mr. Pitt's, at *Cronen-Hall*, near *Debenham*.

—— *Williams*, Bart. at *Pendring-Hill*, near *Stoke*.

Sir Thomas Hanmer's, at *Mildenball*.

Sir Samuel Barnardiston's, at *Brightwell*.

—— *Norton's*, Esq; at *Ixworth*.

Mr. Naunton's, at *Letheringham*.

Walter Plumer's, Esq; at *Cbediston*.

N O R F O L K

IS bounded on the S. by the Rivers *Waveney*, and the lesser *Ouse*, which divide it from *Suffolk*; by *Cambridgeshire* on the W. and on the N. and E. by the *German Ocean*. It is about 57 M. in Length, 35 in Breadth, and 140 in Circumference; containing 31 Hundreds, one City, 32 Market Towns, 666 Parishes, and 1500 Villages. The Soil is various according to its different Situations, but in general fruitful; in many Parts are fine Meadows and Pastures. Large Flocks of Sheep are kept here, and some Villages are said to feed no less than 5000.

Norwich, 108 M. from *London*, 16 from *Yarmouth*, is a large City near the Conflux of the Rivers *Vensder* and *Yare*. It stands on the Side of a Hill, and is near two M. in Length and one in Breadth. The City is populous, though not full of Houses; and the Town is irregular, though the Buildings both public and private are neat and beautiful. A great Part of the Manufacture is Crapes and Stuffs, of which great Quantities are sent from *Yarmouth*, to *Holland*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, and other Parts of the *Baltic*; it being computed that the Goods made here of that Kind employ not less than 120,000 Persons. It has 12 Gates and 6 Bridges over the *Yare*; 32 Churches, besides the Cathedral, and Chapels and Meeting

Meeting Houses of all Denominations. The Roof of the Cathedral, a large, venerable and handsome Structure, is adorned with the History of the Bible. The Choir is large and spacious, and the Steeple higher than that at *Grantham*, but lower than that at *Salisbury*, being about 105 Yards from the Pavement of the Choir to the Pinnacle on the Top. Here are 2 Churches for the *Dutch* and *French Flemmings*, who enjoy singular Privileges. The other remarkable Buildings are, 1. The Duke of *Norfolk's* Palace, once reckoned the largest in *England* out of *London*. 2. The Castle, supposed to have been built in the Time of the *Saxons*. 3. The Town Hall in the Market-place. 4. The *Guildhall*, formerly the Monastery of the Black Friars. 5. The King's School, founded by *Edward VI.*

Yarmouth, otherwise called *Great Yarmouth*, 10 Miles from *Norwich*, 123 from *London*, is a large, populous, and well built Town, much increased of late Years in Shipping, Buildings and People, and is greatly superior to *Norwich* in Point of Situation for Trade. The Road, a Place defended by Sands, is the principal Rendezvous of the Colliers between *Newcastle* and *London*. The Harbour is safe, but the Inhabitants are at a considerable Expence annually to clean it. It is considered as the Center of the Coal-trade, carries on a considerable Traffic with *Holland*, and the N. and E. Seas. But its Herring Fishery renders it the greatest Town of Trade in all the E. Coast of *England*, except *Hull*. Forty Millions of Herrings are computed to be taken and cured annually in this Place. Their Fishing Fair here is at *Michaelmas*, which lasts about a Month, during which Time all Ships from any Part of *England* may catch what Fish they can, and bring in and sell Toll free. The Town is neat, compact and regular; and stands on a Peninsula betwixt the Harbour and the Sea; 'tis walled and fortified. Its chief Strength by Land is the River or Haven which lies on the W. Side, and has a Draw-bridge over it. The principal Curiosity is the Market-place, the finest and best furnished of any in *England*, and its Quay or Wharf the longest and largest in *Great Britain*, or perhaps

perhaps in *Europe*, that at *Seville* in *Spain* excepted. The Custom-House and Town-House are both fine Buildings.

St. Nicholas's Church has so high a Steeple, that it serves as a Sea Mark. Here is a noble Hospital and 2 Charity Schools.

Lynn, or *Lyn-Regis*, 90 M. from *London*, is an antient Town at the Mouth of the *Ouze*, pretty well built, and has formerly been rich, well inhabited, and a Place of Defence, as appears from the Ruins of the Works demolished in the late Wars.

It has a spacious fine Market-place, the Quadrangle of which is adorned with a handsome Statue of *William III.* and a fine Cross with a Dome and Gallery round it, supported by 16 Pillars. The Market House is of Free Stone, after the modern Taste, 70 Feet high, erected on 4 Steps, neatly adorned with Statues and other Embellishments.

Four Rivulets, over which are 15 Bridges run through this Town, and the Tide of the *Ouze*, which is about as broad here as the River *Thames* above *London Bridge*, rises 20 Feet perpendicular. *St. Ann's* Platform mounts 12 Guns, and commands all Ships passing near the Harbour.

There are two large Churches, besides Meeting-Houses; the principal was formerly an Abbey, and very large. The Town House and Exchange are ancient and noble Fabricks. *St. Nicholas's Chapel*, which is an Appendix to *St. Margaret's Church*, is one of the finest in *England*.

The Marsh Lands over-against *Lynn Regis*, form a Peninsula almost surrounded with navigable Rivers and an Arm of the Sea. It consists of about 30,000 Acres, with Ditches to carry off the Water; over which there are 111 Bridges; it feeds generally about 30,000 Sheep.

Thetford, 10 M. from *Bury*, 16 from *Newmarket*, 80 from *London*, near the Borders of *Suffolk*, lies in a pleasant open Country, on two navigable Rivers, the *Thet* and *Ouze*, of which the former runs through it. Here

are

are the Remains of a Priory founded A. D. 1103, by *Roger Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*.

Castle Rising, 3 M. from *Lynn*, 97 from *London*, took its Name from its Situation on a high Hill, on which was a Castle, built by *William d'Albini*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Suffex*, in the Reign of *Henry I.* It has a vast circular Ditch according to the Gothic Method of Fortification, supposed to have been done by the *Normans*. An Hospital was founded and endowed here by *Henry Howard*, Son of the Earl of *Surry*, &c.

Other Towns of Note are,

Cromer, 8 M. from *Clay*, 127 from *London*, a fishing Town remarkable for Lobsters, of which great Quantities are sent to *Norwich* and *London*.

Aylesham, 6 M. from *Walsbam*, is a Town noted for Knitters, and is pretty populous.

Worsted, 12 M. from *Norwich*, is remarkable for the Invention and twisting that Sort of Woolen Yarn and Thread which is from this Place called *Worsted*. Here is also a Manufacture of *Worsted* Stuffs and Stockings, which are both knit and wove here.

Caſten, 19 M. from *Norwich*, 128 from *London*, has a Bridge over the River *Bure*. 'Tis noted for a brazen Hand being carried before the Steward of the Demefne instead of a Mace, but for what Reason we know not.

Reepham, 2 M. from *Caſten*, noted for having formerly had three Churches in one Church-yard, belonging to as many Lordships, viz. *Reepham*, *Whitewell*, and *Hackford*; but having been long demolished, there is now only the Ruins of one for Use. Its chief Trade is in Malt.

St. Faith's, is a Village with a pretty good Street-way, noted for a Fair of lean Cattle, which the *Norfolk* Graziers, &c. buy up.

Clay, 6 Miles from *Walsingham*, on the same Coast as *Cromer*, has large Salt Works, where a great Quantity of good Salt is made and sent to the *Baltic* and *Holland*.

Marham and *Wells* are two Towns on the same Coast, where is a very considerable Trade carried on with *Holland*

Holland in Corn, which is a great Produce in this Country, and in the Returns thence.

The *Seven Burnhams* are seven Towns, lying in the North-west Corner of the County, noted for its Salt Marshes, which are of some Advantage to the Sheep. On the Shore are many little Hills, supposed to be the Tombs of *Saxons* and *Danes* killed hereabout.

Walsingham, a pretty good Town famous for the Ruins of an Abbey, where was a Shrine of the *Virgin Mary*, called our Lady of *Walsingham*, as much frequented once as *Thomas-a-Becket's* at *Canterbury*. The Soil is famed for producing good *Saffron* and *Southernwood*.

Downham, 5 M. from *Seeby*, and 87 from *London*, has a Port for Barges.

Windham, or *Wimondham*, 100 Miles from *London*, a little Town, whose Inhabitants, old and young, make small wooden Ware. It has had the Honour of giving Name to a flourishing Family, that hath spread itself in several Counties; in it is a Church formerly an Abbey, built by *William de Albini*, Butler to *Henry I.* with a high Steeple, on which *Kit* the Tanner was hanged by *Sir William Windham*, Sheriff of *Norfolk*, for Rebellion in the Reign of *Edward VI.*

Hingham, 5 M. from *Watton*, 93 from *London*, remarkable for the fashionable Drefs of its Inhabitants, whence it is called *Little London*.

Antiquities in Norfolk.

Castle-Acre Priory, founded by *William Warren*, Earl of *Surry*, A. D. 1090.

Bornholm Priory, founded by *William Granville*, A. D. 1113.

Creak Priory, situated between *Burnham* and *Creek*, was made an Abbey by King *Henry III.* A. D. 1230.

Binham Priory, founded in the Reign of *Henry I.* by *Peter de Valoines*.

Seats

Seats of the Noblemen and Gentry.

The Duke of *Norfolk's*, at *Norwich-palace*.

The Bishop of *Norwich's* Palace in the same City.

Baron *Dudley's*, at *Castle Rising*.

Earl of *Buckinghamshire's*, at *Blickling*, near *Aylesham*.

Viscount *Townshend's*, at *Raynham* and at *Stiffley*, near *Walsingham*.

The Earl of *Orford's*, at *Houghton*, called *Houghton-Hall*, a grand Structure all of Stone, with large Gardens and Plantations compleatly finished in 1735. Its Founder was Prime Minister from the Year 1722, when the first Stone was laid, till 1742. It is a House of State, with Conveniency fit for a Prince; and has a curious Collection of Pictures by the greatest Masters.

LINCOLNSHIRE

IS a large maritime County, bounded on the S. by the River *Welland*, which divides it from *Northamptonshire*; on the N. by the *Humber*, which separates it from *Yorkshire*; on the E. by the *German Ocean*; and on the W. by some Parts of *Yorkshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Leicestershire*, and *Rutlandshire*. It is about 60 Miles in Length, 35 in Breadth, and 180 in Circumference; contains thirty Hundreds, one City, 34 Market Towns, 688 Parishes, and about 1556 Villages. It has many large Rivers, particularly the *Nen*, *Welland*, *Gwash*, *Witham*, *Bane*, *Trent*, *Dun* and *Ankam*. The inland Parts produce Corn, the Fens Cole-seed, and the richest Pastures, so that their Cattle are larger than those of any other County, except *Somersetshire*.

It is divided into three Parts, *Holland*, *Kesteven*, and *Lindsey*.

I. HOLLAND.

The principal Town in *Holland* is *Boston*, or *Botolph's* Town, 114 M. from *London*, built on the River *Witham*, which is navigable to *Lincoln*, and inclosed here with artificial

artificial Banks. It has a wooden Bridge over it. About the End of *Edward I.* Reign it was burnt down by Villains in the Disguise of Monks and Priests, who came in the Fair Time and carried away the Merchant Goods. It was made a Staple for Wool, and the Merchants of the Hans Towns fixed their Guild here; it is a pleasant well built Town, and has a good foreign and inland Trade. Its Church is reckoned the largest Parish Church without cross Ayles in all the World. It is 300 Feet long within the Walls, and 100 Feet wide, handsomely ceil'd with *Irish* Oak, supported by tall and slender Pillars. It has 365 Steps, 52 Windows, and 12 Pillars, answerable to the Days, Weeks, and Months of the Year. Its Tower or Steeple is famous for its Height and Workmanship, being 282 Feet high. It has a beautiful Octagon Lanthorn on the Top, which is seen near 40 M. every Way, but especially on the Sea as far as the Entrance of the dangerous Channels called *Lynn-Deeps* and *Boston-deeps*, so that it is the Guide of Mariners as well as the Wonder of Travellers. The Town has a commodious Haven, and is plentifully supplied with fresh Water by Pipes from a Pond inclosed in the great Common called the *West Fenn*. The Land is very rich, feeding vast Numbers of large Sheep and Oxen. *John Fox* the Martyrologist was born here. Near this Town is *Tattershal Castle*, belonging to the Family of *Clinton* Earls of *Lincoln*. The Parish Church was made collegiate, and endowed with Lands, in the 17th of *Henry VI.*

Kirkton, or *Kirton*, 3 M. from *Boston*, took its Name from its Kirk or Church, a fine stately Building in Form of a Cathedral, and gives it to its Hundred, in which are four Villages of the same Name.

Dunnington, 7 M. from *Boston*, 99 from *London*. has a Port for Barges, and is remarkable for large Quantities of Hemp and Hempseed bought here.

Crowland, 9 M. from *Spalding*, 88 from *London*, has a Church, the Remains of its once famous Abbey, founded about the Year 716. It stands among the Fens, and its three Streets are separated from one another

ther by Water Courses, so that the People go in Boats to milk their Cows. There is a Communication by a Bridge over-against the West End of the Abbey, built in a triangular Form to answer the Streets; 'tis so curious a Fabric as not to be equalled in *England*, if in *Europe*; it is formed on three Segments of a Circle meeting in one Point, and each Base they say stands in a different County, viz. *Lincolnshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Northamptonshire*. 'Tis also situate upon the Center of the Conflux of the River *Nyne* with the *Welland*. Here is great Plenty of Fish and wild Ducks in their Season; the latter in the Month of *August* are so numerous, being brought thither by decoy Ducks, that they sometimes drive 3000 into a Net at a Time by Dogs trained to it. There are many Pools in and near the Town for the Liberty of fishing there, and these they call their Corn Fields, because none grows within five Miles of them. The fenny boggy Soil being impassable for Carts has occasioned this Proverb; *That all the Carts which come to Crowland are shod with Silver.*

Spalding, 9 M. from *Crowland*, 10 from *Deeping*, and 98 from *London*. is a much neater Town, and more populous than could be expected, in a Place encompassed with Lakes, Canals, and Rivers; for the Drains of *Boston* and *Langtoft* centre upon it, and the *Welland* almost incloses it, over which there is a Bridge with a navigable Port, which, though but small, has several Barges. It has a handsome large Market, and a free Grammar School.

II. KESTEVEN.

STAMFORD is an antient Town, 36 M. from *Lincoln* and *Northampton*, and 83 from *London*; it sends Members to Parliament, and stands upon the River *Welland*, which is navigable to it by Barges. On the South Bank of it was formerly a strong Castle, called *Stamford Baron*, and from a Butcher's Dog seizing a mad Bull and entertaining the Earl of *Warren* with the Sport, the cruel Practice of Bull-baiting took its Rise here; for he gave the Meadow for a Common to the Butchers,

Butchers, on Condition they should find a mad Bull six Weeks before *Christmas*. The Town is finely situate on the Declivity of a Hill to the River; has a Stone Bridge of five Arches over the *Welland*, a handsome Town Hall and six Parish Churches, in one of which, viz. *St. Martin's*, *Cecil Lord Burleigh* lies buried; in a splendid Tomb; and in that adjoining to the Bridge is a fine Monument of the late Earl and Countess of *Exeter*, in white Marble, with their Figures cumbent as big as the Life, and done at *Rome*. Over against this Church is the *George Inn*, reckoned the largest in *England*; but the *Bull Inn* is much the finest, being a handsome Free Stone Edifice, which in many Countries would pass for a Palace. The chief Trade is Malt, Sea-Coal and Free Stone.

Grantham, an ancient Town on the River *Witham*, 10 M. from *Sleaford*, 105 from *London*, is a neat Town, sends Members to Parliament, and has Abundance of good Inns of great Resort. It is well built; Here is a fine large Church with a handsome Spire of Stone 280 Feet high; and by a Deception of the Sight seems to stand awry. A good Free School was built and endowed here by Bishop *Fox*, where Sir *Isaac Newton* received his first Education.

Sleaford, 14 M. from *Lincoln*, 102 from *Lond.* the only Town of Note besides in this Division, stands in a pleasant Valley, near the Head of the River *Slea*. It has a large Parish Church of good Architecture, a Free School, and a well-endowed Hospital; has a considerable Trade in Corn, Cattle, and a large Market-place. Here are the Ruins of a Castle built by *Alexander*, Bp. of *Lincoln*. The River runs here with such Rapidity, that it is never frozen; and within the Town, and two Miles below, it drives five Corn Mills, two Fulling Mills and a Paper Mill, and then falls into the River *Witham*. This is called *New Sleaford*, to distinguish it from *Old Sleaford* in its Neighbourhood.

III. LINDSEY Division, containing,

LINCOLN City, 128 M. from *Lond.* antiently called *Nicol*. 'Tis built on the Side of a Hill, at
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the Bottom of which runs the River *Witham* in three small Channels, over which are several Bridges. It is said in *Doom's-Day Book* to have had 1070 Houses, and to be very populous. The Cathedral was esteemed the Glory of *Lincoln*; for its Magnificence and Elevation is such, that the Monks concluded it would chagrin the Devil to look at it, and thence a sly sour Look by a proverbial Expression is compared to the Devil's looking over *Lincoln*. The City formerly abounded with Monasteries, Churches, &c. So that many Barns, Stables, and even Hogsties seem to be the Ruins of them, from the Stone Walls, and arched Windows and Doors. The River on the W. Side of the Town below the Hill forms itself into a great Pool, called *Swan Pool*, from the great Number of Swans on it. The Roman North Gate, called *Newport Gate*, still remains entire; it is a vast Semi-circle of Stone not cemented, but as it were wedged in together; and near this Gate is another curious Piece of Roman Workmanship, called the *Mint Wall*, with alternate Layers of Brick and Stone, now still about 16 Feet high and 40 long. In other Parts of the City are many Remains of the old Roman Wall, and several Funeral Monuments: of the Normans have been dug up over-against the Castle. To the W. is an Intrenchment made by King *Stephen*, and here are carved in Stone the Arms of *John o'Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*. In the Center of the old Castle, which was built by the Romans, and repaired by the Saxons, is a modern Structure where the Assizes are held. The City is a County of itself, and has extensive Power and Privileges. Here are four Charity Schools, in which are 120 Children (30 to each) taught by Widows of Clergymen. On the Down of *Lincoln* is sometimes seen that large but rare Bird called the Bustard: the Country hereabout is very rich and agreeable; the noble Tract of *Lincoln Heath* extending like *Salisbury Plain* above 50 M. The Cathedral, or Minster of *Lincoln*, is a stately Gothic Pile of excellent Workmanship, and reckoned by some equal to that of *York*, successively brought to Perfection by several of its Bishops. Here is the finest great Bell in

England,

England, called *Tom of Lincoln*, near five Ton Weight, containing 424 Gallons Ale Measure, and near 23 Feet in Compass. Among other Tombs is one of *Bras* for *Queen Eleanor*, Wife to *Edward I.* and another of *Catherine Swinford*, third Wife of *John of Gaunt*, and Mother of the *Somerset* Family, now *Dukes of Beaufort*. This Pile standing on a Hill may be seen 50 M. to the N. and 30 to the S. and is one of the largest in *England*, and the middle or rood Tower is also reckoned the highest in the whole Kingdom. The episcopal Palace is a magnificent Structure, and was built by *Remigius* first Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Great Grimsby, 30 M. from *Lincoln*, 158 from *Lond.* a parliamentary Borough, is half a Mile from the *Humber*; its chief Trade is in Coals and Salt, brought by the *Humber*, and was a Place of much greater Trade before the Harbour was choaked up. Here are several Streets of well built Houses, and has a large handsome Church which looks like a Cathedral.

Barton, 14 M. from *Grimsby*, 160 from *Lond.* is a large straggling Town, but of little Note, except for a common but dangerous Ferry over the *Humber* to *Hull*.

Axholm, is a River Island in the N. W. Part of this Division, encompassed by the *Trent*, *Dun*, and other Rivers. It is noted for producing Alabaster and Flax in the middle Part, and a sweet Shrub called Gall or Pelts in the low marshy Part. The dead Roots of Fir Trees are often found here.

Gainsborough, is a well built Town of good Trade upon the *Trent*, 137 M. from *Lond.* has a large fine Market; its Church being in a very ruinous State, in 1735 was pulled down and rebuilt. Here are also several Meeting Houses. The *Trent* brings up Ships of good Burthen with the Tide, though 'tis near 40 M. from the *Humber* by Water.

Wainfleet, 12 Miles from *Boston*, 124 from *London*, though near the Fen Country, called *Holland*, is a neat compact Town, noted for a fine Free School, and for giving Birth and Sirname to its Founder, who was Bishop of *Winchester*.

Horncastle, 123 M. from *London*, an antient large well-built Town on the River *Bane*. It plainly appears to have been a Camp or Station of the *Romans*, not only from its Castle, which was a *Roman* Work, but from the *Roman* Coins often turned up in the Ground near the Place where the Castle stood: the Area appears to have been about 20 Acres.

Louth, 11 M. from *Market Rasen*, 134 from *London*, is a corporate Town of good Resort, which takes its Name from *Lud*, a Rivulet that runs by *Cockerington*, and then parts into two Streams. It has a Free School, and a fair Church with a beautiful Steeple, which some think the highest in the County.

The chief Antiquities of *Lincolnshire* are,

Brigcasterton, near *Stamford*, where the River *Gwasb* or *Wash* crosses the Highway, is supposed to be the antient *Gaufennæ*.

Ponton, near the Head of the River *Witham*, was no doubt the antient *ad Pontem* of *Antoninus*, as may be inferred not only from the Similitude of the Names, but from the Distances and Marks of Antiquity.

Croccalana appears to be that which is now called *An-caster*, not only from its Situation upon the *Roman* Highway, but from the Coins and Vaults that have been found here.

Kirksted Abbey, near *Horncastle*, founded about the Year 1139, by *Fitz Eudo* Lord *Taterthal*.

Louth-park Abbey, near *Louth*, founded by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, about the Year 1139.

Semerton-castle, near *Lincoln Heath*. This Structure is supposed to have been rebuilt by *Beck*, Bishop of *Durham*, about the Year 1305.

The Ruins of *Yorkley Hall*, on the Banks of the River *Trent*, near *Gainsborough*.

Tupholm Priory, founded in *Henry II.* Reign.

Temple Bruer, situated in the Middle of the great Heath, on the S. Side of *Lincoln*. This Structure was Commandery of the Knights Templars, founded by a Lady *Matilda de Cauz*, and built in the Form of the Temple

Temple near the Holy Sepulchre in *Jerusalem*, about the Time of *Henry III.*

At *Fleet* in *Holland* was found a large earthen Pot covered with an Oak Board, and in it three Pecks of Roman Copper Coins piled down edge-ways, most of them of *Gallienus*.

Carefdike, supposed to have been a Work of the Romans and navigable, runs a-cross the Fens, not only of *Deeping*, but also that great Fen beyond the R. *Glen*, called *Lindsey Level*; 'tis a broad deep Channel, which formerly extended from the River *Nen*, a little below *Peterborough* to the River *Witham*, three M. below *Lincoln*, almost 40 Miles.

At *Harlaxton*, a Village near *Grantham*, a brazen Vessel was ploughed up in the last Age but one, wherein was an old fashioned Gold Helmet studded with Jewels, which was presented to *Catharine* Queen Dowager of King *Henry VIII.* *Leland* says that in the same Pot were found Beads of Silver.

The *High-Dyke*, commonly called the *High-street*, is the famous Roman high Way which passes from *Stamford* through *Lincoln*, and from thence to the *Humber*. At *Hibersflow* and about a Mile from hence are to be seen the Foundations of Roman Buildings with Tiles, Coins, and other Marks of Roman Antiquity. As also near *Broughton*, and at *Raxby* was lately discovered a Roman Pavement; at *Winterton Cliff* Roman Buildings; and at *Alkbarrow*, 2 M. more to the W. there is still a small square Intrenchment or Camp, now called *Countess Clofa*, from a Countess of *Warwick*, who they say lived there, or owned the Estate. The Castle was very conveniently placed by the Romans in the N. W. Angle of the Shire, as a watch Tower over all *Nottinghamshire* and *Yorkshire*. Here are Abundance of Sea Shells, subterraneous Trees, and other Reliques of the Deluge.

At *Yarborough*, are the Remains of a large Roman Camp, where Pecks of Roman Coins have been found.

Other Remarkables are the *Astroites*, (a Kind of figured Stone, having on its Surface the Resemblance of a Star) found about *Belvoir Castle*. The Vale of this

Name lies partly in this Shire, *Leicestershire* and *Nottinghamshire*, and abounds with Corn and Pasture.

There are many Spaws or Chalybeat Springs between *Stamford* and *Lincoln*, of which those most in Use are *Bourne* and *Walcot*, near *Folkingham*. The former is esteemed equal in Strength with that at *Astrop Wells*, and is much drank in the Summer. The other about 7 M. to the N. is deemed somewhat more purging, both by Urine and Stool.

At *Scrivelby*, near the River *Witham*, is a Manor of the *Dimocks* (the King's Champions) the Lord of which holds it by this Tenure, viz. that at his Coronation, he or some Person in his Name, if he be not able, shall come into the royal Presence on a War Horse, and make Proclamation that if any one shall say that the Sovereign has no Right to the Crown, he is ready to defend it with his Body against all that shall oppose it.

Near the *Humber* are the Remains of *Thornton College* or *Abbey*, where in taking down a Wall not many Years ago, the Workmen found a Skeleton of a Man, with a Table, Book and Candlestick, supposed to have been immured there for some heinous Crime.

At *Oumby*, near *Market Raisin*, in the Field adjoining to the great Road between *Stamford* and *Hull*, Bras and Silver Coins have been dug up with the Figure of *Rome* on one Side, and this Inscription, *Urbs Roma*, and on the Reverse, *Pax & Tranquilitas*.

At the End of *Marten*, near *Gainsborough*, a Roman Way comes into this County from *Doncaster*, and passes by *Littleburrow* to *Lincoln*; and about a Quarter of a Mile from it are considerable Pieces of Roman Pavement.

On the Hills between *Gainsborough* and *Ley*, many Pieces of Roman Urns and Coins have been taken up.

The *Castle Hill*, by the Earl of *Gainsburrow's* Church, is surrounded with Intrenchments, as 'tis said, of above 100 Acres.

Near *Humington*, 5 M. from *Grantham*, is a Roman Camp called *Julius Caesar's* double Trench. In 1691 a Peck of Roman Coins was found in an Urn.

Near

Near *Wintringham*, on the *Humber*, was an old *Roman* Town lately ploughed up, and many Antiquities found.

The principal Seats of the Nobility are,

The Duke of *Rutland's*, at *Belvoir Castle*, on a high Precipice near *Grantham*. It was built soon after the Conquest by *Robert de Tedenio*, a *Norman* Nobleman, to curb the *Saxons*. The Hill on which it stands is believed to have been a *Roman* Station, and known by the Name of *Margidunum*.

Grimsthorp, Duke of *Ancaſter's*, 11 Miles from *Grantham*.

Earl of *Bristol's*, at *Aſperley*, near *Shaſford*.

Earl of *Lincoln's*, at *Sempringham*, 10 Miles from *Grantham*.

Lord *Willoughby*, of *Parham*, at *Knath*, 11 M. from *Lincoln*.

Doddington, Sir *Thomas Huſſeys*.

Belton, near *Grantham*.—Dowager Lady *Cuſt*, Mother to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.—This is an elegant Houſe, though it ſtands low; but in Order to remedy this Inconvenience, its late Owner (Lord *Tyrconnel*) erected a grand Building upon a neighbouring Eminence, called *Belle-Mount*, which commands a very agreeable and extenſive Proſpect.

Late Sir *John Tyrwhit*, at *Stanfield*.

The Lady Dowager *Ellis*, at *Noſton*, near *Lincoln*.

Mr. *Bertie*, at *Uffington*.

Scrivelby Hall, an ancient Barony, the Seat of *Lewis Dymock*, Eſq; Champion of *England*, held by Virtue of that Office.

RUTLANDSHIRE

IS almoſt of a circular Form, bounded on the E. and S. with *Lincolnſhire* and *Northamptonſhire*; on the S. and W. by *Leiceſterſhire*, and on the N. by Part of *Leiceſterſhire* and *Lincolnſhire*. It is about 15 Miles in

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Length,

Length, 10 in Breadth, and 40 M. in Circumference; contains two Market Towns, 111 Villages, 48 Parishes, and five Hundreds, but hath more Parks than any Shire in England for its Bigness.

The Soil is very fruitful in Corn and Pasture, which feeds many Cattle, especially Sheep, whose Wool is observed to be better than in other Counties, from a peculiar Quality in the Soil. It produces also Plenty of Wood for Fuel.

Oakham, 94 M. from London, the Shire Town for the Assize; is situate in the little but rich Vale of *Catmos*, is indifferently well built, and famous for its Market, Fairs, Castle, Hospitals, and Free School.

'Tis particularly remarkable for an ancient Custom still kept up, viz. that every Peer of the Realm the first Time he comes through this Town shall give a Horse-shoe to nail upon the *Castle Gate*; and if he refuse, the Bailiff of the Manor has Power to stop his Coach, and take one off from his Horses. This is now called the Order of the Horse-shoe; and it is common for the Donor to have a large one made with his Name stamped on it, and often gilt. One over the Judges Seat in the Assize Hall is of curious Workmanship. This Castle was built in the Reign of *Henry II.* by *Walkeline de Ferrarais*, younger Son of the Earl of Derby. *All Saints Church* here is a fine Structure, and has a good Spire.

Uppingham, 3 M. from *Rockingham*, 90 from *Leam.* is a neat compact well built Town, and a good Market for Cattle, Corn, &c. has a Hospital, Free School, &c.

Lyddington, near *Uppingham*, has an Hospital for a Warden, 12 poor Men and two poor Women, called *Jesus's Hospital*.

Market, or *Marged-Overton*, had its latter Name from its Situation on a Hill. Mr. *Camden* supposes this to be the *Margidunum* of *Antoninus*, which is the more probable from the great Quantity of Roman Coins that have been found here, from the exact Correspondence of the Distances from other Stations, and from the British Word *Marga*, i. e. Lime-stone, with which the Inhabitants manure their Ground.—This County, though small, has many

many fine Seats belonging to Noblemen and Gentlemen, particularly

The Earl of *Gainsborough's*, at *Exton*.

The Earl of *Winchelsea's*, at *Burley* on the Hill, both near *Okeham*. This fine Seat formerly belonged to *Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*, being one of the noblest Buildings of the Kind in *England*; but was burnt by the Parliament's Army. It was rebuilt more beautiful and convenient than ever by the late Earl of *Nottingham*, having a walled Park, fine Woods and Store of Game, so that few or no Seats in the Kingdom are superior to it for Gardens, Paintings, a fine Library, and other Ornaments.

LEICESTERSHIRE

IS almost of a circular Form, bounded by *Lincolnshire* and *Rutlandshire* on the S. *Warwickshire* on the W. and *Derbyshire* and *Nottinghamshire* on the N. It is about 33 Miles in Length, 28 in Breadth, and 100 in Circumference; contains, besides *Leicester* Town, 13 Market Towns, 200 Parishes, 558 Villages, 6 Hundreds, besides 10 Parks. Its Soil in the S. W. Part is rich for Corn and Pasture, but so destitute of Fuel that they burn Straw, Cow-dung, &c. Here a good Sort of Cheese is made. The N. E. Parts, especially about the *Wreake*, are hilly, but feed vast Numbers of Sheep. In the N. W. Parts Coals are produced in good Plenty. The S. E. produces Wheat, Barley, Pease and Oats, but most luxuriant Crops of Beans.

Leicester, the chief Town, and the only one sending Members to Parliament, 98 M. from *London*. 'Tis the largest, best built, and most populous in the Shire, was a considerable Town in the Time of the *Romans*, supposed to be the *Rutæ* or *Rugæ Coritanorum* of *Antoninus*; and since that Time History makes mention of 32 Parish Churches in it; but it has suffered much by Sieges, and has now but six Parishes and five Churches. Its Market is well furnished with Provisions, especially Corn. The Freemen are exempt from Toll in all Markets in *England*.

3rd. There is an exquisite Piece of Workmanship in the *High Street*, in Form of our Saviour's Cross. The Hospital built by *Henry Plantagenet*, Duke of *Lancaster*, continues in a tolerable Condition, and is supported by some Revenues of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, so as to be capable of maintaining a hundred aged Persons decently. But the most stately Edifice now is the new *Bede-House* (called *Wigston's Hospital*) built in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* for 12 poor Lazars with a Chapel and Library. There is another near the Abbey for six Widows. The Inhabitants have greatly improved in their Manufacture of Stockings wove in Frames ; and are thought to return in that Article 60,000 *l. per Annum.* Before the Castle was dismantled, it was a noble Work. Its Hall and Kitchen still remain entire, and the former is so lofty and spacious that it is made the Court of Justice at the Assizes. One of the Gateways of this Palace has an Arch of curious Workmanship, and in the Tower over it is kept the Magazine for the County Militia. In a Meadow near the Town was formerly a Monastery, founded in 1143 by *Robert Boffu*, Earl of *Leicester*. Here the famous Cardinal *Wolfey* died. It is now a Dwelling-House, and the only Thing worth seeing is the Terrace Walk, supported by an embattled Wall, with Lunettes hanging over the River and shaded with Trees. *St. Margaret's Church* is a noble and elegant Structure, and famous for a Ring of six of the most tunable Bells in the Kingdom. In *St. Martin's Church* is an Epitaph on one *Heyric*, who died in 1589, *etat.* 76, lived in one House with his Wife 52 Years, and in all that Time buried neither Man, Woman nor Child, though sometimes 20 in Family ; and the Widow, who lived to be 97, saw before her Death in *Dec.* 1611, of her Children, Grand Children, and Great Grand Children, to the Number of 143.

Harborough, a great Thoroughfare Town in the Road from *London* to *Derby*, 84 M. from the former, stands on the River *Welland*, near its Source, remarkable for its Fair for Cattle, which, for want of Fields belonging to the Town, they are obliged to keep in the next Parish.

Bosworth,

Basworth, 104 Miles from *London*, stands pleasantly upon a Hill in a wholesome Air and fruitful Soil both for Corn and Grass. The Field of Action so noted in History for the decisive Battle between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, and in which *Richard III.* was slain, was *Redmere Plain*, three M. from the T. in which are frequently dug up Pieces of Armour, Weapons, Heads of Arrows, &c.

Lutterworth, 84 M. from *London*, chiefly famous for having that great and good Divine *John Wickliffe*, the Day Star of our Reformation, for its Rector. The Parish Church is very handsome, with a lofty Spire, and some Years ago was beautified, but the old Pulpit is still continued in Memory of that learned and pious Divine, who died and was buried here in Peace; yet by Order of the Council of *Constance* his Bones were taken out of his Grave 40 Years after and burnt. The *Roman Watling-street*, runs on the W. Side of this Town.

Asby de la Zouch, 98 Miles from *London*, has a handsome Church, a plentiful Market, and neat Stope Cross. Its Castle, where King *Charles* had a Garrison, was demolished in 1648. The Ale of this Town is thought not inferior to *Burton*, and the Inhabitants remarkably sociable and generous. They have a Bowling-Green which is much frequented. From the Remains of the Walls of the Earl of *Huntingdon's* Castle here, it must have been one of the principal in *England*. King *James I.* continued here with his whole Court for several Days; the Dinner being served up every Day by 30 poor Knights, with Gold Chains and Velvet Gowns. Near this Town is a noted Mineral Water called *Griffydams*.

Melton Mowbray, a large well built Town, 88 Miles from *London*, has the most considerable Market for Cattle of any in this Part of *England*. Its Church is remarkably large and handsome, and well built in the Form of a Cross. The Town is almost surrounded by a little River called the *Eye*, over which it has two fine Bridges.

Burton Lazars, once noted for an Hospital of *Lazars* or *Lepers*, the richest in *England*, all the inferior ones being

subject to its Master, as he was to the Master of the *Lazars of Jerusalem*.

The chief Antiquities in this County :

The *Bennones* of *Antoninus* must be about *Cleybrook*, in the S. W. Side of the County, from the ancient Ways crossing here, and from the ancient Coins and Foundations of Buildings discovered on both Sides the *Roman Way* : *Bensford Bridge*, not far off, is thought to have some Relation to the old *Bennones*.

Barrow-hill and *Erdburrow*, supposed to be the ancient *Vernometum*.

Segs-bill, or *Sex-bill*, 7 M. from *Leicester*, where six Parishes center, and set the Marks of the Bounds ; 'tis one of the *Roman Tumuli*.

Olveston Priory, built in the Reign of *Henry II.* by Judge *Grimbold*.

Ulvescroft Priory, founded and endowed by *Robert Blanchmaines*, Earl of *Leicester*, in the Reign of *Henry III.*

Grace Dieu Nunnery, founded by *Roisia* Wife of *Bertram de Verdun*, in the 24th Year of *Henry III.* for *Cistercian Nuns*.

Not far from *Higham*, near *Watling-Street*, some Treasure was found, and a *Mahometan Talisman*.

The principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry are,

The late Duke of *Montagu's*, at *Garrenton*, ten Miles from *Leicester*.

The Earl of *Huntingdon*, at *Asbby de la Zouch* and *Dunington*, four Miles from it.

The Earl of *Harborough*, at *Stapleford*, 13 Miles from *Leicester*.

Stanton Harold, Earl *Ferrers*, near *Asbby de la Zouch*.

The Earl of *Stamford*, at *Groby*, five Miles from *Leicester*.

The Earl of *Cardigan*, at *Stanton Brudenel*, four Miles from *Bosworth*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

IS bounded by *Lincolnshire* on the E. *Leicestershire* on the S. E. and S. *Derbyshire* on the W. and *Yorkshire* on the N. W. and N. It is 43 Miles in Length, 24 in Breadth, and 110 in Compass; contains besides *Nottingham* nine Market Towns, 168 Parishes, 450 Villages, 8 Hundreds, or rather six Wapentakes and two Liberties. Its east Side is very fruitful in Corn and Pasture, but the West woody, and in some Places producing nothing but Coal. Its Commodities are Cattle, Corn, Malt, Wool, Coal, Wood, Cheese, Butter, Leather and Tallow, several Sorts of Marl, a soft Stone like Alabaster, which when burnt makes a Plaster wherewith they floor their Rooms, and is harder than that of *Paris*.

Nottingham, 122 from *London*, reckoned one of the neatest Places in *England*, and has as good Trade as most inland Towns. It stands pleasantly on the Ascent of a Rock overlooking the River *Trent*, which runs parallel with it about a Mile to the S. and has been made navigable. It has 3 Churches, a grand Town House built on Piazzas, a fine spacious Market-place with two Crosses in it, and a Gaol for the Town and County: A Manufactory for weaving Frame Stockings; and likewise for Glass and Earthen Ware. It is a sporting Country, a second *Newmarket* for Races and other public Diversions; there being a fine Plain for a Horse Course on the N. Side of the Town. The Rock on which the Town stands is so remarkably soft, as to be capable of being cut out into Steps and other Purposes with great Ease. The Cellars are many and very good for keeping Beer, and the Country abounds in Barley, that the Malt and Beer-trade are greatly followed. They pretend to rival *Derby* in Malt, which they send into *Lancashire*, and *Cheshire*. Here is a House built on the Side of a Hill, where one enters at the Garret and ascends to the Cellar, which is at the Top of the House. Marshal *Tallard* was Prisoner in this Town 7 Years. As the Castle has oftener been the Residence of our Monarchs than any Place so far from

from *London*, the Town has more Gentlemen's Houses than any Town of the Bigness in *Britain*. In the Duke of *Newcastle's* Park there is a Ledge of perpendicular Rocks hewn into a Church, Houses, Chambers, Dove-Houses, &c. The Altar of the Church is natural Rock, and there appears to have been a Steeple and Pillars; and between this and the Castle there is a Hermitage of the like Workmanship. These are eminent Specimens of *British* Antiquity. The Assizes, Sessions, &c. are held in a Place called *King's Hall*. The Corporation have great Estates for the Maintenance of the Free School, the public Bridges over the *Trent*, &c. There is a noted Hospital here called *Plumtree's*, from its Founder, for 13 poor old Widows; three Charity Schools, one for 35 Boys, who are cloathed and taught, and for 20 Girls; an Alms-house endowed with 100*l.* a Year for 12 poor People; several religious Foundations, &c.

East Retford, 26 Miles from *Nottingham*, 135 from *London*, is an ancient Borough in the midst of a large Plantation of Hops, in which, and in Barley for Malt it drives a great Trade. Here is a good Town Hall, a Free Grammar School, and a handsome Church. This Place is joined by a Stone Bridge to another called *West Retford*, where is *Trinity Hospital*, governed by a Master who has 15*l.* a Year, and 10 Brethren 10*l.* besides 10*s.* for Coals, and six Yards of Cloth for a Gown; an Allowance for reading Prayers, and 10*l.* to maintain a Scholar in *Exeter College, Oxford*.

Newark upon Trent, 11 M. from *Nottingham*, 118 from *London*, a great Thoroughfare on the *York* Road, is a handsome well built Town with Bridges over that River, which here forms an Island, by dividing itself into two Streams two Miles above the Town, which meet again two Miles below it. The N. Gate is built of Stones that seem to be of a *Roman* Cut. Many Antiquities have been found about it; particularly four Urns, and a Brass *Lar* or Household God, an Inch and half in Length. Its Church is fine and spacious, and the Market Place so large, that Lord *Bellafyse* drew up 10,000 Men in it, when he defended this T. for King *Charles I.* against

against the *Scots Army*. It is a Place of pretty good Trade in Corn, Cattle, Wool, &c. The Castle is said to have been built by *Alexander Bishop of Lincoln* in the Reign of King *Stephen*.

Other Towns of Note are,

Mansfield, 136 Miles from *London*, a well built populous Town in the Forest of *Shirwood*, which drives a great Trade in Malt; the Market is well stocked with Corn, Cattle, and other Goods. It is well known for the old Story and Song of Sir *John Cockle*, the *Miller of Mansfield*, and the frequent Resort of the Kings hither for Pleasure. Near this Place are the Remains of *Welbeck Abbey*, begun in the Reign of King *Stephen* and finished in *Henry II's*.

Workshop, seven Miles from *Retford*, 133 from *London*, is a small Town near the Head of the River *Ryton*, with a Market noted for Plenty of Malt. There are certain Oaks in this Parish denominated Shire Oaks, from a large Oak that hangs over three Shires, viz. *Nottingham*, *Derby*, and *Yorkshire*. Here are the Ruins of a famous Monastery called *Workshop* or *Radford Abbey*, founded in 1103. It belongs to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and was some Years since burnt down by an accidental Fire; but is now rebuilding with great Magnificence.

Tuxford, the Post and Stage Town betwixt *Newark* and *Bawtree*, situated on that Part of the Shire called *South Clay*, because there is another called the *North Clay*. Here is a good Free School with 50 *l.* a Year for a Master and Usher, 20 *l.* for boarding and teaching four Minors or decayed Gentlemens Sons, and 20 *l.* more for teaching the Town Boys.

Southwell, 5 Miles from *Newark*, 114 from *London*, has a large Church called a Minister, both Parochial and Collegiate; the Chapter hath Jurisdiction over 28 Churches, to most of which it has the Right of Presentation, besides others in *Lincolnshire* and *Yorkshire*. The Civil Government of its Jurisdiction is distinct from that of the County, and is called the *Soke of Southwel cum Scrooby*, which is another Town in this County. The Church

is

is in Form of a Cross, with a large Tower in the Middle, and two Spires at the West End. It is a plain Gothic Building without painted Windows, Images or Niches. 'Tis 306 Feet long and 59 broad. Here is a Free School, with two Fellowships and two Scholarships appropriated thereto, in *St. John's College, Cambridge*. Near this Town are the Ruins of a Structure called *Southwell Palace*, built in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* by Cardinal *Wolsey*.

Bingham, a small Town, but noted for a Parsonage of great Value.

Blith, has a large Church and Parish.

Gotham, in regard of the trite Proverb, viz. a wise Man of *Gotham*, must not be passed by, though this only appears to be a Sarcasm without any Foundation, it being known to be the Birth Place of Persons of distinguished Parts. It lies in the Hundred of *Rushliff*, on a Rivulet that falls a little below it into the *Trent*.

Thurgarton Priory, near *Newark*, was founded and endowed by *Radulphus de Ayncourt*, in the Reign of *Henry II.*

Littleborough, in *Nottinghamshire*, three Miles from *Gainsborough*, is the *Agelocum*, or *Segelocum* of the Romans. An Urn full of *Domitian's* Coin was found here, and great Numbers of the Coins called *Swine-pennies* ploughed up here.

The chief Antiquity found here was at *Tyln*, in the Parish of *Hayton*, viz. a Druid Amulet of an aqueous transparent Colour, with Streaks of yellow, and many Cornelians with Roman Engraving, besides Roman Coins, have been dug up in many other Parts.

The principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry are,

Haughton, the Duke of *Newcastle's*, also at *Nottingham Castle*.

Duke of *Norfolk*, at *Workshop-Manour*.

Duke of *Kingston*, at *Thoresby*; burnt down some Years ago, and not yet rebuilt: but the Duke, when there, resides in the Offices, which escaped.

Earl

Earl of *Chesterfield*, at *Shelford-Abbey*, 5 Miles from *Nottingham*.

Portland, at *Welbeck*, in *Shirwood Forest*.

Lord *Middleton*, at *Wollaton-hall*, three Miles from *Nottingham*.

Lord *Byron*, at *Newstead Abbey*, and at *Bulwell Park*, each 7 M. from *Nottingham*, and at *Linby*, five from it. *Newstead Abbey* was founded by *Henry II.*

Lord *George Sutton*, at *Renham*, and *Haram Park*, both near *Newark*.

DERBYSHIRE

IS bounded on the E. by *Nottinghamshire* and a Part of *Leicestershire*, which also, with a small Part of *Warwickshire*, bounds it on the S. on the W. by *Staffordshire* and Part of *Cheshire*; and on the N. by *Yorksire*. 'Tis about 40 M. in Length from S. to N. 30 in Breadth on the N. Side; though but six on the S. Side, and about 136 in Circumference; contains, besides *Derby*, 11 Market Towns, 500 Villages, 106 Parishes, and six Hundreds. The Soil in the E. and S. Parts, which are full of Gentlemen's Seats and Parks, is beautiful in Grain, especially Barley, which makes many of the Inhabitants Maltsters, who have a good Trade for Malt and Ale. The W. Part on the other Side of the *Derwent* is barren, consisting wholly of bleak Hills, except some Fields of Oats; nevertheless there is some Grass on the Hills, and Plenty in the Vales, which feed great Flocks of Sheep and other Cattle. Its Mountains and Quarries yield large Quantities of Lead, Antimony, Mill-stones and Grind-stones, Marble, Alabaster, a coarse Crystal, Azure, Spar, green and white Vitriol, Allum, Pit Coal and Iron, for forming which here are Forges.

The bleak Mountains called the *Peak*, from the *Saxon* *Paeland*, an Eminence, abound with many wonderful Curiosities, which are generally reduced to these seven : 1. *Chatsworth House*, the magnificent Palace of the Dukes of *Devonshire*, which we shall speak of in another Place. On the E. Side of it rises a prodigious high Mountain,

so thick planted with fine Trees, that it seems a Wood rising gradually. Upon the Top of this Mountain they dig Mill-stones, and here begins a vast large Moor, which for 13 Miles together due N. has neither Hedge, House nor Tree, so that Strangers are obliged to have Guides. On this Plain is a large Body of Water, which takes up near 30 Acres, and from the Ascents round it receives as it were into a Cistern all the Water that falls, which through Pipes supplies the Cascades, Water Works, Ponds and Canals in the Gardens.

2. The second Wonder is the Mountain called *Mam-Tor*, or *Mother Tower*, on the N. Side of the Road from *Buxton* to *Gastleton*, under which are several Lead Mines; great Quantities of Earth, and large Stones are always falling down from it, be the Weather ever so calm, and with so loud a Noise as often to frighten the Inhabitants.

3. *Elden Hole*, a vast terrible Chasm in the Side of a Mountain, seven Yards in Breadth, and about twice as long. Its Mouth is very wide and craggy, but the inner Parts contracted, and 'tis reckoned bottomless, because the Depth could never be fathom'd; though a Plummet let down by Mr. Cotton, Author of the Wonders of the *Peak*, once drew 884 Yards after it, whereof 80 were wet; but it not being perpendicular, on a second Trial, he could not make the Plummet sink half so far.

4. *Buxton Wells*, lie in an open healthy Country, 16 M. from *Manchester*, with a fine Down and a Variety of Prospects. There are at least nine so called, from a Village near the Head of the River *Wyre*, where they rise; the Water does not tinge Silver, nor is it Purgative; when drank it creates a good Appetite, opens Obstructions; and if mixed with Chalybeate Waters, that are there also, would answer all the Ends of the *Bath* Waters, or those of the hot Well near *Bristol*, which is so famous for curing the Diabetes and bloody Urine. This Bath is of a temperate Heat; the Vase out of which these Wells spring is like Marble, and they are inclosed with a fair Stone Building.

These

These Fountains daily purge themselves by running out in a continual Current into the adjacent Meadows, where they colour the other Waters with which they mix their reeking Streams. 'Tis very remarkable, that within five Feet of one of the hot Springs, there rises a cold one; but the Partition being small, and not kept up, they intermix, yet the hot seems predominant. The Bath Room being arched over Head is made very delightful, and the Bath itself will receive 20 People at a Time to walk and swim in it. The Temper of the Water is Blood-warm, and may be raised at Pleasure to any Height. Near these Wells are Marble Stones wonderfully disposed in several Rows by Nature; and at *Castleton*, not far off, is an ancient Castle upon a Rock, the Ascent to which is so full of Windings, that 'tis not less than two Miles, to the top.

5. *Tides Well*, is a Spring that ebbs and flows irregularly, as the Air is supposed to agitate or press the Water from the subterraneous Cavities. It lies near the little Town of *Tiddefwal*, 147 M. from *London*, in which are a fine Church and a Free School.

6. *Pool's Hole*, is a Cave at the Foot of a large Mountain, called *Cotmase*, with an Entrance by a small Arch so low, that such as venture into it are forced to creep on all fours for several Paces; but then it opens for above a quarter of a Mile to a considerable Height, not unlike the Roof of a Cathedral; and in a hollow Cavern to the right, called *Pool's Chamber*, there is a considerable Echo. In this Cavity are great Ridges and Rocks of Stone, and many surprizing Representations both of Art and Nature, produced by the petrifying Water continually dropping from the Rock. Here is a Column as clear as Alabaster, called *Mary Queen of Scots Pillar*, because 'tis pretended she went in so far. Beyond it is a very steep Ascent, which terminates in the Roof in a Hollow, called the *Needle's Eye*, in which when the Guide places his Candle, it represents a Star in the Firmament. If a Pistol be fired near the *Queen's Pillar*, it makes a Report like a Cannon. People go out by another Way over many small Currents of Water.

—Near

—Near this Place are two small Brooks of hot and cold Water, so united into one Stream, that a Man may put his Thumb and Finger into both at once.

7. The *Devil's A—e*, or *Peak's A—e*, is a Cavern under a steep Hill near *Cassleton*; with a horizontal Entrance above 30 Feet Perpendicular, and at least twice as broad at the Bottom. The Top resembles a graceful Arch chequered with Stones of different Colours, from which Water continually drops that petrifies. Here are several Huts like a Town in a Vault; where poor People live, who are always ready with their Lanterns and Candles to shew Strangers the Place. The Cave, a little beyond the Entrance, is very dark and slippery, because of a Current of Water under Foot, and the Rock hangs so low, that one is forced to stoop; but having passed this Place and a Brook adjoining, which is not to be waded sometimes, the Arch opens again to a second Current, with large Banks of Sand in and near it: But this too is passable, till one comes to a third Current, where the Rock closes.

These Wonders are poetically described by Mr. *Hobbes*, and as wittily by Mr. *Cotton*.

Besides these there are other Rarities. Near a Village called *Byrchover*, is a large Rock with two tottering Stones upon it; one of them four Yards high and twelve round; and yet rests on a Point so equally poised, that it may be moved with a Finger.

In sinking a Lead Groove near *Brudwal*, a Tooth was found, which though one fourth of it was broke off, was 13 Inches and a half in Compass, and weighed near four Pounds; and among other Pieces of Bones a large Skull which held seven Pecks of Corn. These Representations of Creatures and their Parts, and other Modifications of Matter found in *Pool's Hole* and the Mines here, are supposed by some to be human and elephantine, but more justly by Dr. *Leigh* to proceed from the *Lusus Naturæ* in the *Fluor Stalactites*, caused by different Mixtures of bituminous, saline and terrene Particles.

At the Bottoms of several Mountains of this Country are Cavities, called by the Inhabitants Swallows, because

because many Streams run into them, of which there appears no Vent. Dr. Leigh thinks that the subterraneous Rivers in the *Devil's A—e*, and those Springs that come out of the Mountains near *Casleton*, are formed from the Conflux of Waters in those Cavities.

At *Stanley* and *Quarendon*, near *Derby*, are chalybeate Springs, much like those of *Tunbridge* and *Scarborough*; at the latter is also a cold Bath, and Abundance of People resort to it in the Season to drink the Waters.

At *Kedlafton*, near *Derby*, is a Well said to be singular in curing old Ulcers, and especially the Leprosy.

At *Matlock*, a Village upon the *Derwent*, seven or eight Miles from *Buxton* are several warm Springs. One of the Baths is secured by a Stone Wall on every Side; by which the Water is brought to rise to a proper Height; and there's a Sluice to let it out if too high. It has an elegant House built over, and Room within to walk round the Bath. The Water is just Milk-warm. The Spring issues from a Rock into a most delightful Plain, of above a Mile in Compass, surrounded by craggy Hills, and a rapid Stream. The Basin, which is of Lead, is large enough for eight or ten People to bathe in. Here are the Smelting Mills, at which they melt down the Lead-ore, and run it into a Mould, where it is formed into Pigs. The Bellows are kept in continual Motion by running Water. Over against *Matlock* Bath is a prodigious Pile of Rocks, called the *Terr*.

Derby, 122 Miles from *London*, the County Town, so called from having been a Park or Shelter for Deer. It stands on the W. Side of the River *Derwent*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge of five Arches: The S. Side is watered by a little Rivulet, called *Martinbrook*, which has nine Bridges over it. The Church most remarkable in *Derby* is *All-saints* or *All-hallows*, having a beautiful Gothick square Tower 60 Yards high, with four Pinnacles. Here is an Hospital for the Maintenance of 8 Men and 4 Women; and one *Richard Crafshaw*, Esq; who died in 1631, a poor Nailer's Son in this Town, went in a leathern Doublet to *Land*. where
growing

growing rich, he left 4000 *l.* to Charities. This Town depends chiefly on a retail Trade, in buying and selling Corn, and in making Malt and brewing Ale, of both which great Quantities are sent to *Lond.* In an Island of the *Derwent*, facing *Derby*, is a Machine, erected in 1734 by the late Sir *Thomas Lombe*, for the Manufacture of Silk, the Model of which was brought out of *Italy* at the Hazard of his Life. 'Tis a Mill which works the three capital Engines made Use of by the *Italians* for making Organzine or thrown Silk; so that by this Machinery one Hand-mill twists as much Silk as could be done before by 50, and better. The Engine contains 26586 Wheels, and 97,746 Movements, which works 73,726 Yards of Silk Thread every Time the Water-wheel goes round; which is three Times in a Minute, and 318,504,960 Yards in one Day and Night. One Water-wheel gives Motion to all the rest, and any one of the Movements may be stopped separately. One Fire-engine likewise conveys warm Air to every Part of the Machine, and the whole is governed by one Regulator. The House which contains this Engine is five or six Stories high, and half a Quarter of a Mile in Length. Upon the Expiration of the Patent which the Introducer of it had obtained for 14 Years, the Parliament granted Sir *Thomas* 14,000 *l.* as a further Recompence for the great Hazard and Expence he had incurred in introducing and erecting the Engine, upon Condition of his allowing a perfect Model to be taken of it, in order to perpetuate the Art of making the same; which Model is kept in the Record-office in the Tower of *London*.

The other Places of Note are,

Ashborn, 10 M. from *Derby*, and 108 from *London*, on the East Side of the River *Deve*, famous for sending great Quantities of Cheese up and down the *Trent*.

Wirksworth, or *Worksworth*, 6 M. from *Ashborn*, 118 M. from *London*, a large well frequented Town in the *Peak*, and the greatest Market for Lead in *England*. At *Greish*, a Village near this Town are Furnaces for smelting it: And 'tis observable, that the Season they chuse for

for this Work is when the W. Wind blows, as being the most lasting of all. The People employed about this Work are called the Peakrills, and have a remarkable Court among them called the Barmoot, relating to the Mines and Controversies among the Miners. The King claims the 13th Penny, for which they compound at the Rate of 100*l.* a Year, and it is said that the Tythe of *Wirksworth* is worth as much yearly. Here is a fair Church, a Free School, and an Alms-house.

Bakewell, 114 M. from *London*, the best Town on the N. W. Side of the *Peak*, is supposed to have been a *Roman* Town, from certain Altars dug up near it some Years ago, in the Grounds belonging to *Haddon-house*, and cut in a rough Kind of Stone. To the E. of this Town is *Scarsdale*, a rich fruitful Tract, so called from the *Saxon Skarrs*, barren Rocks with which it is surrounded.

Chesterfield, 9 M. from *Bakewell*, 116 from *Lond.* the chief Town in *Scarsdale*, is handsome and populous, with a fair Church; the Spire of its Steeple, which is Timber covered with Lead, is warped awry. It has a Free School and large Market-place well supplied with Lead, Grocery, Mercery, Malt, Leather, Stockings, Blankets, Bedding, &c. in which it deals considerably with the neighbouring Counties, and also with *London*.

Alfreton, 10 M. from *Derby*, and 135 from *London*, is supposed to have been *Alfred's* Town, chiefly famous for its nappy Ale, which though very strong has a curious Flavour.

Bolsover, a large well built Town, noted only for making fine Tobacco Pipes.

The principal Antiquities besides those already mentioned are,

Dale Abbey, near *Derby*, founded by one *Radulphus*, on Occasion of an Admonition given to a Baker of *Derby* in a Dream. Upon which *Radulphus* left all he was possessed of, and become a Hermit in the Desert.

Beauchief Abbey, founded by *Robert Fitz-Ranulph*, in Expiation of the Murder of *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*,

Canterbury, and dedicated to him, by the Name of *Thomas the Martyr*.

The principal Seats of the Noblemen and Gentry, are,

The Duke of *Devonshire's*, at *Chatsworth*, in the *Peak*. To the Account of it given above in the *Wonders of the Peak* may be added, that this stately and elegant Structure, erected by the first Duke of *Devon*, is remarkable for a beautiful Chapel and Hall, adorned with the finest Paintings by Signior *Vario*, and for Statues and Water-works of the most exquisite Contrivance in the Gardens. It would be endless to describe its Green-houses, Summer-houses, Walks, Wildernesses, Rivers, Canals, Basons, &c. only two Facts of History relating to it deserve particular Mention; one is, that *Mary Q. of Scots* was a Captive here 17 Years, under the Care of its first Foundress the Countess of *Shrewsbury*, in Memory of which the new Lodgings are still called the *Queen of Scots Apartments*. The other is the Compliment paid it by the Marshal *Tallard*, who, when he had been entertained here for a few Days by the Duke of *Devonshire*, said "that when he returned to *France*, and reckoned up the Days of his Captivity in *England*, he should leave out those he spent at *Chatsworth*."

The Duke of *Devonshire's*, at *Hardwick*, in *Scarsdale*.

Bolsover Castle, the Duke of *Portland's*, in the Town of that Name.

The Duke of *Rutland's*, at *Haddon-hall*, near *Bakewell*.

The Duke of *Dorset's*, at *Croxhall*.

The Earl of *Chesterfield's*, at *Bretby*, seven Miles from *Derby*.

The Earl of *Ferrers*, at *Shirley*, in the Hundred of *Appletree*.

Mr. *Cavendish's*, at *Staley-park*, near *Chesterfield*.

Lord *Scarsdale's*, at *Kedleston-hall*, near *Derby*.

Sir *Henry Harpur's*, at *Calke*, near *Derby*.

Sir *Henry Hurlake*, at *Wingerworth*, near *Chesterfield*, and at *Westholm*, 5 M. from *Derby*.

Robert Coke's, Esq; at *Langford-hall*, near *Albourn*, and at *Melbourn-castle*, in the Hundred of *Rejton*.

Sir Nigel Griesley's, at *Drakelow*.
Godfrey Clark's, Esq; at *Chilcot-hall*; and
 Late Sir *Edward Abney's*, at *Wilsey*; all three in the
 last mentioned Hundred.

Mr. *Maynell's*, at *Langley-hall*, near *Derby*.
 Mr. *Fitzherbert's*, at *Tiffington-hall*, in the Hundred
 of *Wirksworth*.

Mr. *Cotton's*, at *Elwall-hall*, in the Hundred of *Apple-
 tree*.

Mr. *Sacheverell's*, at *Morley-hall*, 3 Miles from *Derby*.
 The Church here, in which are the Tombs of the *Sache-
 verels*, is much admired for its Paintings on the Win-
 dows.

YORKSHIRE

IS by far the largest County in *England*, having a great
 Variety of Ground, both high and low, rich and poor,
 marshy and heathy. On the W. it is bounded by *Lan-
 cashire* and a Part of *Cheshire*; on the S. by *Derbyshire*,
Nottinghamshire and *Lincolnshire*; on the N. by *Durham*
 and *Westmoreland*; and on the E. by the *German Ocean*.

'Tis said to be of the same Dimensions as the Duchy
 of *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*. It is about 114 Miles in
 Length, and 80 in Breadth.

It is divided into 3 Parts, called Ridings, which are
 distinguished by W. E. and N. from their Situation with
 respect to the City of *York*. The 3 Divisions collective-
 ly contain, besides the City of *York*, 49 Market Towns,
 563 Parishes, (with many Chapels of Ease) 2330 Villages,
 and send 30 Members to Parliament.

Yorkshire is also subdivided into 3 lesser Shires, viz.
Richmondshire, *Allertonshire*, *Howdenshire*, to which some
 add *Hallamshire*; and again into other Partitions, as
Craven, *Cleveland*, *Marshland*, *Holderness*, &c.

As the Situation is different, so of course are the Air
 and Soil. The marshy Lands are rich, and the hilly
 barren, in a greater or less Degree.

Its natural Commodities are Alum, Jet, Lime, Lique-
 rice, Horses; its Manufactures Knives, Bits, Spurs,
 L Stockings,

Stockings, &c. but the greatest of all is Cloth, with which it in a great Measure supplies *Germany* and the *N.* It abounds in Corn and Cattle; Iron and Lead Mines have formerly been more plentiful than of late Years, tho' no less than 40,000 Persons are employed in the Iron Manufactures under about 600 Master Cutlers, who are incorporated by the Stile of the Cutlers of *Hallamshire*.

York, 197 M. from *London*, is an Archbishoprick, and chief of the Province of *York*, as *London* is of *Canterbury*; and, like *Lond.* its chief Magistrate has the Stile of Lord Mayor. It was the Capital City of the *Brigantes*, and therefore *Ptolemy* called it *Brigantium*. This City suffered very much in the *Danish* Ravages, but on the Establishment of the *Normans* it flourished again. In the Reign of *K. Stephen* the Cathedral and other Churches were burnt down, and in the Reign of *Edward I.* began to be rebuilt, and was afterwards finished in the beautiful Manner it now is, by the Assistance of many liberal Benefactions. Pope *Pius* extolled this Church in particular for its wonderful Magnificence and Workmanship; and for a lightsome Chapel with glazed Walls, united by slender Pillars. This is the beautiful Chapter-House, one of the neatest Structures in *England*, with the following Line is written in Gold Letters.

Ut Rosa flos florum, sic est Domus ista Domorum.

It has 32 Stalls round it all of fine Marble, with Pillars betwixt each Stall of one Piece of Alabaſter; but none to support the Roof, which depends entirely upon one Pin placed geometrically in the Center. The Room is an Octagon 21 Yards in Diameter, with the Windows of painted Glass, and finished with an Arch or Concave at the Top.

The Cathedral is built in the *Gothic* Taste, and by some thought to be the finest in *England*, if not in *Italy*. 'Tis dedicated to *St. Peter*. The Windows are adorned with Glass exquisitely painted with the History of the Bible, and other most curious Figures in 117 Partitions. In the S. Tower there is a deep Peal of 12 Bells. The Nave of this Church, which is bigger than

than any except *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, is four Feet and half wider, and 11 Feet higher than that of *St. Paul's*. The Ascent from it through the Choir to the Altar is by six Steps. The Entrance of the middle Nave of the Church at the W. Door is under the largest *Gothic* Arch in *Europe*, which binds and supports the two Towers. At the S. End of the Cross Isle is a circular Window, called the Marigold Window, from its Glass being stained of that Colour; and a large one at the N. End, consisting of five Lights reaching almost from Bottom to Top, and erected, as they say, at the Charge of 5 maiden Sisters. The Painting represents Embroidery.

The City belongs to neither of the *Ridings*, but enjoys its own Liberty, and a Jurisdiction over 36 Villages and Hamlets in the Neighbourhood, on the W. Side of the *Ouse*, on which it stands. This Liberty is called the *Ainsty*, or County of the City of *York*. It was generally esteemed the second City in *England* in *Camden's* Time, and may still with respect to the Ground it takes up; but as to Number of Houses, Trade and Riches, *Bristol* much excels it; notwithstanding which it is a fine City, and the great Ornament of the Northern Parts.

'Tis pleasantly situated in a large Plain or Valley, in the Midst of the Shire, in a fertile Soil and healthful Air; and is divided into four Wards, containing 28 Parishes, and walled, but not fortified with Artillery.—A handsome Mansion House was erected here for the Lord Mayor in 1728.

The River *Ouse* from the N. passes through it, and divides it into two Parts, joined together by a Stone Bridge of five Arches, of which the middlemost is reckoned, for Height, Breadth, and Architecture, to be equal to the *Rialto* at *Venice*, though not to that at *Blenheim*. The great Council Chamber, the Exchequer, the Sheriffs Court, and the two City Prisons are kept upon this Bridge. The River brings large Vessels to the Quay, though at 60 M. Distance from the Sea. It has four large well built Gates, and five Posterns: The King's Palace, called the Manor House, lies on the N.

~~Side~~ of the *River Ouse*, but is far from being splendid, having been almost demolished in the Civil Wars. The other most remarkable Structures are the Guild-Hall, which is longer, and in some Respects superior to that of *London*. Near it is the Statue of *King Edgar*, who rebuilt the City and *St. Anthony's Hall*, in which there is one Room big enough to hold most of the inferior Tradesmen of the City. The Market-house in the Street called the *Pavement*, is a curious Piece of Architecture, supported by 12 Pillars of the *Tuscan Order*; and there is another still larger in a Square, called *Thursday Market*. In this City are 17 Churches; of which *All-hallows's Church* has the finest *Gothic Steeple*, perhaps in *England*. This Town is said by a late Writer to resemble *Ghent* in *Flanders*. The Houses are generally of the old Timber Building, like those at *Canterbury*; but there is a-bundance of fine ones round the Minster; though the Bishop's Palace is almost in Ruins, and the Prebendaries have no Houses, but what they hire.

The Assembly Room for the Nobility and Gentry, was designed by the late Earl of *Burlington*. The grand *Egyptian Hall*, which is 123 Feet long, communicates with the common Ball Room, 66 Feet long, 22 in Height and Breadth. 'Tis thought that the Hall for its Architecture is the best Room in the Kingdom, except the Banqueting House at *Whitehall*.—The Castle, which stands at the Confluence of the *Ouse* and the *Foss*, was built by *William the Conqueror*; but repaired, or rather rebuilt, for the Convenience of keeping the Assize in 1701.

The Cheapness and Plenty of Provisions brings many Strangers to reside here in the Winter; and the ancient Remains of the *Roman Skill and Grandeur*, besides the Ruins of Abbeys, Churches and Castles of a later Date, attract and detain every Traveller who is curious in Antiquities. Among others there is an Arch at *Micklegate Bar*, and a Multangular Tower and Wall near a Place called the *Mint Yard*, both built in the Time of the *Romans*; and in other Parts of the City have been found many *Roman Altars, Inscriptions, Urns, Coins,*

Coins, &c. There are some *Saxon* Coins still extant, called *Peter-pence*, that were struck in this City.

The Members of Parliament for this City may claim a Seat in the House of Commons next to the Citizens of *London*, upon what is called the Privy Counsellors Bench; a Privilege which the Citizens of *London* exercise on the first Day's Meeting of every new Parliament.

In 1738 a Subscription was set on foot for an Infirmary, which is since erected in this City, after the Manner of those at *London*, *Bristol*, and *Beth*.

Knareborough, 13 Miles from *York*, 197 from *London*, is almost encompassed by the River *Nidd*, which issues from the Bottom of *Craven Hill*; it has the Remains of a Castle on a craggy Rock, built by *Serle de Burgh*.

Harrogate, is famous for medicinal Springs, so near to each other Situation, and in yet so different in Operation, that *England* cannot parallel them, viz. 1. the *Sweet Spaw*, or vitrioline Well, acknowledged by Physicians to be a sovereign Remedy in several particular Distempers; 'twas discovered by Mr. *Slingsby* in 1620. 'Tis about 3 M. from *Knareborough*, in the *Forest*. 2. The *Stinking Spaw*, or Sulphur Well, so foetid, that they who drink it are forced to hold their Nose. 3. St. *Mingo's*, the Name of a *British* Saint, a cold Bath. 4. The *Dropping Well*, near the Town of *Knareborough*, and the most famous of all the petrifying Wells in *England*; so called because it drops from the spongy porous Rock hanging over it. The Ground which receives it before it falls into the Well, is for the Distance of 12 Yards become a solid Rock. From the Well it runs into the *Nidd*, where the Spring Water has formed a Rock that stretches several Yards into the River.

Rippon, 6 M. from *Boroughbridge*, 209 from *London*, is a large pleasant well built and populous Town, between the River *Ure*, and the little River *Skell*, with two Bridges over the former, one of which has at least 13 Arches. This Town is a Staple for Wool, which is bought up here every Week by the Clothiers from *Leeds*, *Wakefield* and *Hallifax*. The Church is both Parochial and Collegiate. The Market-place of this

Town is reckoned the finest Square of the Kind in *England*, and adorned with a curious Obelisk.

Boroughbridge, 6 M. from *Rippon*, 203 from *London*, is a Borough and Post Town; so called from its stately Bridge of Stone over the River *Ure*, which comes to it from *Rippon*; and being joined a little below it by the River *Swale*, is then called the *Ouse*. It is supposed that seven or 8000 *l.* is laid out yearly here in hard Ware, brought hither for Sale, at the Fair in *June*.

Pontefract, 18 M. from *York*, 175 from *London*, is a neat built Town, not far from the River *Aire*, and its Conflux with the *Calder*. In the ruinous Castle is still to be seen the Place where the Collegiate Church of St. *Clement* stood. The Floor, Walls and Roof are all of one Kind of Stone, dug out of the Rock. It was built by *Kildebert Lacy*, in the Reign of *William the Conq.* and demolished immediately after the Catastrophe of *K. Charles I.* The Market-place, near the Middle of the Town, is spacious, commodious, and well stored with Meat, Corn, and other Provisions, as its Fairs are with Horses, Sheep, and other Cattle. In the Grounds about this Town, vast Quantities of the best Liquorice are produced. At the Bottom of the Market-place stands the Town Hall. The Roman Way called *Ermin-street*, from which it struck off at *Lincoln*, and passed over the united Rivers *Aire* and *Calder* to *Tadcaster*, and so on to *York*, is plainly to be seen in several Places betwixt this and *Doncaster*.

Other Towns of Note in this Riding are,

Sheffield, 163 M. from *Lond.* on the Borders of *Derbyshire*, is an ancient, large, thriving and populous Town, on the River *Dun*, over which it has a Stone Bridge: the Streets are narrow, and the Houses look black from the continual Smoak of the Forges; this Town having been noted several hundred of Years for Cutlers and Smiths Ware. The first Mills in *England* for turning Grind-stones were set up here. Here was a Castle built by King *Henry III.* but demolished after his Death. A stately Hospital was erected here, and endowed by *Gilbert Talbot*, one of the Earls of *Shrewsbury*.

Rotherham,

Rotherham, 6 M. from *Sheffield*, 161 from *London*, has a fine Stone Bridge over the same River, near its Conflux with the *Rother*, and is a neat handsome Town. *Rotherham*, Archbishop of *York*, who was a Native of this Place, founded a College here, now converted into Dwelling Houses. On the Bridge was a handsome Chapel, now used as a House for poor Inhabitants.

Doncaster, 160 Miles from *London*, has its Name from its Situation on the River *Don* or *Dun*, and its now ruinous Castle. It is a very ancient T. has formerly suffered much by Fire, but is now noble, spacious and populous; and has a fine Gothic Church, with an admirable Steeple, and the Monuments of two remarkable Benefactors; 1. *Thomas Ellis*, who founded *St. Thomas's Hospital* here; and *Robert Byrks*, who gave *Rosington Wood* to the Public.

The Town stands in the Road from *York* to *London*, and has a good Market for Cattle, Corn, &c. with several very good Inns. The Manufactures of this Place are knit Waistcoats and Petticoats, Gloves and Stockings. It has two strong and lofty Stone Bridges over the *Dun*, and a large Causeway beyond them now disused, a new Turnpike Road having been raised in its stead, and the Remains of the great *Roman* high Way mentioned at *Pontefract*.

Tickhil, 6 M. from *Doncaster*, 156 from *London*, is a distinct Liberty of itself; it appears to have been formerly a Place of some Figure, and to have taken its Name from a Mount or Hill, whereon was a Castle; the Mount remains to this Day.

Bautry, 152 M. from *London*, is a Town situate near the *Idle*, which parts this Riding from *Nottinghamshire*. 'Tis of chief Note for its Trade in Mill-stones; and being a great Thoroughfare in the Road to *Scotland*, is well furnished with Inns.

Barnesley, 15 M. from *Doncaster*, 175 from *London*, is a well built Town noted for its Trade in Wire. It stands on the Side of a Hill; and is called *Black Barnesley*, because of its sooty Look.

Wakefield, 11 M. from *Ferry Bridge*, and 179 from *London*, is a large well built Town, famous even in *Camden's Time* for its Cloth Trade, neat Buildings, great Markets, and its Bridge over the *Calder*. The Town continues in a flourishing Condition, and is situated in a fruitful Soil and pleasant Country. It consists chiefly of three large Streets centring near the Church. In the Market-place is a beautiful Cross, being an open Colonnade of the Doric Order, supporting a Dome with an Ascent, by an open circular Pair of Stairs, leading to a Room that receives Light from a Turret at the Top, and where they transact the public Business. The Church, which was repaired in the Year 1724, is a large and stately Gothic Structure with a lofty Spire. The Town is not a Corporation, but is thought to contain near as many Inhabitants as the City of *York*. In 1698 the *Calder* was made navigable hither from *Castleford*: a few Years ago an Act was obtained for making it so to *Ealand* and *Halifax*, which is at this Time carrying into Execution.

Huddersfield, 14 M. from *Barneley*, 192 from *London*. This is one of the five Towns in this County that have the greatest Share in the cloathing Trade: for which it has a large weekly Market.

Snaith, 11 M. from *Pomfret*, 175 from *London*, near the Conjunction of the River *Aire* with the *Dun*, is a small Town, but has a pretty good Trade by means of the River.

Halifax, 15 M. from *Wakefield*, 194 from *Land*. stands on the left Side of the *Calder*, extending from W. to E. upon the steep Descent of a Hill. 'Tis one of the most populous, as well as most extensive Parishes in *England*, being about 30 M. in Circumference, and has 12 Chapels, besides the Mother Church, and 16 Meeting-Houses. The Inhabitants are very numerous and industrious in the Woolen Trade. 'Tis remarked that this and the neighbouring Towns are all so employed in the Woolen Manufacture, that they scarce sow more Corn than will keep their Poultry; and that they feed very few Oxen or Sheep, so that what Corn they have
comes

comes chiefly out of the *East Riding, Lincolnshire* and *Nottinghamshire*, their black Cattle from thence and *Lancashire*, their Sheep and Mutton from the adjacent Counties, their Butter from the *East and North Ridings*, and their Cheese from *Cheshire* and *Warwickshire*. Their Markets are prodigiously thronged by Persons to sell their Manufactures and buy Provisions. The Church is a stately and venerable Pile, with many extraordinary Monuments.

Leeds, 14 M. from *Halifax*, 187 from *London*, is very pleasantly situated on the N. Side of the River *Aire*, over which it has a magnificent Stone Bridge to the Suburbs. It has been a long Time famous for the Woollen Manufacture, and one of the largest and most flourishing Towns in the County. It has three Churches; that of *St. John's* was built in 1634, by one *Mr. Harrison*. He also built and endowed an Hospital for the Relief of honest Poor; he also built a Free School, and a stately Cross for the Conveniency of the Market. 'Tis surprizing to a Stranger when he first comes to this Town to see the vast Quantities of Pieces of Cloth for Sale on a Market Day. The Merchants of this Place, ship them off at *Hull*, for *Holland, Hamburg*, and the North, from whence they are dispersed into the *Netherlands, Germany, Poland, &c.* Its Cloth Market was formerly on the Bridge, afterwards in the High Street, but was lately removed into a prodigious Building erected a few Years since for that very Purpose. When the Bell ceases, the Merchants come into the Market, where they match their Patterns, and treat for the Cloth in a few Words, and generally with a Whisper, because the Clothiers stand so near one another; and perhaps 20,000 L. Worth is sold in an Hour's Time. Whoever comes to *Leeds*, ought certainly to see this Market for Cloth, which is held twice every Week, and of which a Stranger cannot otherwise form an adequate Idea. Besides this grand Market, which is entirely for Mixt Cloths, there is another (held in a different Hall, also lately erected) for White Cloths, intended afterwards to be dyed, according to Order. The Shambles are daily covered with

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Flesh;

Flesh; and the Town is well supplied (though so distant from the Sea) twice a Week with Fish: and in the Season, with most incredible Quantities of Fruit, particularly *Apples*, &c. of which latter 500 Load have been counted in a Day. The Guildhall is an elegant Building, adorned with a fine Statue of *Queen Anne* in white Marble. The River *Aire*, being navigable here by Boats, opens a Communication from the Town with *Wakefield*, *York* and *Hull*, to which Places it exports other Goods besides the Woolen Manufacture, and furnishes the City of *York* with Coals. On a Place called *Tower Hill*, the Ruins of an old Tower are still remaining; and they say that from the Materials of that Structure, the Bridge was erected over the *Aire*. It is very strong and substantial, being built of large square Stones scarce to be paralleled. The Workhouse in this Town is built of Free-stone, and Part of it has been used many Years as a Hospital. The only parochial Church is *St. Peter's*, on the Cieling of which the delivering of the Law to *Moses* is finely painted in Fresco by *Parmentier*; 'tis a spacious, strong, and very ancient Fabric, and seems to have been the Labour of several Ages, and is built in the Cathedral Fashion; the Walls are of Free Stone, and the Roof, which is for the most Part covered with Lead, supported by three Rows of *Gothic* Pillars; the Steeple is founded upon four prodigious large Pillars and Arches. The new Church was built about 40 Years ago, by Subscription, and is a very elegant Structure, dedicated to the Holy Trinity.—Here are several Springs of the medicinal Kind, viz. *St. Peter's*, an extreme cold one, which has proved of great Service in Rheumatisms, Weaknesses, Rickets, and therefore is much frequented by those who formerly used to have Recourse to *Monga's Well*, at *Knareborough*. 2. *Eyebright Well*, which stands on a Declivity near the *Monk's Pit*, is of Service in weak and inflamed Eyes. 3. A Spring at the Foot of the *High Dam*, whose Water by the Powder of Galls turns Purple, and has been sometimes drank medicinally with good Success.

Bradford,

Bradford, 9 M. from *Leeds*, is another Town eminent for the Woollen Manufacture.

Aberforth, 8 M. from *Leeds*, 184 from *London*, stands on the great *Roman* Causeway, which, in many Places, between this and *Castleford Bridge*, appears as entire as at its making. Near the Town is still to be seen the Ruins of an old Castle, called by the Inhabitants *Castle Cary*. The Manufacture of this Place is Pin-making.

Sherborn, 4 M. from *Aberford*, 181 from *London*, has an Hospital or School endowed by *Robert Hungate* for 24 poor Orphans. From this School four Exhibitioners, in *St. John's College, Cambridge*, have an Allowance of 7 £. 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. each, at the Nomination of the Dean of *York*.

Selby, 7 M. from *Sherborn*, is a populous though small Town, with a good Trade, on the River *Ouze*, which brings up large Vessels to it. In 1690 Part of its old beautiful Church with half the Steeple fell down, but 'tis since rebuilt.

Tadcaster, nine Miles from *York*, 188 from *London*, is well provided for Travellers. Many Coins of *Roman* Emperors have been dug up here, and there are the Marks of a Trench quite round the Town, and of the Platform of an old Castle, out of the Ruins of which about 140 Years ago a fine Stone Bridge was built over the River *Wharfe*. *Dr. Oglethorpe*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, founded and endowed an Hospital here.

Wetherby, 6 Miles from *Tadcaster*, 191 from *London*, is a good Town pleasantly situated on the same River.

Skipton, 221 M. from *London*, is situated near the *R. Aire*, and surrounded with steep craggy Precipices. It is a handsome Town, considering the Manner of building in these mountainous Parts. In the Church is the Monument of *George Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*, the famous Sailor in *Q. Elizabeth's* Time, who died in 1675, after having built or repaired six Castles, erected seven Chapels and Churches, and richly endowed two stately Hospitals. The Town is plentifully supplied with all Manner of Provisions; it has a handsome Church with

a Grammar School, and a Library for the Use of that and the Church.

Ripley, 5 M. from *Knareborough*, has a Bridge over the *Nyd*, and consists chiefly of one Street.

Burnsal, 6 M. from *Skipton*, has a Stone Bridge over the *Wharfe*, and a Free School liberally endowed by Sir *William Craven*.

Burball, 7 M. from *Leeds*, is a little Town noted for the Manufacture of broad Cloth, and for dying.

The principal Antiquities of this *Riding*, besides those already mentioned are,

1. *Cambodanum*, near *Almondbury*, 2 M. from *Huddersfield*, where is a triple Fortification still visible.

2. *Temple Borough*, has a fair Roman Fortification near the River *Dun*. On the North Side of the River is,

3. *Winco-Bank*, from which a large Bank is continued almost 5 M. being in one Place called *Dames Bank*, in another *Temple Bank*, and in a third *Devil's Bank*, &c.

4. *Conisborough* has an old Castle called in *British* *Caer-sanan*, which stands upon a Rock near the River *Dun*, on a pleasant Ascent from the River. The Walls of this Piece of Antiquity are still standing. It is supposed to be the Place where *Hengist* was slain by the *Britons*. In the Church-yard under the Wall, lies a very ancient Stone of blue Marble, with antique Figures on it, one of which represents a Man with a Target behind him. 'Tis ridged like a Coffin.

5. At *Cookridge*, in the Way from *Ilkley* to *Adle*, ancient Roman Coins have been dug up, and upon the *Moor* in 1702 were discovered the Marks of a Roman Town. Among the Ruins are many Fragments of Roman Urns, and others of their Plastics, with the Remains of a large Stone Aqueduct. At a little Distance is a Roman Camp pretty entire.

6. In the Vestry of the Church of *Aldbrough* is the Figure of *Pan* in rough Stone, formerly dug up near the Church. Urns and Vessels of red Earth have been discovered, generally wrought with various Figures, Knots, Flowers, &c. as also several Pavements near the Surface, consisting of little Stones in Mosaic.

Other

Other remarkable Things in this *Riding* are,

1. The *Devil's Bolts*, or Pyramids near *Boroughbridge*, which are three huge Stones set an end, thought to be Monuments of Victories, or of *British* Deities.

2. At *Giggleswick*, near the River *Ribble*, at the Foot of a very high Mountain, is the most noted Spring in *England*; which ebbs and flows sometimes thrice in an Hour, and the Water subsides $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Yard at the Reflux, tho' 'tis 30 Miles from the Sea.

3. Near *Sandbeck*, in a Field called *Cuckold's Haven*, is a remarkable Yew-tree of a greenish Colour, and very singular Form; its Branches rise one above another in natural Circles, of Dimensions as exact as if they were the Production of Art, and more beautiful; 'tis hedged in, being esteemed a great Curiosity.

4. At *Loughton*, not far from *Rotherham*, is a Church with a Tower and Spire of *Gothic* Architecture, standing so conspicuous on a high Hill, that it may be discerned at the Distance of 50 or 60 Miles.

5. Near *Kirkstall*, 6 M. from *Halifax*, is the Funeral Monument of the famous *Robin Hood*, with an Inscription on it, which has been often copied as a Curiosity.

6. *Ferrybridge*, a Mile from *Pontefract*, is noted for a Battle fought there in 1461 between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*. A large Causeway extends from hence to *Brotherton*.

With regard to the principal Seats in this *Riding* the Reader is referred to the End of the County, where it is thought most convenient to place them all together.

The *East Riding* is the smallest of the 3 Divisions; it is bounded on the N. and W. by the *Derwent* and the *Ouze*, on the S. by the *Humber*, and on the E. by the *German Ocean*. Its chief Towns are *Beverly*, *Hull*, and *Headon*, which send Members to Parliament, *Burlington*, *Wighton*, *Howden* and *Pocklington*.

Beverly, 8 M. from *Hull*, 185 from *London*, is remarkable for several Antiquities. Upon opening a Grave here, a leaden Plate was found with an Inscription, signifying that the Church was burnt in 1188; and that in 1197 Inquisition was made after the Bones of *John*
do

de Beverley, which were found and re-interred on the 6th of the *Ides* of *March* 1197. The Minster is one of the most elegant Churches in *England*; but few Cathedrals exceeding it: the Roof is an Arch of Stone. In it are several Monuments of the *Piercy's*, who have added a little Chapel to the Choir, in the Windows of which are the Pictures of many of the Family drawn on the Glass. Over the Altar is a magnificent wooden Arch curiously engraved, and supported by eight fluted Columns of the Corinthian Order. The Altar itself is one entire Stone of white Marble, finely polished. The Screen betwixt the Choir and the Nave has been lately rebuilt of Roch-abbey Stone in the *Gothic* Stile, and is great Ornaments to the Church, the Body of which is paved with the same Stone and black Marble. At the upper End of the Choir, which is paved with Marble of four different Colours, stands the Seat called the *Freed Stool*, i. e. the Chair of Sanctuary, formerly placed in the Church for Criminals. It is of one entire Stone, said to have been brought from *Dunbar* in *Scotland*. At the upper End of the Body of the Church hangs an ancient Table, with the Pictures of St. *John* and King *Athelstan* the Founder; at the Bottom is a beautiful Font of Stone. The Church was repaired and beautified 1710, Sir *William Wharton* having left 4000 *l.* for keeping it in Repair. There has several pleasant Springs running thro' it. Besides its Minster, which is dedicated to St. *John*, it has another Church called St. *Mary's*, which are reckoned two of the finest and largest parochial Churches in the Kingdom. It has a Free School improved by two Fellowships, six Scholarships, and three Exhibitions to St. *John's College, Cambridge*; a Workhouse, and seven Alms-houses. The Sessions for this *Riding* are always held here, for which Purpose there is a fine large Sessions House with a spacious Hall, a public Garden and Walks. Here is a House with proper Offices built for the public Register of all Deeds, Wills, &c. in this *Riding*, pursuant to an Act of Parliament procured for that Purpose. Its principal Manufactures are Malt, Oatmeal, tanned Leather, and Bone-lace. It has a Market on *Wednesday* for.

For Cattle, and another on *Saturday* for Corn and other Provisions. The Market-place is large and adorned with a beautiful Cross supported by eight Stone Columns; each of one entire Stone. The Streets are spacious and well paved. The Creek or Gut, called *Beverly Beck*, from the Town to the River *Hull*, has been lately cleansed and rendered navigable.

Hull, 176 M. from *London*, denominated in all antient Writings *Kingston upon Hull*, from its Situation on that River, has two Churches, one called the *Trinity*, or *High Church*, the other *St. Mary's*, or *Low Church*; the former is a spacious beautiful Building, the Pillars of which are remarkably small; and had before the Reformation 12 Chantries or Mass Chapels, in one of which is now a neat Library; and at the West End of the Church are 12 Houses, called *Priest-row*: the latter is supposed to be the Chapel Royal when King *Henry* resided here. Here are also several Meeting-Houses, an Exchange built in 1621, a Custom-House, and an Engine for making Salt Water fresh. Here is also a Free School, with a Hall over it belonging to the Merchants, who have founded an Hospital called *Trinity House*, in which are maintained many distressed Seamen and their Widows. The Town carries on a great Trade in Sail-making; is large, close-built, and exceeding populous; has a wooden Bridge over the *Hull*. Here are several Hospitals and a Charity School, in which are a great Number of Children taught, maintained, and when able put out Apprentice. The foreign Trade of this Town is much more considerable than their home Trade, their Customs being reckoned at between 30 and 40000 *l. per Annum*; and more Merchant Ships belong to it than to any other Port in *England*, except *London*, *Bristol* and *Yarmouth*; owing in some Measure to the great Number of Rivers which fall into the Sea near it.

Headdon, 8 M. from *Hull*, is a small, pleasant, well-built Town near the *Humber*. It was formerly considerable both for Merchants and Shipping, and there are still the Remains of two Churches, besides one in present Use; but it has not now the least Appearance of its Grandeur.

Other

Other Places of Note in this *Riding* are,

Howden, 20 Miles from *Hull*, a pretty large Town with a Harbour for Boats near the *Ouse*.

Wighton, 10 Miles from *Beverley* is a small but ancient Town near the River *Foulness*.

Patrington, 10 Miles from *Headon*, is an ancient Town corporate, has a small Harbour within the Promontory of *Spurnhead*; and a fine Prospect towards the Main Ocean on one Side, and both Shores of the *Humber* on the other.

Spurnhead is the very Point or outermost Part of the Promontory, by some called *Conny Hill*; a Light-House was built on it, and in 1686 a Day Mark was also erected.

Hornsey stands upon the Coast of the *German Ocean*, a small Arm of which almost surrounds it. The Church has a high Spire, which is a Sea-mark though much decayed.

Burlington, 10 Leagues from the *Spurnhead*, 211 M. from *London*, is situated in a Bay or Creek, which is a safe Harbour in Case of strong Gales of Wind and Winter Storms from N. N. W. 'Tis of late become a Place of good Trade, and has a good Corn Market. A little to the N. E. runs out that Promontory called *Flam- borough Head*, which has a Watch Tower with Lights for the Sailors.

The *North Riding* is, as it were, the Frontier of the other two *Ridings*, extending along the Coast from that called *Filey Bay*, on the N. Side of *Flam- borough Head* as far as the mouth of the River *Tees*, which separates it on the N. from *Durham*. It runs from the Sea in a narrow Tract of near 60 M. as far as *Westmoreland*, and is bounded on the S. E. and S. W. with the *Derwent* and *Ure*, which divide it from the E. and W. *Ridings*. The N. W. Part of it is called *Richmondshire*. The Boroughs of this *Riding*, which send Members to Parliament, are *Scarborough*, *Malton*, *Thirsk*, *Northal- lerton*, and *Richmond*.

Scarborough, 43 M. from *York*, (from *London*, through *York*, 241 M. by *Lincoln* and *Hull*, 222 M.) is an ancient, and

and, though not a large, yet a well-built Town, defended on the N. E. Side by a steep Rock advancing a good Way into the Sea. Here is a Castle first erected in the Reign of King Stephen, but rebuilt in a more splendid Manner by Henry II. It is now almost in Ruins. On the Top of the Rock is a pleasant Plain of about 19 Acres of Land; and has a Fountain in it which serves the Garrison. The Houses, which are strong and well built, are in a romantic Situation, bending in Form of a half Moon to the Ocean, and extending confusedly on the declining Side of the Rock from N. to S. It has a good Trade and a commodious Key, with a considerable Number of Vessels, chiefly employed in the Coal Trade between *Newcastle* and *London*. this Port and *Hull* being the only safe Ports in stormy Weather on this Side *Yarmouth*. The Pier is maintained by a Duty upon Coals, and the Mariners have erected an Hospital for Widows and poor Seamen, which is maintained by a Rate on Vessels, and Deductions out of Seamen's Wages. From the middle of *November*, Herrings are taken here in great Numbers, with which they supply the City of *York*, and other Parts of the County. Besides Herrings, they catch Ling, Codfish, Haddock, Turbits, and other Kinds of Fish in great Plenty: and sometimes, but not usually, Whiting and Mackerel. Besides these Advantages, the Town is much enriched by the great Number of Persons that flock thither every Year in the Season to drink the Waters of its Chalybeate Spring. The Spaw Well is about one fourth of a M. South of the Town at the Foot of an exceeding high Cliff, rising perpendicular out of the Earth like a boiling Pot, near the Level of high Water Mark in Spring Tides, with which it is often overflowed. 'Tis never dry, and in an Hour yields 24 Gallons of Water. Its Qualities are a Compound of Vitriol, Iron, Alum, Nitre and Salt; it is very transparent, inclining somewhat to a sky Colour; has a pleasant acid Taste from the Vitriol, and an inky Smell.

These Waters, which are frequented most in the hottest Months, are purgative and diuretic, nearly of the

the same Nature with those of *Pyrmont* in *Germany*, or *Cheltenham* in *Gloucestershire*. There is good Accommodation for those who drink it, besides Assemblies and public Balls, as at *Bath* and *Tunbridge*. That called the Spaw House lies a Quarter of a Mile S. of the Town on the Sands, fronting the Sea to the E. and has a high Cliff on the Back of it to the W. the Top of which was 54 Yards above high Water Level till *December* 1737, when it rent 224 Yards in Length from the main Land, and 36 in Breadth, to the Compass of about an Acre, and sunk with the Cattle feeding upon it near 12 Yards perpendicular. During this the Place under the Cliff where the People used to walk, rose six or seven Yards above its common Level, for above 100 Yards in Length, on each Side of the Staith or Wharf adjoining to the House; and the Wells rising with it, the Water failed, and the Spring was lost for some Time; but upon rebuilding the Wharf, and clearing away the Ruins, it was after a diligent Search recovered, to the great Joy of the Inhabitants.

Malton, 19 M. from *York*, 217 from *Lond.* is a populous Town, has a good Stone Bridge over the *Derwent*, in that called *Rydale*, a very fine, pleasant and fruitful Vale. The *Derwent* is made navigable to this Town from the River *Ouse*. The Town is divided by the River into two Parts, the old and new. It stands in the Road from *Scarborough* to *York*, is accommodated with great Inns, one or two of them more like Noblemen's Houses, and its *Saturday's* Market is the best in the County for black Cattle and other Commodities.

Thirsk, 20 M. from *York*, 214 from *London*, had anciently a very strong Castle, but demolished by King *Henry II.*

North-Allerton, 8 M. from *Thirsk*, 223 from *London*, is a Borough of great Antiquity, situated in a level Country, watered by the River *Wiske*, and encompassed with fruitful Fields. It consists chiefly of one Street well built. *David King of Scots* was defeated near this Town by the *English*, in that called the Battle of the Standard, because of the extraordinary Standard then brought

brought into the Field by the *English*, being a large Chariot with a very tall Mast fixed in it, on the Top of which was a Cross, and under that a Banner. 'Tis observed by Historians that this Banner was never displayed but in the greatest Expeditions, when the very Government itself was at Stake. The Field of Battle is to this Day called *Standard Hill*, and some hollow Places, where 'tis supposed the Slain were buried after the Battle, *Scots Pits*.

Richmond, 15 M. from *North-Allerton*, 231 from *London*, is inclosed with Walls of a small Compass, though it has populous Suburbs. The Walls with a very strong Castle were built by *Allen*, the first Earl of *Richmond*, who gave the Town this Name. It has a good Stone Bridge over the *Swale*, which rushes among the Rocks at the Bottom with a terrible Noise, and encompasses almost half the Town. 'Tis well built and inhabited both by Gentry and Tradesmen, has two good Churches, a spacious Market-place, neat Streets, and three Gates leading to its Suburbs. Many of the Houses are built with Free Stone, and the Streets well paved. It has a good Trade in Stockings and Sailors Woolen Caps.

Places of Note on the Coast are,

Robin Hood's Bay, N. of *Scarborough*, about a Mile broad, a good Road for Ships, and the most noted Place for the Fishing Trade of any in these Parts, especially for Crabs and Lobsters; and indeed for most other kinds of Fish, with which they supply even the most distant Parts of the Country; on the adjacent Moor are three little Hills, called *Robin Hood's Butts*.

Whitby, 18 M. from *Scarborough*, 50 from *York*, is a well built Town on the River *Eske*, where it falls into the Sea. It has a Custom-House, a commodious Harbour, and at least a hundred Ships belong to it of 80 Tons Burthen. Here is a small Haven with Piers, which being decayed were lately repaired, or rather rebuilt.

Gisborough, 22 M. from *Whitby*, is a fine well built Town, in a delightful Situation, on a rising Ground, 5 M. from the Mouth of the River *Tees*; it stands so high

high that it would be very cold if the Breezes from the Sea were not qualified by some intervening Hills.

Pickering, 9 M. from *Malton*, 225 from *London*, is a pretty large Town on a Hill, among the wild Mountains of *Blackmore*. Here are the Ruins of an ancient Castle.

Yarum, 12 M. from *Gisborough*, 238 from *London*, has a fine Stone Bridge over the *Tees*, which not far from it receives the little River *Levan*. It is a corporate tho' a small Town, and carries on considerable Trade with *London* by Sea, for Lead, Corn and Butter.

Stokefry, 238 M. from *London*, is a pretty good Town near the Source of the *Levan*. It is a Corporation, but consists only of one well-built Street, with a very good Market, and a Beast Fair, reckoned the greatest in *England*.

Bedall, 7 M. from *North-Allerton*, 219 from *London*, is a little Town in that Part called *Richmondsfrire*, upon a Rivulet that runs into the *Swale*. It is chiefly of Note for a *Roman* Causeway which passeth from it thro' *Richmond*, to *Barnard's Castle*.

Midlam, 9 M. from *Bedall*, 225 from *London*, on the River *Ure*, had formerly a very strong Castle, but is now only noted for a Manufacture of Woolen Cloth.

Masbam, 7 Miles from *Midlam*, 217 from *London*, carries on the Cloth Manufacture, has a good Mill on the River *Ure*, and a large Warren on the *Moor*, called *Ellington Moor*.

The principal Antiquities, besides those already mentioned are,

The Ruins of *Byland Abbey*, near *Thirsk*, founded by *Roger de Mowbray*, A. D. 1134.

The Ruins of *Bolton Abbey*, near *Skipton*, founded by *William Meschines*, and *Cecilia* his Wife, A. D. 1120.

Burstal Abbey, near *Hull*, for Monks of *St. Martin's*, who were settled here by *Walter* Archbishop of *York*, A. D. 1115.

Easby, and *Egleston Abbeys*, both in the neighbourhood of *Richmond*. The former was founded by *Roald*, Constable

Stable of Richmond, A. D. 1152. The latter by *Ralph de Multon*; but when is uncertain.

The Ruins of *Fountain's Abbey*, in *Skeldale*, 3 M. from *Rippon*. This was a famous Monastery, and founded in 1132 by *Thurstan*, Archbishop of *York*.

Wickham Priory, near *Malton*, founded by *Walter Espee*, and *Adelina* his Wife, A. D. 1122.

Kirkstall Abbey, near *Leeds*, possessed about the Year 1153, by *Cistercian Monks*.

Mount Grace, near *Osmotherley*, formerly a Monastery of *Carthusian Monks*, founded by the D. of *Surry*, in the Reign of *Richard II.*

St. Martin's Abbey, near *Richmond*, once inhabited by Monks of the *Benedictine Order*.

St. Mary's Abbey in *York*, founded by *William Rufus*.

Rivaulx Abbey, near *Helmesly*, founded by *Walter Espee*, A. D. 1132.

Roche Abbey, near *Tickhill*, founded 1147, by *Richard de Builli*, and *Richard Fitz Turgus*.

Ruins of *Sandal Castle*, near *Wakefield*, built by *John Plantagenet*, Earl of *Surry* and *Warren*, in the Reign of *Edward II.* and demolished in 1648.

Samley Abbey, founded by *William de Piercy*, in 1147.

The principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in Yorkshire, are

Sheffield-Manor, belonging to the Duke of *Norfolk*.

Wentworth-Castle, (formerly called *Stainborough-hall*), belonging to the Earl of *Strafford*, 2 M. from *Barnsley*.

Sandbeck, 2 M. from *Tickhill*, belonging to the E. of *Scarborough*.

Wentworth (formerly *Wentworth-Woodhouse*) 3 Miles from *Rotherham*, belonging to the Marquis of *Rockingham*.

Sir Brian Cooke, Bart. at *Wheatly*, near *Doncaster*.

Mr. Copley, at *Sprotborough* near *Doncaster*.

Ribston-hall, belonging to *Sir John Goodrick*, Bart.

Sir Edward Blacket's, at *Newbie*, near *Rippon*.

Denton-hall, belonging to *Mr. Ibbotson*.

Sir

Sir *Thomas Slingsby's*, Bart. at *Scriven*, near *Knareborough*.

Mr. Auditor *Aislaby's*, at *Studley*, where there is a Park, or rather Garden, which Art and Nature have joined to render one of the most delightful Spots in *England*.

Wresel Castle, 3 M. from *Howden*, belonging to the Earl of *Egremont*.

The late Earl of *Burlington's*, at *Londesburg*.

The Earl of *Exeter's*, at *Snap Park*, seven Miles from *Rippon*.

Castle Howard, 5 M. from *Malton*, belonging to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

Skipton Castle, belonging to the Earl of *Thanet*.

Hornby-Castle, six Miles from *Richmond*, belonging to the Earl of *Holderness*.

Whorlton-Castle, belonging to Lord *Bruce*.

Earl *Fauconberg's*, at *Newborough Abbey*, 7 M. from *Thirsk*.

Wilton-Castle, 21 M. from *York*, belonging to Earl *Cornwallis*.

Bolton-Castle, near *Skipton*, belonging to the Duke of *Bolton*.

Lord *Langdale's*, at *Holm*, on *Spalding Moor*, 14 M. from *York*.

Temple Newsam, Lord *Irwin's* in the *West Riding*.

Ingleby Manor, Sir *William Foulis*, Bart.

Acklam, in *Cleveland*, Sir *William Hustler*.

Constable Burton, in the *North Riding*, Sir *Marmaduke Wyvill*, Bart.

William Chaloners, Esq; of *Gisbrough*, in *Cleveland*.

Swillington, Sir *William Louthers*, Bart.

Whixley, in the *West Riding*, late *Christopher Tancred*, Esq; now converted into an Hospital for decayed Gentlemen.

William Turner's, Esq; at *Kirkleatham*, in *Cleveland*.

The COUNTY PALATINE, or BISHOPRICK of
D U R H A M

IS bounded on the S. by *Yorkshire* ; by *Cumberland* on the W. by *Northumberland* on the N. and by the *G. Ocean* on the E. It is about 39 M. in Length, 35 in Breadth, and 107 in Circumference : contains four Wakes, one City, eight Market Towns, 16 Rivers, 21 Parks, four Castles, 52 Parishes, besides 28 Chapels. *Camden* mentions 118 Parishes ; but it must be remembered that he includes the whole Diocese, taking in *Northumberland*.

The Soil of this County cannot be ranked among the most fertile in *Europe*, but it has a Variety of Corn Fields, Meadows and Pastures, and is very rich in Mines of Coal, great Quantities of which are annually exported under the Name of *Newcastle Coal*.

Durham, 256 M. from *London*, is situated on a Hill almost surrounded with a River ; and was built about 70 Years before the Conquest. The Cathedral is a large magnificent Pile, and adorned with a fine Cloyster on the S. a Library and Chapter House on the E. a Dormitory on the W. under which are the Treasury, singing School, and a new Library on the N. Side. The Church is 411 Feet long, and 80 broad, having in the Center a spacious cross Isle 170 Feet long. At the W. End was the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary*, called *Galilee*, adorned on the Outside with two handsome Steeples. The Church has a Sett of eight musical Bells, and the whole Building is strongly vaulted, and supported by large Pillars. The Wainscot of the Choir is well wrought ; the Organ large and good, and the Font of Marble. There is a handsome Screen at the Entrance of the Choir 117 Feet in Length, and 33 in Breadth. The cross Isle beyond it is placed at the Extremity of the Church, in which respect it is not to be matched in any other Cathedral. The Chapter-House, where 16 Bishops are interred, is a stately Room, arched over with Stone, 75 Feet long, 33 broad, and has a fine Seat at the upper End for the Instalment of the Bishops. The Ornaments

ments and Decorations of this Church for Administration of the divine Offices are said to be richer than those of any other Church in *England*, for which we refer the curious to Mr. *Davies's* Account printed in 1672, and shall only observe that the Bones of the venerable *Bede* are interred in *St. Mary's Chapel*, at the West End of the Church, and over the Tomb hangs an old Parchment Scroll, giving an Account of his Virtues.

Besides the Cathedral here are 6 Parish Churches, 3 of which stand in the principal Part of the Town, and the other in the Suburbs. Southward of the Cathedral is the College, a spacious Court, which has been all either new built or much repaired since the Restoration. Above the College Gate is the Exchequer, and at the W. the Guest Hall, for the Entertainment of Strangers. On the N. Side of the College School is a House for the Master; and between the Church-yard and Castle an open Area, called the *Palace Green*; to the W. of which is the *Shire Hall*, where the Assizes and Sessions are held for the County; and near it a Library. On the E. is an Hospital built and endowed by Bishop *Gesm*; on the N. Side is a Castle, now the Bishop's Palace, built by *William* the Conqueror, the outer Gatehouse of which is at present the County Goal. The Toll Booth near *St. Nicholas's Church*, and the Cross and Conduit in the Market-place, with the two Bridges over the *Were*, are the other principal public Buildings.

The Form of this City is not improperly compared to a Crab, the Market-place resembling the Body, and the Streets the Claws; for the Streets following the Course of the *Were*, which runs almost round that Part of the City where the Cathedral and Bishop's Palace stand, are scarce two of them joined together.

Near this City are the Remains of the *Roman* Military Way, called *Ikenild-street*; and at *Novil's Cross*, in that Neighbourhood, the famous Battle in 1346 was fought, where the *Scots* Army was destroyed, and their King *David* taken Prisoner.

Barnard's Castle, 245 M. from *London*, on the North Side of the River *Tees*, is a handsome Town, and well built,

built, but consists only of one main Street, besides several Lanes branching out. The chief Manufactures are Stockings, Bridles and Belts, and it is also noted for good Bread. The Place has its Name from a Castle built here by *Barnard*, great Grandson of *John Balial*. The Ruins of this Structure still remain.

Marwood, is a little Town higher up the same River, noted also for the Stocking Manufacture, and a Park, which extends itself from thence to *Barnard's Castle*.

Darlington, 8 M. from *Stockton*, 238 from *London*, has a good Stone Bridge over the *Skern*, which runs into the *Tees*. It is a large Market and Post Town, a great Thoroughfare from *London* to *Berwick*, and noted for the Linen Manufacture, particularly that Sort called Hucabacks, of which great Quantities are sent to *Lond*. Some fine Linen Cloth is also made here, and the Waters of the *Skern* have been esteemed so famous for bleaching Linen, that great Quantities have been sent hither from *Scotland* for that Purpose. This Town consists of several Streets, has a spacious Market-place, and a handsome Church with a tall Spire.

Oxenball, a Hamlet belonging to this Town, has 3 deep Wells, commonly called *Hell Kettles*, taken Notice of by Travellers: they are supposed to have been Pits sunk by an Earthquake. There have been many absurd Suppositions and romantic Stories concerning them, that they have a Communication by Caverns with the River *Skern*; but it is indisputable that the Waters are of a different Kind from the River Water.

Stockton, 18 M. from *Durham*, 240 from *London*, is a well built Town of great Business, situated on the *Tees*, two Leagues from its Mouth. The River is capable of receiving large Ships at the Entrance, but the Current renders it dangerous. Here is a new Church built on the Ruins of a small Chapel. A Bridge is now building over the *Tees* near this Town, the great Arch of which was key'd, Aug. 2, 1763. It measures between the Landstowls 112 Feet; and is said, by the Architects, to be the largest Arch in *Europe*.

M

Hartlepool,

Hartlepool, 9 M. from *Stockton*, stands on a little Promontory, 6 Miles N. of the *Tees*, and is encompassed on all Sides except the W. by the Sea; 'tis a famous antient Corporation with a very safe Harbour. Its Market is much reduced, as the T. depends almost intirely on Fishing, and on the Harbour which is much frequented by Colliers, especially in Strefs of Weather. The Shore affords an agreeable Prospect to those who sail by, exhibiting a pleasant Variety of Corn Fields, Meadows, Villages, and other *Sylvan* Scenes.

Sunderland, 10 Miles from *Durham*, six Leagues from the Mouth of the *Tees*, nine from *Tinmouth Bar*, and 266 Miles from *London*, stands on the South Bank of the River *Wear*, and is a populous well built Borough and Sea Port, with a very fine Church. The Sea surrounds it almost at high Water, making it a Peninsula. It is much talked of for the Coal Trade, but the *Sunderland* Coal burns so slowly, that it is said to make three Fires. It contains a great Quantity of Pyrites, and burns to a heavy reddish Cinder, which the Magnet discovers to be Iron; yet were the Harbour sufficiently deep and capacious to admit Ships of the same Burthen as the R. *Tyne* does, it would be a great Loss to *Newcastle*, for there is a great Variety in their Coal, and some of it equal to any in *England*.

South Shields, is so called to distinguish it from *North Shields* in *Northumberland*, and because it lies on the S. Side of the River *Tyne*. This is of great Note for its Salt Works, there being above 200 Pans for boiling Sea Water into Salt, of which the Quantity made is almost incredible, it being computed that there is annually consumed for this Purpose 100,000 Chaldron of Coals. The Workmen and Officers, &c. employed in these Works make a considerable Part of the Inhabitants: there are also several Glass-houses along the *Tyne*.

Aukland Bishops, 6 M. from *Durham*, stands pleasantly at the Side of a Hill near the Conflux of the *Wear* with the *Gaunlest*, a River that comes from the S. It has the Appellation of *Bishop* added from a magnificent Palace belonging to the Bishops of *Durham*. This

Town

Town which is one of the best in the County, stands in a good Air, and the Houses are generally pretty well built. The Church is a handsome Edifice; and Bishop *Skirlaw* erected a Stone Bridge here over the *Wear*, in the 14th Century.

Stanhope in *Weresdale*, a Territory so called from the River *Wear*, is a small Town, 10 Miles from *Durham*, but has a very spacious Park, where the Scots Army encamped when they were besieged by K. *Edward III.*

The principal Antiquities of the Bishoprick of *Durham* are,

Binchester, where appear large Ruins of Walls, and Roman Coins, called *Binchester Pennies*, with Inscriptions. Seals, Urns, and other Marks of Antiquity have been dug up.

Lanchester, 8 M. from *Durham*, has the Passage of the Roman Watling Street through it. 'Tis now a tolerable Country Village with a handsome Church, but appears by the Ruins to have been much larger formerly, and fortified with a thick strong Wall, and to have contained Temples, Palaces, Baracks for Soldiers, &c.

Winstan, four Miles from *Barnard's Castle*, is another Place through which the Roman Way passes from *Cat-tarick* to *Binchester*.

Percebridge, or more properly *Priestbridge*, from two Neighbours of that Order, who built a Bridge here over the *Tees*, is remarkable for a Roman Altar dug up here; besides several Urns and Coins which have also been found in the Neighbourhood.

At *Ebchester*, upon the *Derwent*, in the N. W. Part of the County, was observed a Roman Station, with large Suburbs, where, among divers ancient Monuments, have been found an Altar and an Urn. The River *Derwent* has Mills, Furnaces and Forges all the Way down for the smelting of Lead and Silver, and the Manufactures of Iron and Steel.

Other Remarkables of the Bishoprick are,

Yarrow Monastery, built A. D. 674, by *Ceolfridus*, K. of *Northumberland*. The venerable *Bede* was instructed here.

Finchale Priory, near *Durham*, was originally a Hermitage inhabited by *Godricus de Finchale*, a Hermit of great Sanctity.

Hanwick, which stands on the other Side of the *Were*, opposite to *Bincester*, noted for its Wells both sweet and sulphurous, to which there is great Resort.

A little below *Brancepeth* there are many high Stones in the Channel of the *Were*, which are never covered but when the River overflows. If Water be poured on them and it mix a little with the Stone, it becomes brackish; and at *Buttersby* when the River is shallow in the Summer, and sunk below these Stones, a reddish Salt Water bursts out of them, which grows so white and hard, that they who live thereabout use it for Salt. On the other Side of the *Were* there is also a medicinal Spring of strong Sulphur; and lower toward *Durham* is a Mineral Water, of the Nature of which *Dr. Wilson* has treated.

At *Shirburn*, one Mile E. of *Durham*, is a very noble Hospital founded by *Hugh Pudsey*, an extraordinary rich Bishop; and was in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth* settled by the Name of *Christ's Hospital* for a Master and 30 Brethren.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Lumley-Castle, 6 Miles from *Durham*, belonging to the Earl of *Scarborough*. It was originally a Manor-house, but converted into a Castle by a Licence obtained from *Richard II.*

Durham-Castle, in that City, the Seat of the Bishop.

Bishop's-Aukland, another Seat belonging to that Prelate. This Palace was first erected by *Anthony Beck*, Bishop of *Durham*; and destroyed in the Civil Wars, by *Arthur Haslerig*. In 1665 it was rebuilt and adorned with a stately Chapel by *William Cosins*, Bishop of *Durham*.

Earl of *Darlington's*, at *Raby-Castle*.

Earl *Fauconberg's*, at *Henknowle*.

Earl of *Carlisle*, at *Stanhope*.

Sir

Sir John Eden's, at *West Auckland*.

Ravenfworth Castle, near *Durham*, belonging to Lord *Ravenfworth*.

Mr. Bowes's, at *Strettham Castle*, in *Darlington Ward*.

Sir Ralph Conyers's, at *Harden*.

Mr. Bellafyse's, at *Brancepeth Castle*, three Miles from *Durham*.

Mr. Hedworth's, at *Chester Deanry*, five Miles from *Durham*.

Mr. Shafsto's, at *Whitworth*, near *Darlington*.

Mr. Tempest's, at *Shirburn-house*, near *Durham*.

Mr. Lambton's, at *Lambton-hall*, near *Durham*.

Mr. Clavering's, at *Stowhouse*.

Mr. Hilton's, at *Hilton Castle*, near *Sunderland*.

Mr. Forcer's, at *Harber-house*, 4 M. from *Durham*.

Mr. Ramsey's, at *Park-house*.

Mr. Ellison's, at *Hebborn*.

Mr. Plae's, at *Denton*.

Mr. Smith's, at *Morton-house*, seven Miles from *Durham*.

NORTHUMBERLAND

IS bounded on the S. by *Durham*; on the N. and W. by *Scotland*, and *Cumberland*; and on the E. by the *German Ocean*. It is 50 Miles in Length, 40 in Breadth, and 150 in Circumference; containing two Rivers, 11 Market Towns, 46 Parishes, 280 Villages, and about 370,000 Acres. The Soil is various, that on the Sea Coast very fruitful when properly cultivated, producing Wheat and most other Grain; and on both Sides of the *Tyne* there are very large Meadows. The Western Parts are mountainous, but afford Pasture for Sheep. It abounds with Coal, which is productive of a surprizing Trade.

The famous *Pict's Wall* was partly in this County, and partly in *Cumberland*. The Foundations of the Towers, or little Castles, now termed *Castle-steads*, placed at the Distance of a Mile from one another, and the small fortified Towns on the Inside called *Chesters*, are

still visible ; but the far greater Part of the Wall has been carried off to build Houses and Stone Walls about Inclosures ; and the remaining Parts, except those situated on Wastes and Moors, serve either as a Hedge between Pasture and Arable Lands, or Pasture and Meadow Grounds, or to distinguish Possessions. Before the Wall is a broad Ditch, even upon the highest Hills, from *Newcastle* to *Carlisle*, except those Places that are sufficiently defended by Rocks. The Ditch is generally 12 Feet broad, and visible in most Places.

Newcastle, 270 M. from *London*, an ancient Town, the Glory of this County, stands at the End of the *Pict's Wall*, on the River *Tyne*, over which it has a fine Bridge into the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and is called *New Castle upon Tyne*, to distinguish it from *Newcastle Under-line in Staffordshire*. It is much enlarged and enriched by its Trade on the Coast of *Germany*, and by the Sale of its Coals to all Parts of *England* ; for which, and Merchandize, it is become the great Emporium of the N. Parts of *England*, and of a good Part of *Scotland*, and is, next to *York*, the finest and largest Place in the N. The Town of *Newcastle* may be said to be situate both in *Northumberland* and the Bishoprick of *Durham* ; though that Part of it which is in the latter, is called *Gate-side*, and is like *Southwark* to *London* ; the Liberties coming no farther than the great Iron Gate upon the Bridge, which has the Arms of the Bishop of *Durham* carved on the S. and those of *Newcastle* on the N. Side. The Situation of the T. is very uneven and unpleasant, especially that Part which is most considerable for Business, and which lies upon the River ; for it is built on the Declivity of a steep Hill, which makes the Street difficult and uneasy. 'Tis also crowded with Houses, especially in that Part of the Town best situated for Trade. The Castle, though old and ruinous, overlooks the whole Town. The Exchange is a noble and magnificent Building, situated in the only broad Place of that Part of the Town ; but contiguous both to the River and the Custom-House, and too much pent up for want of Room. Between the Town Wall and the River is a spacious

spacious Place, firmly wharfed up with a Facing of Free Stone, and makes the finest Quay in *England*, except that at *Yarmouth*, and far more spacious and longer than those at *London* or *Bristol*, though not equal to either for Business or Buildings. Ships of any reasonable Burthen lay their broad Side to this Quay, and load and unload with Pleasure; but the Coal Ships generally take in their Lading below, between the Town and *Shields*, which is seven Miles below *Newcastle*. The Inhabitants of the Town have built by Subscription a noble Hospital for the Poor, which is well regulated. Here are 6 Churches or Chapels, besides that of *St. Nicholas*, which is a curious Fabric, built by *David K. of Scotland*, in Form of a Cathedral, with a fine Steeple of curious Architecture. The Town is extremely populous; the Corporation is remarkable for having the greatest public Revenue in its own Right of any in the Kingdom, amounting to no less than 8000 *l. per Annum*.

Here are several public Edifices besides the Exchange, viz. a handsome Mansion House for the Mayor, who is allowed 600 *l.* a Year for his Table, besides a Coach and Barge. The Bridge, which is very magnificent and vastly strong, is built up on both Sides, a small Part excepted. The Arches of the Bridge are spacious, to make Room for Wherries, Keels, and Coal Lighters, which are continually passing to and from *Shields*. There is also a Surgeons Hall, decorated with Skeletons and other Curiosities. *Dr. Robert Thamlin* gave 6000 Books to the Corporation, and 5 *l.* a Year for ever to buy others; and *Sir Walter Blacket, Bart.* erected a handsome Repository for them, and settled 25 *l.* a Year for a Librarian.

This Place is famous for Grind-stones, much better than those that used to come from *Spain*, which are of too soft a Grit, and therefore not so useful for many Purposes. Here are several Glass-houses, and a considerable Manufacture has been lately erected for hard Ware and wrought Iron, resembling that at *Sheffield*.

Morpeth, 16 M. from *Newcastle*, 286 from *London*, stands on the River *Wentbeck*, over which it has a Bridge.

The Body of the Town being on the N. Side of it, and the Church with the rest on the S. where also stood on a shady Hill the Castle, now in Ruins. It has a good Market on *Saturdays* for Corn, Cattle, and all necessary Provisions; but that on *Wednesday* is the largest for Cattle in *England*, except *Smithfield*. 'Tis a Post Town and a good Thoroughfare. Here are several Mills belonging to the Earl of *Carlisle*, whose late Father built a noble Town-House for the Burgessees, &c.

Berwick, 333 M. from *Lond.* situated at the Mouth of the *Tweed*; is a Town fortified with a strong Castle, and encompassed with a Wall, except on the E. and S. E. where 'tis washed by the Sea, and on the South West, where 'tis watered by the River. It is the last Town in the N. of *England*; and the Country round it abounds with Corn, Hay, &c. It was always before the Union a Bone of Contention between the two Nations; both had an Eye upon it, and therefore it was well fortified; but now the Works are greatly impaired.

'Tis a County and Town of itself, and though situated on the N. Side of the *Tweed*, is included in *Northumberland*. At its Market, Corn, Salmon, and almost all other Provisions are sold very cheap. It has handsome Streets and Houses, a fine Parish Church, a good Town-House and Exchange, and a beautiful Bridge of 16 Arches over the *Tweed*, 300 Yards long, built by Queen *Elizabeth*, and leads to *Tweeds Mouth*, a large Suburb, where is another large Church; and betwixt the Town Wall and its once stately Castle is a handsome Suburb, called *Castle Gate*. Here is a noble Fishery of Salmon esteemed equal to any in *England*; also a considerable Manufacture of fine Stockings.

Other Towns of Note in this County are,

North Shields, on the N. Side of the *Tyne*, at its Efflux into the Sea, may be considered as an Appendage to *Newcastle* as *Gravesend* is to *Lond.* and like that chiefly inhabited by Sailors: It has a great Number of Vessels belonging to it. The Streets lie along the Shore, where the River forms a little Bay, which is a deep and safe Road for the laden Colliers. Sometimes 400 Ships lie here in Rows or Tiers.

Tinmouth

Tinmouth Castle, is a large stately Castle on a very high Rock, inaccessible towards the Ocean, and also on the E. and N. 'tis well mounted with Cannon, which defends the Harbour, or Mouth of the *Tyne*, where are dangerous Rocks, called the *Black Middins*; but to prevent Ships running on them in the Night, there are Light-houses erected, and maintained by the *Trinity House* in *Newcastle*; and near the Light-houses a Fort called *Clifford's*, which actually commands the Mouth of the River. Within *Tinmouth Castle* are to be seen the Ruins of a Monastery, which was frequently plundered by the *Danes*. *Robert de Mowbray* a Norman, created Earl of *Northumberland* by *William* the Conqueror, erected both the Castle and Monastery.

Hexham, 22 Miles from *Newcastle*, stands on the S. Side of the *Tyne*, a little below the Place where by the Conflux of the N. and S. *Tyne*, the main Stream is formed. It was once a very large magnificent Place, and the See of a Bishop. The W. End of the Church is demolished, but the rest stands intire, and is a very stately Structure, though much damaged in the Civil Wars. 'Tis a well built Town, and in the Church are several remarkable Monuments; and in and about the Town several Remains of Antiquity. It is remarkable for several bloody Battles.

Alnwick, 304 M. from *Lond.* lies in the *Lond.* Road to *Berwick*, on the R. *Aln*; famous likewise for bloody Battles, and for Bogs. The Castle, now in Possession of the *Northumbrian* Family. is well known in History for the Death of *Malcolm III.* King of *Scots*.

Cheviot Hills, is that famous Range of Mountains to the N. W. of *Alnwick*, which separate this County from *Scotland*, and are so high, especially on the N. Side, that Snow lies in some of the Cliffs till *Midsummer*. They serve also as Land Marks to Sailors. One of them, which is much higher than the rest, looks at a Distance like the Pike of *Teneriff*, and is plainly seen from *Rosemary Topping* in the N. Riding of *Yorkshire*, 60 M. distant. On the Top of it is a smooth pleasant Plain half a M. in Diameter, with a large Pond in the

Middle ; from hence may be plainly seen the Smoak of the Salt Pans at *Shields*, though at 40 Miles Distance. They have their Name from a small Village, famous formerly for a free Chace, much used by the *English* and *Scotch* Gentry ; and for a fierce Battle between the *English* and *Scots* under the Command of the Generals *Piercy* and *Douglass*. There are fenny Grounds near it, called *Cheviot Moor*.

Flodden, a Village on the River *Till*, famous for a very bloody Battle, wherein the *Scots* were defeated.

Holy Island, 8 M. from *Berwick*, so called because it was the See of a Bishop, since removed to *Durham*. It was the ancient *Lindisfarn*, and has still the Remains of a Monastery, built by *Aiden* the *Scot*, who was sent into *England*, to preach the Gospel to the *Northumbrians* about the Year 636. 'Tis encompassed by the Sea at high Water, but at low Water there is a Passage over Sands on the W. Side to the Continent. It produces some Corn and Rabbits, and Fish abound on the Coast. There is a pretty Town here, at the Side of which lies a commodious Haven, defended by a Fort on the Hills to the S. E. As this is the only open Port between the *Firth* of *Edinburgh* and the *Humber*, or *Yarmouth* Roads, it has sometimes proved a great Shelter to our Merchant Ships, especially those from *Archangel* and the Northern Parts of the World.

Farne Islands, 7 M. from *Holy Island*, two from *Bamborough Castle*, on the S. Side are a Knot of Rocks surrounded by the main Ocean, where are a Fort, the Ruins of an old Monastery, a Tower and a Light-house. They abound with Sea Fowl.

Coquet Island, 17 Miles from *Farne Islands*, lies to the S. E. at the Mouth of a River of that Name, where are vast Flocks of wild Fowl. The Air is reckoned unhealthy by Reason of frequent Fogs. The Soil is barren, and the Island often attacked with Tempests.

Other Remarkables in *Northumberland*, not mentioned in the Account of the Towns, &c. are the Improvements of Mr. *Salkeld* at *Rock* and *Falkaden*, in Gardening, Fruit Trees, &c. which plainly prove that Fruits, &c.

are

are capable of Improvement and Perfection, notwithstanding the Coldness of the Climate.

The Ruins of *Brinkburn Priory*, founded by *Witbam Bertram*, and *Roger* his Son.

The beautiful and very ancient Ruins of *Warkworth-Castle*, situated near the Sea on the Banks of the River *Coquet*.

The Ruins of *Barnburgh Castle*, built by *Ida*, the first King of *Northumberland*.

Prydsbore Castle, the Station of the first Cohort of the *Batavi*. Now in Possession of the *Northumbrian* Family.

Dunstanburg-Castle, on the Shore betwixt the *Coquet* and *Farne Islands*, stands on a pleasant fruitful Soil ; it is also famous for a Kind of Diamonds, or fine Spar, resembling those of *St. Vincent's Rock*, near *Bristol*. Here are the Ruins of a famous Castle built in the Reign of *Edward I.*

Chief Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Earl of *Northumberland's*, at *Alnwick*.

Earl of *Carlisle's*, at *Morpeth-castle*.

Earl of *Tankerville's*, at *Chillingham*.

Sir *John-Lambert Middleton*, Bart. at *Belfoe-castle*.

Mr. *Errington*, at *Errington* and *Beaufront*.

— *Ogle*, Esq; at *Copeland*.

Sir *Edmund Swinburn*, Bart. at *Capheaton*.

Thomas Thornton, Esq; at *Nether Witton*.

Mr. *Shafto*, at *Habington*.

Widrington-castle, purchased by the *York Buildings* Company, on Lord *Widrington's* Forfeiture of it in 1715.

Sir *Walter Blackett's*, Bart. at *Newcastle*.

C U M B E R L A N D.

I S bounded on the E. with *Northumberland* and *Durham* ; on the S. E. with *Westmoreland* ; on the S. with a small Part of *Lancashire* ; has the *Irish Sea* on the W. and S. W. and *Scotland* on the N. and N. W. It

is 64 Miles in Length, 40 in Breadth, and about 170 in Circumference ; containing one City, 58 Parish Churches, besides Chapels, 14 Market Towns, 447 Villages, and sends six Members to Parliament. Tho' the Air, especially in the N. Part, is piercing sharp, yet the Hills towards *Scotland* shelter it, and besides afford good Pasture for great Flocks of Sheep, and a delightful Prospect of the verdant Plains, and large Lakes betwixt them.

Carlisle, 7 M. from *Scotland*, 301 from *London*, was once a flourishing City, and one of the Stations of the *Romans* ; it has a pleasant Situation between the Conflux of three fine Rivers abounding with Fish, viz. the *Eden* on the N. the *Peterill* on the E. and the *Caude* or *Cauda* on the W. 'Tis a Sea Port, but without Ships, Merchants, or Trade ; 'tis of an oblong Form from E. to W. It has but two Parish Churches, viz. *St. Cuthbert's* and *St. Mary's*, the latter stands different from any other Parish Church in *England*, in the Body of the Cathedral, which is in the Middle of the City, inclosed by a Wall ; the E. or upper Part of the Cathedral, which is newest, is a fine Piece of Workmanship ; the lower or W. Part suffered much in the Civil Wars, when this City was besieged. The Choir of the Cathedral is 137 Feet long, and 71 broad, and is an exact Piece of Architecture, has a stately E. Window 48 Feet high, and 30 broad, adorned with Pillars of curious Workmanship. The Roof is elegantly vaulted with Wood, and embellished with the Arms of *France* and *England* ; the *Piercy's*, *Lucy's*, *Warren's*, &c. This Town is the Key of *England* on the W. Sea, as *Berwick* upon *Tweed* is on the E. Sea ; It has a Bridge over the *Eden*, which is but a little Way from *Scotland*, the S. Part of which indents into *England*, at least 50 Miles farther than it does at *Berwick*. The Castle, if not founded by the *Romans*, is certainly as ancient as the Year 680.

'Tis a wealthy populous Place, with well-built Houses, and 3 Gates in the Walls, which are about one Mile in Compass, and broad enough for 3 Men to walk a-breast on them, viz. the *Caldre* or *Irish Gate* on the South ; the

Richard

Richard or *Scotch Gate* on the North, and the *Bother*, or *English Gate* on the East ; it trades chiefly in Fustians ; in former Times divers Foundations have been found of old Ruins, as Pavement of Streets, old Arches, Doors, Coins and Pots of Money, particularly in taking up the old Foundations of *St. Cuthbert's Steeple*, a Bushel of little Silver Money, called *St. Cuthbert's Pence*, which he and his Successors the Bishops of *Durham* had a Right to coin.

Cockermouth, 12 M. from *Whitehaven*, 300 from *Lond.* is a neat built trading Town, with a Harbour. It lies low between two Hills, upon one of which is the Church, and on the other, over-against it on the W. Side of the *Coker*, and S. of the *Derwent*, is the Castle, which is very strong ; on the Gates are the Arms of the *Molton's*, *Humphramville's*, *Lucy's* and *Piercy's*. The Walls are 600 Yards in Compass. It was built soon after the Conquest by *William de Meschines*. In this Place are the Remains of a vaulted Cellar, and some Walls of a Chapel, which are well worth seeing. About 2 Miles off are the Ruins of *Papcastle*; possessed by the *Romans*. Here was found a large Vessel of green Stone, curiously engraved with the Image of a Priest dipping a Child in the Water, and a *Danish* Inscription in *Runick* Characters, signifying that *Ekard*, one of their great Men, was baptized here, whose Example the rest followed. 'Tis still used as a Font in the neighbouring Church of *Berwick*.

Ravenglass, 284 Miles from *London*, stands between the Rivers *Eske*, *Ert*, and *Mute*, which surround three Parts of the Town, and the Conflux of the *Eske* and *Mute*, which here falls into the Sea, forms a good Harbour for Ships. Here is a good Fishery, and it is a well-built Town.

Egremont, 13 Miles from *Ravenglass*, 297 from *Lond.* lies at a little Distance from the Sea, where it has an Harbour for Boats ; it had formerly a Castle, built by *William de Meschines*, soon after the Conquest, but Time has demolished it ; and it has two Bridges over the River *Broadwater*.

St. Bees,

St. Bees, a small but noted Promontory, had formerly a Priory, founded in the Reign of *Henry I.* by *Randulph de Meschines* Lord of *Copeland*, is now a parochial Church. Here is also a good Grammar School founded by *Grindal*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was born here. It has a Library belonging to it. The Shore from hence to the South West draws in by little and little, and appears by the Ruins to have been fortified by the *Romans*, in all Places convenient for landing, for this was the utmost Bound of the *Roman* Empire.

Whitehaven, 12 M. from *Cockermouth*, 303 from *London*, is so called from the white Cliffs that are near it, and shelter the Harbour from Tempests; 'tis a populous rich Town, chiefly obliged to *Sir James Lowther* for its Improvement, who was at vast Expence to make the Harbour more commodious, and to beautify the Town, the Trade of which chiefly consists in Salt and Coal; it is so remarkable for the latter, that here are several Officers of the Customs, it being the most eminent Port in *England* next to *Newcastle* for the Coal Trade; insomuch that in Time of War, or cross Winds, 'tis common to see 200 Sail of Ships go off at once from hence to *Dublin*, by which Means they continue to improve the Harbour, repair the Roads, and have built a new Church. The Coast of *Whitehaven* is very uncertain, by reason of the shifting of the Sands; and it does not appear that any just Surveys have been made of it, but what are very ancient; and therefore not entirely to be relied on; wherefore it is very common to take *Plots* either in the *Isle of Man* or at *Whitehaven*.

Keswick, 14 M. from *Cockermouth*, 286 from *London*, stands on the Side of a Lake in a fruitful Plain, encompassed with wet dreary Mountains, and protected from the N. Winds by the *Skiddaw*. It was a Place noted long ago for Mines of black Lead, and is inhabited by Miners, who have Water Works by the *Darwent* for smelting of the Lead and sawing of Boards.

Workington, is noted for a Fishery of Salmon, which like those of *Carlisle* are carried from hence fresh as they take them to *London*.

Penrith,

Penrith, 7 M. from *Kirk Oswald*, 283 from *London*, the Name in *British* signifies a red Hill, or Head; the Ground hereabout and the Stone is of a reddish Colour; it stands on a Hill called *Penrith Fell*, not far from the Conflux of the *Eimot* and *Loder*, at which is the round Trench called *K. Arthur's Table*. It has a large Market-place, with a Town House of Wood for its Convenience; beautified with Bears climbing up a ragged Staff, the Device of the Earl of *Warwick*. Here is a remarkable Water Course brought from *Peatrill*. In *Peatrith Church-yard* are two large pyramidical Pillars about four Yards in Height and five distant from one another, which were set up in Memory of some famous Warriour buried here, whose Grave they say reached from one Pillar to the other; and that the Figures of Bears in Stone on each Side of his Grave are in Remembrance of his Feats on those Animals. From an Inscription on the Outside of the Vestry Wall, it appears there was a Plague here in 1598. It is a large, populous, well-built Town, noted for Tanners, and reckoned the second in the County for Trade and Wealth. It has a good weekly Corn Market, and a much greater for Cattle every Tuesday Fortnight, from *Whitsunday* to the 1st of *August*. There are several Ruins in the Neighbourhood, which from the Inscriptions appear to have been *Roman* Edifices; as also a Grotto on the Banks of the *Eden*, which had Iron Gates, and thought to have been a Place of Retreat. It has a handsome spacious Church lately rebuilt, the Roof of which is supported by a Number of Pillars, the Shafts of whose Columns are of one entire Stone of a reddish Colour, hewn out of a Quarry at the Entrance of the Town.

Brampton, near the *Picts Wall*, 8 M. to the N. E. of *Carlisle*. It has an Hospital for six poor Women, with a Salary for a Chaplain. Here is a high Hill called the *Mote*, ditched round at the Top, from whence one has a fine Prospect of the Country round. There are several *Roman* Monuments in this Neighbourhood. Upon a Rock called *Helbeck* by this Town, is an imperfect Inscription set up by an Ensign of the second

Roman

Roman Legion, called *Augusta*, under *Agricola* the *Pro-prætor*. A little to the N. E. near the *Piæ's Wall*, is a medicinal Spring that flows out of a Rock, whose Water is impregnated with Sulphur, Nitre and Vitriol, and is said to be good for the Spleen and Stone, and all cutaneous Distempers; it is much frequented in the Summer both by *Scots* and *Englsh*.

Longtown, seven M. from *Carlisle*, stands near the Conflux of the *Esk* and *Kirkcub*, on the *Scots Border*.

Bulnesh, stands on the Promontory that runs into the *Solway Frith*, from which, as the utmost Limits of the Province of *Britain*, *Antoninus* began his *Itinerary*, and was anciently the Head Town of a large Manor. It is now a small Town with a Fort. As a Testimony of its Antiquity, the Tracks of Streets and Pieces of old Walls, often appear in ploughing up the Fields.

The famous *Piæ's Wall* begins at the Distance of a Mile to the N. which, from the Foot of the Bank of *Stanwick*, a little Village (where the Wall crosses the *Eden*, and so runs Westward to *Bulnesh*) passed directly East through a pleasant level Country, with Plenty of Corn, Meadow and Pasture Ground for 8 M. together; but in all this Space the Wall is chiefly taken away for building the neighbouring Houses, only the Ridge of it is to be traced together with the Trench all the Way before it on the N. and some of the Towers on the S. Side; hence it runs up a pretty high Hill, which lies directly N. from *Neworth Castle*, and so continues for two M. thro' inclosed Grounds, in which Space all the middle Part of the Wall is still standing. From hence to its crossing the River *Irthing*, where it enters *Northumberland*, it mostly runs through a large Waste, where its whole Breadth may be seen, which in some Places is five, and in others eight Feet. This Wall, for four or five Miles to the W. of *Stanwick*, was built on the same Ground as *Severus's* Mud Wall; but at the Distance from *Irthington Moor* it took a different Rout, and the Earth and Stone kept a parallel Course all the Way.

Here

Here are more *Roman* Antiquities than in any other County in *England*:

Morbium seems to have lost its Name in the present *Moresby*, on the W. Coast, where are considerable Remains of *Roman* Antiquity.

Arbeia, may seem also to point out its old Situation, by the Name of the Town *Jerby*, at the Head of the River *Elne*.

Volantum, by the great Store of Altars, Statues and Inscriptions found here, is supposed to be *Elenburrow*, at the Mouth of the *Elne*.

Castra Exploratorum, if we regard the Distances on either Hand, will fall in pretty well with the present *Old Carlisle*, at the Head of the little River *Wize*, a Place which, by reason of its high Situation, is fit for the Discovery of an Enemy, and where is found such Plenty of *Roman* Antiquities, as put it beyond all Dispute that it was a considerable Place under that People.

Luguvallum, is by all agreed to be the present *Carlisle*, and seems to owe the latter Part of its Name to its Situation on the *Picts* Wall.

Patrianae, seems to be *Old Perith*, where a broken Altar was dug up, implying that the *Ala Petriana* quartered there.

Congavata, is supposed to be the Place we now call *Rose-Castle*.

Asca is thought to be *Netherby*, on the River *Esk*, as shewing vast Ruins of an old City.

Bremonium, is supposed to be *Brampton* in *Gillesland*.

A little after the Conflux of the *Eden* and *Eimot* are two Villages and Forts, called *Salkeld's*. At *Little Salkeld* is a Circle of Stones, 77 in Number, each 10 Feet high, and before them at the Entrance is a single one by itself, 15 Feet in Height; this the common People call *Long Meg*, and the rest her Daughters; and within the Circle are two Heaps of Stones, under which it is said are buried dead Bodies. It is thought to have been a Monument erected in Honour of some Victory, or at the solemn Investiture of some *Danish* King.

Other

Other Antiquities in this County are,

Holm Cultram Abbey, founded, according to *Dugdale*, by *Henry II.* A. D. 1150. It is now a parochial Church.

Calder Abbey, founded in the Year 1134, by *Randulph de Meschines*, Earl of *Chester*.

Lanercoft Priory, founded by *Robert de Vallibus*, A. D. 1169. It is now a Parish Church.

Wetherall Priory, founded in the first Year of *William Rufus*, by *Ranulph de Meschines*, Lord of *Cumberland*.

Principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Duke of *Norfolk's*, at *Drumburg-Castle*, on the *Solway Frith*.

The Earl of *Carlisle's*, at *Neworth*, 10 Miles from *Carlisle*.

The Earl of *Suffen's*, at *Kirk-Oswald*, 13 Miles from *Carlisle*.

Dacres-Castle, four Miles from *Penrith*, belonging to *Edward Haffall, Esq;*

Hutton Hall, *Sir George Fletcher's*, Bart.

Rafe-Castle, belonging to the Bishops of *Carlisle*.

Penrith Castle, the Seat of the Earl of *Portland*.

WESTMORELAND

IS an inland County, bounded by *Lancashire* on the S. and S. W. by *Cumberland* on the W. and N. W. by *Yorkshire* on the E. and N. E. It is 36 M. in Length and 34 in Breadth; 'tis divided into the Barony of *Westmoreland*, which is an open, Champaign Country, 20 M. long and 14 broad; and the Barony of *Kendal*, which is full of Mountains. Both these are subdivided into two Wards, each of which contains 32 Parishes, wherein are many Chapels of Ease, 8 Market Towns, 220 Villages, and only one Parliamentary Borough, namely *Appleby*, which is also the County Town. In each of these Divisions are several Deaneries and Constablewicks, but no Hundreds, as anciently paying no Subsidies, being sufficiently charged in the Border Service.

vice against the *Scots*. The Barony or Bottom (from the low Situation) of *Westmoreland*, which is the Northern Part, affords good Store of Corn. The Barony of *Kendale*, or *Candalia*, which is the Southern Part, so called from the River *Can*, has some Rocks as well as Mountains, but is pretty fruitful in the Valleys, especially in the Meadows near the Rivers; and its Mountains have good Pasture for Sheep, with Copper Ore in some Parts. Its Air is sweet, healthy and pleasant, but somewhat sharp in the mountainous Parts. Besides Pit Coals, this County abounds with other Fuel, there being Plenty of Wood upon the Mountains in the Barony of *Kendale*, and divers Forests in the Barony of *Westmoreland*. Among the Mountains in the South Part, on the Borders of *Cumberland*, lies *Windermere*, the largest Lake in *England*, so called by the *Saxons* from its winding Banks. 'Tis about 10 M. in Length, and paved at the Bottom with one continued Rock. It is of a vast Depth in some Parts, and well stored with a Fish called Char, rarely found except among the *Alps*, and is reckoned a Sort of golden Alpine Trout; 'tis baked in Pots, and so sent as Presents to *London*, and other Parts.

Appleby, 267 M. from *Lond.* claims the first Notice as the County Town where the Assizes are yearly held, though it is neither rich nor beautiful, but the Situation of it in the Midst of pleasant Fields, and on the Banks of the River *Eden*, which almost encompasses it, is very agreeable. Its Name is a Corruption of the *Aballaba* in the *Notitia*, and it was the Station of the *Mauri Aureliani*, a Band of Roman Soldiers so called, because they were sent hither by the Emperor *Aurelian*. Here is the best Corn Market in all the Northern Parts; but the chief Beauty of the Town consists in one broad Street, which runs with an easy Ascent from S. to N. at the Head whereof is the Castle, the Seat of the Earl of *Thanet*, almost surrounded with the River, and with Trenches where the River comes not. At the lower End of the Town are the Church and a School. Here also is an Hospital for a Governess and 12 other Widows, called the Mother and 12 Sisters.

The

The Town stands on the *Roman Military Way*, which crosses the County from *Rear-cross* on *Stainmore*, in the East, to the River *Eden*, a little below *Penrith* in the West.

Other Towns of chief Note are,

Kendal, 10 Miles from *Appleby*, called also *Kirkby Kandle*, that is, a Church in the Valley upon the River *Can*, over which it has two Bridges of Stone and one of Wood, and a Harbour for Boats; 'tis much superior to *Appleby* in Trade, Buildings, and the Number and Wealth of the Inhabitants, and indeed is the largest T. in the County. It has two good Streets which cross each other, and is enriched by the Industry of the Townsmen and the Woolen Manufacture, in which they have for a long Time drove a considerable Trade. It is of Note also for the Manufacture of Cottons, Druggets, Serges, Hats, Worsted and Yarn Stockings. Here are seven trading Companies, viz. Mercers, Sheermen, Cordwainers, Tanners, Glovers, Taylors and Pewterers, who have each their Hall. The Church is very large and beautiful, it is supported by five Rows of handsome Pillars. Near the Church is a Free School well endowed.

Kirkby Lonsdale, the chief Town of *Lonsdale*, i. e. a Valley upon the River *Lone*, said to be called *Kirkby* from a Bishop of *Carlisle* of that Name, who routed the *Scots*, and was a Native of this Place. It is a large Town with a Woolen Manufacture, and has a fair Church with a good Stone Bridge over the *Lone*.

Kirkby Stephen, on the River *Eden*, is one of the T. in this County, noted for weaving Yarn Stockings, and a Free School, founded and endowed by the Family of *Wharton*.

Ambleside, 270 M. from *London*, is another Town noted for a Manufacture of Cloth, and its Market is well stored with Provisions.

Brough, six M. from *Appleby*, 259 from *Lond.* stands on a Rivulet about two Miles from the River *Eden*, and is divided into two Towns, viz. *Church Brough*, where the Church stands, with a Castle and small Fort called *Cæsar's*

Cæsar's Tower, the former of which, being demolished by Fire, was rebuilt in 1661, by the Countess of *Pembroke*. Near the Bridge a Spaw Well was lately discovered. The other Part is called *Lower Brough*, from its Situation; and *Market Brough* from its Market, which is pretty considerable.

Milthorpe, five Miles from *Kendal*, at the Mouth of the *Can*, is the only Sea Port Town in the County, Commodities being brought hither in Vessels from *Grange* in *Lancashire*.

Shap, once called *Chepe* and *Hepe*, is a Market Town 7 M. South of *Penrith*, it has a Moot-house, the upper Part of which is a Room for public Business.

The antient Places of Note in this County are,

Amboglana, which from the Analogy of Names can be placed no where more commodiously than at *Amble-side*, upon *Winander Mere*, and the rather as it shews the Ruins of an old City, with other Marks of Antiquity, and several Medals of Gold, Silver and Copper have been found here.

Verteræ must be *Brough* under *Stanemore*, from its Situation on a Roman Highway, and the exact Agreement of the Distances from *Levatræ* and *Brovonacum*.

Gallatun, is supposed to be *Whelp-castle*, near *Kirkby-shore*, where are the Ruins of an old Town, and considerable Remains of Antiquity.

Setantiorum Lacus is thought to be *Winander Mere*.

At *Kirkby-shore*, begins the old Causeway, called the *Maiden Way*, which runs 20 Miles from hence to *Caer-voarren*, near the *Picts* Wall.

That by the Country People called *King Arthur's Round Table*, is a little to the S. of the Conflux of the *Lowther* and *Eimot*. On the Inside of it is a Trench, by which some think it was a Place for Jufts and Tournaments; but others that it was only a Cockpit, or Ring to wrestle in. Near it is a Kind of Fortification, being a Pile of Stones heaped up in the Form of a Horse-shoe, called *Mayburgh*.

The

The principal Seats are,

The Earl of *Thanet's*, at *Pendragon-castle*, 12 Miles from *Appleby*.

The Earl of *Derby's*, at *Beltham-castle*, seven M. from *Kendal*.

Sir *James Lowther's*, at *Lowther-hall*, near *Ullswater*.

LANCASHIRE

IS pent up in narrow Bounds, between *Yorkshire* on the E. and the *Irish Sea* on the W. on the S. Side towards *Cheshire* 'tis broader, but gradually grows narrower towards the N. where it borders on *Westmoreland*, and there 'tis divided by an Arm of the Sea, so as a considerable Part lies beyond the Bay, and joins to *Cumberland*. This maritime County is 68 Miles in Length from N. to S. and 40 in Breadth from E. to W. It contains 27 Market Towns, 60 Parishes (some of which are very large) besides Chapels as big as many Parish Churches, and 894 Villages. It enjoys a serener Air than any other maritime County, being the least subject to Fogs; so that the People are generally strong and healthy, except near the Fens and Sea Shore, besides certain moist and unwholsome Spots of Ground called Mosses; but they yield Turf for Fuel, and Marl for cultivating the Land. The Soil where plain and level yields mostly Store of Wheat and Barley; and though the hilly Parts on the East Side are generally stony and barren, yet the Bottoms of those Hills produce excellent Oats. The Pastures render the Cattle of a larger Size than those of any other County, and their Horns wider and bigger. Here is Plenty of Timber, Coal and Cannel Coal, (which not only makes a much clearer Fire than Pit Coal, but is capable of a Polish like Marble, and will not soil a Handkerchief, though as black as jet) with Mines of Lead, Iron and Copper, and Quarries of Stone, &c. It sends two Knights for the Shire to Parliament, and two for

for each of the Boroughs of *Lancaster, Preston, Newton, Wigan, Clithero and Liverpool.*

Lancaster, the Shire Town, 233 M. from *London*, has its Name from the River *Lone*, on the Side of which it is situated near its Mouth, and gives Name to the whole County ; 'tis the ancient *Longovicum* mentioned in the *Itinerary*. Here are frequently found the Coins of *Roman* Emperors, especially where the *Benedictine* Friars had a *Cloyster*, which they say was the Area of an ancient City burnt to the Ground in 1322 by the *Scots*. After this Conflagration they built nearer the River, by a green Hill, upon which stands a Castle, and on the Top of it a handsome Church ; at the Bottom of it there is a very fine Bridge over the *Lon*, and on the steepest Part of it hangs a Piece of very ancient *Roman* Wall, now called *Wery-Wall*. In digging a Cellar several Cups were found that had been used in Sacrifices. It was formerly more remarkable for Agriculture than Commerce ; but is much improved in the latter, being at present a populous, thriving Corporation, with a tolerable Harbour and Custom-house. The County Assizes are held in the Castle, which is one of the fairest Monuments of Antiquity in this Kingdom. The Ditch was made by the Emperor *Adrian*, A. D. 124, and the Garison he placed there erected for their better Security a Tower towards the West. A. D. 305, *Constantine Chlorus*, Father of *Constantine the Great*, built another Tower facing the Town ; both which are now standing. The beautiful Tower, now called the Gatehouse, was erected by *John* Earl of *Morton* and *Lancaster*. In the Shire Hall, above the Bench, are the King's Arms, with W. M. above, and below it this Inscription, *Let Judgment run down as Waters, and Righteousness as a mighty Stream*. It has a very large Market for Cattle. Vessels of 70 Tons go from hence to *America* with Hardware and Woolen Manufactures ; but the Country hereabouts is so thinly peopled by Reason of the Barrenness of the Country, that they cannot take off the Sugars these Ships import.

Preston, 18 Miles from *Lancaster*, 211 from *London*, is said to have risen out of the Ruins of *Ribblechester*. It is a beautiful Place, and has a large Stone Bridge over the *Ribble*, which plentifully supplies it with Fish, Coal, and other Commodities. This Place, for its Situation, delightful Eminence, handsome Streets, and Variety of Company that board here, is reckoned one of the prettiest Retirements in *England*. Its *Saturday* Market is as considerable as any N. of *Trent*, for Corn, Fish, Fowl, &c. There are Traces of a *Roman* Military Way over the neighbouring Common, from *Ribchester* to the Mouth of the *Ribble*.

Newton, 5 M. from *Wigan*, 187 from *London*, stands almost in the Center betwixt *Wigan* and *Warrington*, chiefly of Note for a Charity School founded in 1707, and endowed with 2000 *l.* by Mr. *Hornby*. The Rectory of *Winwick*, to which *Newton* is only a Chapel, is esteemed worth 800 *l. per Annum*.

Wigan, or *Wigin*, 195 M. from *London*, stands pleasantly near the Rise of a Rivulet, called *Dugless*, and is a well built Town, in the high Post Road to *Lancaster*. It is famous for the Manufacture of Coverlets, Rugs, Blankets, and other Sorts of Bedding; and for its Pit Coal and Iron Work. It has a stately Church, one of the best endowed in the County, and the Rector is always Lord of the Manor.

Liverpool, 14 from *Wigan*, 185 from *London*, is not a very antient Town, but very neat and populous; and the most flourishing Sea Port in these Parts, nearly equal to the City of *Bristol*. The Customs are increased 8 or 10 Fold within these 50 Years. The Inhabitants are very numerous, and a great Number of them Merchants, who, notwithstanding their out of the Way Situation, drive an incredible Trade with great Success, and very large Stocks to all the Northern and Southern Parts of the World; so that there is no Trade but that of *Turky*, *Greenland*, and the *East Indies*, in which they are not concerned. They import almost all Kinds of foreign Goods, have a large inland Trade, and share in that to *Ireland* and *Wales*, with *Bristol*. 'Tis also the most convenient

convenient and most frequented Passage to *Ireland*, standing at the Mouth of the *Mersey* River, or *Liverpool Water*, as the Sailors call it. The Harbour is defended on the S. Side by a Castle, and on the W. by a Tower, on the River *Mersey*, a stately strong Piece of Building, but the Town is quite open. It has four handsome Churches, one of which is but lately built. All the new Buildings are very handsome, in large spacious clean Streets; the Houses being of Brick, and as much like those of *London* as possible, only not quite so high. They have a fine Town-House standing upon 12 Free Stone Pillars and Arches, and under it is their Exchange. The wet Dock with its Iron Flood-gates at the E. End of the Town, is the only Thing of its Kind in *Britain*, and is a most noble Work; for though it has been attended with very great Expence, it fully answers the End, by accommodating the Town, in all the essential Parts of the Marine Business, whether laying up Ships, or fitting them out, it being capable of containing 80 or 100 Sail, which may lie very quiet here, being sheltered by the Town from the W. and N. Winds, and by the Hills from those of the E. The Custom-House is a commodious elegant Structure. There is a Navigation from hence up the *Mersey* for Ships of Burthen, as high almost as *Warrington*; and also up the South Channel, which they call the River *Weaver*. By this Navigation they fetch their Rock Salt, which is dug out of the Earth both in this County and *Cheshire*, and shipped off here in great Quantities, not only for *Devonshire*, *Bristol*, and other Parts of *Somersetshire*, but to *London*, and other S. Parts of *Great Britain*, where it is dissolved in Sea Water, and boiled into a stronger and finer Sea Salt, of which the *Dutch* make the *St. Ube's* Salt, and cure their Herrings with it.

Liverpool has been beautified with many handsome Buildings of hewn Stone. The Free School is a large and beautiful Structure, formerly a Chapel; at the W. End whereof was a Statue of *St. Nicholas*, long since destroyed. Here are several Alms-houses, Workhouses, &c.

N

The

The Freemen of *Liverpool* are Freemen of *Bristol*, *Waterford* and *Wexford* in *Ireland*.

The *Mersee* abounds with Salmon, Codfish, Flounders, Turbets, Plaice and Smelts, and at full Sea 'tis more than two Miles over. There is a Ferry here, and when People land on this Side, they are carried through the Water for a little Way on the Backs of Men, who wait Knee deep in the Mud to take them out of the Boats. Many Enlargements or Improvements of this Harbour have been made pursuant to Acts of Parliament.

Warrington, 182 Miles from *London*, has a fine Stone Bridge over the River *Mersee*, that leads into *Cheeshire*, and is a pretty large, neat, old built, but populous and rich Town, with a considerable Market; and famous for Malt. As it lies on the great Road to *Carlisle* and *Scotland*, it has always been judged a Pass of the utmost Importance in a Time of War; and therefore the *English* Forces took Care to secure it during the Rebellion in 1745. The Town has a good Country Trade, and a particular Market every Week for Linen.

Manchester, 68 M. from *York*, 181 from *Lond.* stands near the Conflux of the *Irk* with the *Irwell*; and is so much improved in this and the last Century, that tho' it is neither incorporated, nor has the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, yet, as an inland Town, it has the best Trade of any in these Northern Parts, and surpasses all the Towns thereabouts in Buildings, and Number of Inhabitants, Manufactures, spacious Market-place and College. The Fustian Manufacture, called *Manchester* Cottons, for which it has been famous for almost 150 Years, has been much improved of late, by some Inventions of dying and printing, which, with the greatest Variety of other Manufactures, known by the Name of *Manchester* Goods, as Ticking, Tapes, Filleting and Linen Cloth, enrich not only the Town, but the whole Parish, and render the People industrious. Above 100 Year ago there were reckoned 20,000 Communicants in this Parish, since which Time the Inhabitants are much more numerous in Proportion to the Increase

crease of their Trade. A new Parish was erected, and a Church built in it, 1712, dedicated to St. *Ann*; and a third Church has since then been built, and dedicated to St. *Mary*, 1756; besides which the Town has been very much improved by the building of many handsome Streets of Houses. The Collegiate Church is also very large and beautiful, with a Chair remarkable for its curious carved Work, and a famous Clock that shews the Age of the Moon. The three most remarkable Foundations here are a College, an Hospital, and a public School. These were anciently endowed, but the Additions and Improvements in the Buildings, and the many considerable Donations whereby the same are rendered more extensively useful, is greatly to the Honour of the Benefactors, to the Credit of the Place, and deserving the Notice of Travellers.

As *Hague* in *Holland* is deservedly called the most magnificent Village in *Europe*, so *Manchester* may, with equal Propriety, be said to be the greatest Village in *England*; the highest Magistrate being only a Constable or Headborough; though it is more populous than *York*, or many other Cities in *England*. The People, including those in the Suburbs on the other Side of the River, are not less than 50,000. Here is not only a spacious Market-place, but a modern Exchange. For the Space of about three Miles above the Town it has no less than 60 Mills. The Weavers have Looms here by which they work 24 Laces at once; an Invention for which they are obliged to the *Dutch*.

Rosbedale, 12 M. from *Manchester*, 193 from *London*, is another Town of good Trade and stands in a Valley on the River *Roch*, under the Hills, called *Blackstone Edge*; which are sometimes covered with Snow in *August*. 'Tis of late Years much improved in the Woolen Manufacture.

Bury, 9 Miles from *Manchester*, is a Town also of good Trade, on the *Irwell*; it is employed in the Fustian Manufacture, and drives a considerable Trade in coarse Goods, called Half-thicks and Kerries, for which there is a great Market, though the Town lies out of

the Way, and at Foot of the Mountains, that otherwise it would not be much frequented.

Bolton, four Miles from *Bury*, is a Staple for Fustians of divers Sorts, especially those called *Augsburg* and *Milan* Fustians, which are brought to its Markets and Fairs from all Parts of the County: Here are also Medicinal Waters. The old Earl of *Derby* was beheaded here for proclaiming King *Charles* the Second.

Kirkham, six M. from the *Irish* Sea, 10 from *Preston*, stands near the *Ribble*, and has a Free School well endowed with three Masters, by Mr. *Colborn*, Citizen of *London*. It is situate in that Part of the County called *Field Land*, between the *Ribble* and a little River some Miles S. of *Lancaster*. In many Places on this Coast the Inhabitants gather great Quantities of Sand, which having lain some Time, they put into Troughs with Holes in them, pour Water on it, and boil the Lees into a white Salt.

Ormskirk, 10 M. from *Liverpool*, is a handsome T. with a good inland Trade, but is of most Note for a bituminous Earth, from which an Oil resembling that of Amber is extracted, that preserves raw Flesh, and serves the Country People instead of Candles; and in the adjacent Country there is a Mineral Spring, called *Maudlin Well*, handsomely walled in and covered; the Waters of which have performed notable Cures. 'Tis impregnated with Sulphur, Vitriol, Oker, and a marine Salt, united with a bitter purging Salt. It used to throw up marine Shells in great Quantities, notwithstanding it is situated far from the Sea or any Salt Rivers, till they found a Way to keep them down together with the Sand, by laying Mill-stones upon the Spring.

Hawkshead, 30 Miles from *Lancaster*, 263 from *Lond.* is a Town of good Trade in Cloth, in that Part of the Country which lies towards *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*; it stands on the River *Foss*. Between this Place and the River *Dudden* is the Promontory, properly called *Fourness*, which has the Isle of *Walney* lying along by it, and a small Arm of the Sea between. The Entrance to it is defended by a Fort called the *Pile of Fouldery*,

Fouldery, situated upon a Rock in the middle of the Water.

Cartmel, 248 M. from *London*, lies among the Hills called *Cartmel Falls*, and has a Harbour for Boats, where the River *Ken* falls into the Ocean. Here is an elegant Church built in the Form of a Cathedral, once a Priory of Canons regular, and a good Market for Corn, Sheep and Fish.

At *Wrayholm* Tower in this Neighbourhood, a medicinal Spring was lately discovered, which is much frequented in Summer for the Cure of the Stone, Gout, Worms, Itch, &c.

Poulton lies near the River *Skippon*, and the Mouth of the River *Wire*, which advances its Trade, and it is noted for a good Pearl-fishing.

The antient Places of most Note in this County are, *Mancunium*, (*Manchester*) which seems to have taken Part of its Name from the *Roman* one; and what is now called *Knock Castle*, where many Antiquities have been found, was the Scite of the *Roman Castrum*: the Foundation of the Castle Wall and Ditch still remain in *Castlefield*, as it is called.

Ribodunum (*Ptolemy's Rigedunum*) is no other Place than *Ribblechester*, which produces a Variety of *Roman* Remains; and, as inconsiderable as it is now, gave Rise to *Preston*. A great many *Roman* Coins have been found at *Coln* and *Burnley*, both small Market Towns.

Bremetonacum is *Overburrow*, where the *Lac* falls into the *Lon*; it carries Antiquity in the latter Part of its present Name, and has the Tradition of the Inhabitants on its Side, who tell of a spacious City that was there formerly, and from the Evidence of *Roman* Coins, Inscriptions, &c.

Holland Priory, originally a College for Canons secular; but in 1319, was converted into a Priory of *Benedictines*: it is now a Parochial Church.

Clithero Castle, built about the Year 1178, it stands at the foot of *Pendle Hill*. *Gleason Castle*, erected about the Year 1340, to prevent the inroads of the *Scots*.

Principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Duke of *Hamilton's*, at *Ashton-hall*.

Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, at *Shaw-place* and *Worsley*.

Haigh, Sir *Roger Bradshaigh's* Bart.

Lord Viscount *Molineux*, at *Croxted-hall*.

Mr. *Cheetham*, at *Turton-chapel*.

Hulme, the Seat, of the *Bland's*, Lords of the Town of *Manchester*, by Marriage with the Heiress of the *Moselie's*.

Kirkby-croft-house, the Seat of the *Kirkby's*, who have been Owners of it since the Conquest.

Bigland, the Seat of *Jahn Bigland*, Esq ;

CHESHIRE

IS divided from *Lancashire* on the N. by the River *Morfee*, has a Corner of *Yorkshire* on the N. East ; *Derbyshire* and *Staffordshire* on the E. and S. E. *Shropshire* and Part of *Flinshire* on the S. and *Denbighshire*, the W. of *Flinshire*, and the *Irish Sea* on the N. West Corner, where a *Cherfonsese*, 16 M. long and seven broad is formed by two Creeks of it, which receive all the Rivers of the County. 'Tis 54 M. in Length, and 25 where broadest. It contains one City, namely *Chester*, 12 Market Towns, 610 Villages, in which are 86 Parish Churches and 38 Chapels. The Air of this County is more serene and mild than that of *Lancashire*, and the Soil mostly good. The low level Ground so abounds in Grass and Corn, that K. *Edward* the First stiled it the Vale Royal of *England*. On the Borders of *Staffordshire* and *Derbyshire*, 'tis full of small Rifings. In this Shire is a peculiar Sort of Ground, called Mosses, a Kind of moorish, boggy Earth, very stinging and fat, out of which are cut Turfs in Form of Bricks, and dried in the Sun. In these Mosses, especially the black Sort,

Sort, are found Fir-trees sometimes 6 Feet or more under Ground, which serve the Country People for Candles, Fuel, and for small Timber Uses. The Product of this County is more particularly Cheese and Salt. Its Cheese is commended as the best in *England*; the *Cheddar* Cheese of *Somersetshire* only excepted. This County affords great Store of all Sorts of Provisions, Corn, Flesh, Fish, and the best of Salmon; and it drives a considerable Trade, having within itself Salt-pits, Mines and Metals. It was erected into a County Palatine by *William* the Conqueror. It sends two Members to Parliament for the County, and two for

Chester, or as it is commonly called *West Chester*, 182 M. from *London*, a large, fine, well built City, full of wealthy Inhabitants; who by its Neighbourhood to the *Severn* and to *Ireland* drive a considerable Trade; so that Shopkeepers have very good Business, as may be seen by the great Fairs held here every Year; to which Abundance of Tradesmen and Merchants come from all Parts, but particularly from *Bristol* and *Dublin*. That it was eminent in the *Roman* Times is unquestionable from the numerous Spoils of their Grandeur found here; as Vaults, vast Foundations, Coins, Altars, Pavements of chequer Work, and the like.

The Houses are, generally speaking, distinguished from all the Buildings in *Britain*; they are for the most Part of Timber, very large and spacious, but are built with Galleries, Piazzas, or covered Walks before them, in which the People who walk are so hid, that to look up or down the Streets one sees no Body stirring, except with Horses, Carts, &c. and yet they may be said to be full of People. By the same Means also the Shops are as it were hid, little or no Part of them being to be seen, unless one is under those Rows, or just opposite to a House. This was formerly reckoned the Glory and Beauty of *Chester*, but now its Disgrace and Deformity; for to obtain this Convenience of walking dry from one End of the Street to the other when it rains, the Houses are lessened, whose Fronts would otherwise come out into the Streets as far as those Galleries; also the Shops

are dark and close, and many Ways incommodious ; yet with all this Inconveniency and Disadvantage 'tis a very handsome City ; and in those Streets where the Rows do not cloud the Buildings, there are very large and well built Houses. The Streets are generally straight, large, and very broad, and crossing one another in right Lines, meet in the Center as at *Chichester* ; and the principal are four Streets as at that City, E. W. N. S. The Walls of the City are firm, and built of very large Stone. On the S. Side of the Town, and on a rising Ground surrounded in Part by its River, is a very strong and stately Castle, to which the Walls on that Side join, and from thence 'tis a most agreeable Walk round the whole City upon the Walls, only 'tis intercepted by some of the Towers over the Gates. 'Tis kept in good Repair, and has always a strong Garrison ; for 'tis of very great Importance when any Military Preparations are making for *Ireland*, or any Disturbance raised on that Side the Country, it being a good Place for Magazines. Besides the Streets already mentioned there are many public Edifices, the Cross, with the Town House and Exchange in the Middle, which is a neat Building supported by Columns 13 Feet high, of one Stone each. From the City Walls there is a Prospect of *Flintshire*, and the Mountains of *Wales*.

Here is a noble fine spacious Bridge with a Gate at each End, and about a Dozen Arches over the *Dee*, which here falls into the Sea ; 'tis the largest and longest River on the W. Side of *Britain*, between the *Severn* and *Clyde*, but a strange River both for the Force of its Current and the Quantity of its Waters in the Winter Season, and upon hasty Rains or Snows ; for then the Mountains of *Wales*, from whence they come, pour down such Floods, that the Height of the Waters is sometimes very frightful ; and not many Years ago, such an Inundation happened here, as drowned and drove away all their new built Key, with all the Warehouses newly erected there, and all the Goods that were in them, to the incredible Loss of the Merchants, &c.

There

There are 11 Parish Churches, generally handsome, and commonly well filled. The great Church is a stately venerable Pile, and looks as antique as the Castle. In this Church they pretend to show the Monument of *Henry IV. Emperor of Germany*.

The Port, which is formed by *Hyle Lake* and the Point of *Aire* is but indifferent, the Bar often almost choaked up, and at best very difficult, the Ships being forced to unload their Goods at 6 M. Distance, and to send them up to the City in small Vessels, by Reason of the Sand Bank; otherwise *Chester*, which is much better situate for Trade than *Liverpool*, must have surpassed it long ago; but by the Favour of two Acts of Parliament, the Inhabitants have in some Measure surmounted this Difficulty, by having a Channel cut 10 M. in Length, through which large Vessels can now come up to the City. The continual Resort hither of Passengers to and from *Ireland* adds not a little to its Trade.

The adjacent Country is the richest in Pasturage of any on the W. Side of *Britain*, as is plain from its Produce of Cheese; of this it is said *London* takes off 14,000 Tons a Year; that the Navigation of the *Trent* and *Severn* carries off 8000, and the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *Ireland* 4000; besides what goes away by Land Carriage, and is consumed in *Wales*, and in the several inland Counties; so that the whole Produce is computed to be at least 30,000 Tons.

The Episcopal See was first translated to this City from *Litchfield*, thence translated to *Coventry*, and from thence to the antient See again.

Malpas, 9 M. from *Nantwich*, 157 from *London*, on a high Hill not far from the River *Dee*, on the Borders of *Shropshire*, has a Church in the most eminent Part of the Town, a Grammar School, an Hospital, and a good Market-place; and had formerly a Castle, now in Ruins. The Town consists of 3 Streets, now well paved, though it is called *Mala Platea* in *Latin*, i. e. *Ill-street*, and for the same Reason was called by the Normans *Mal-Pas*.

Cholmondley, 3 M. from *Malpas*, stands on the *River Weaver*, near the Place where it receives the *Comber*. It appears by Deeds in Lord *Cholmondley's* Possession, this Place has been spelt 25 different Ways.

Torporley, six M. from *Cholmondley*, is a T. Church, and Parsonage, well known for their Situation, being a great Thorough-fare on the *Chester Road*, and the usual Place for keeping the Sheriffs Turns, and Hundred Courts.

Nantwich, 14 M. from *Chester*, 162 from *London* in the Vale Royal, gives Name to the Hundred, and is the greatest and best built Town in the County. The whitest Salt is made here, and therefore it is called by the *Welsh Hollath Wen*; its Latin Name is *Vicus Malbancus*; being destroyed by Fire in 1583, it was raised out of its Ashes into much better Order and Beauty than before, and continues so to this Time. The Streets are very regular, and adorned with many Gentlemens Houses. The Church is a large beautiful Structure, in the Form of a Cross like a Cathedral, with the Steeple in the Middle. The Inhabitants drive a considerable Trade, and grow rich not only by Means of its large weekly Market, its *Bartholomew Fair*, and the Advantage of a great Road to *Ireland*, but by Means of its Cheese and Salt, which are made to greater Perfection here than any where else. The Soil in and about this Town yields such sweet and pleasant Food for Cattle, that though good Cheese is made in other Parts of this County, yet that made here and hereabouts excels all the rest, it having a Taste peculiarly agreeable, and is very easy of Digestion.

As to the Salt Works, they have been largely treated of by Mr. *William Johnson*, who lived here; to which, as also to *Ray's Northern Works*, and the *Philosophical Transactions*, we refer the Curious for a more particular Account, from which the following is taken.

The Salt Springs in some Places are not above three or four Feet deep, but the Pit in this Township is full seven; in two Places in *Nantwich* the Springs break out so in the Meadows, as to fret away not only the Grass,

Grafs, but Part of the Earth, which has a Salt Liquor oozing as it were out of the Mud. Our Springs are about 30 Miles from the Sea, and generally lie all along the River *Weaver*; yet there is an Appearance of the same Vein at *Middlewich*, nearer the River *Dan* than the *Weaver*. The Water is so very cold at the Bottom of the Pit, that when the Briners sometimes go about to cleanse it, they cannot stay in it above half an Hour, and in that Time they are forced to drink strong Waters. The Springs are rich or poor in a double Sense; for a Spring may be rich in Salt, but poor in the Quantity of Brine it affords. Our Pit yields about one Pound of Salt for six Pound of Brine, but then it is always without any sensible Difference so plentiful a Spring, that where-as they seldom wall, *i. e.* make Salt, in above 6 Houses at a Time, and there are, or should be, above 50 Wicht Houses in the Town, this Pit is judged sufficient to supply them all, without falling much lower than a Yard or two at most. The quick Use of the Pit adds extremely to the Strength of the Brine, for much or frequent drawing makes Way for the Salt Springs to come quicker, and allows the less Time for the Admission of fresh Springs. 'Tis observed by the Briners, they make more Salt with the same Quantity of Brine in dry than in wet Weather. They use for their Fuel *Staffordshire* Pit Coal. The Pans in which they boil their Salt are set upon Iron Bars, and closed up on all Sides with Clay and Bricks, that neither Flame nor Smoak may get through. They first fill their Pans with Brine out of the Pit, from which it comes to them in several wooden Gutters; then they put into their Pans among their Brine a certain Mixture made of about 20 Gallons of Brine and two Quarts of Calves, Cows, or chiefly Sheeps Blood, mixed into a Claret Colour; of this Mixture they put about two Quarts into a Pan that holds 360 Quarts of Brine. This bloody Brine at the first boiling up of the Pan brings up a Scum, which they are careful to rake off with a wooden Handle thrust through a long Square of Wainscot Board which they call a Zoot. Here they continue the Fire as quick as

they can, till half of the Brine be wasted ; and this they call boiling up of the fresh ; but when it is half boiled away, they fill their Pans again with new Brine out of the Ship (the Name they give to a great Cistern at their Pans Side ;) then they put in two Quarts of the following Mixture. They take a Quart of White of Eggs, beat them thoroughly with as much Brine till they are well broken, then they mix them with 20 Gallons of Brine, as before done with Blood ; and thus that which they call the Whites is made. As soon as this is in, they boil sharply till the second Scum rises, then they scum it off as before, and boil it very gently till it corn ; to procure which, when a Part of the Brine is wasted, they put into each Part of the Contents aforesaid, about a quarter of a Pint of the best and strongest Ale they can get ; this makes a momentary Ebullition, which is soon over, and then they abate their Fires, but yet not so but that they keep it boiling all over, though gently ; for the Workmen say, if they boil fast here, which is boiling on the Leach, because they usually at this Time lade in their Leach Brine, which is such Brine as runs from their Salt before it hardens. If, I say ; they boil fast it wastes their Salt. After all their Leach Salt is in, they boil gently till a Kind of Scum comes on it like a thin Ice, which is the first Appearance of the Salt ; then that sinks, and the Brine every where gathers into Corns at the Bottom, which they rake together with their Loots. They do it gently, for much stirring breaks the Corn ; so they continue till there is but very little Brine left in the Pans ; then with their Loots they take it up, the Brine dropping from it, and throw it into Barrows, which are Caves made with flat cleft Wickers in the Shape almost of a Sugar Loaf, with the Bottom uppermost ; when the Barrow is full, they let it stand so for half an Hour in the Trough, where it drains out all the Leach Brine ; then they remove it to their Hot-houses behind their Works, made there by two Tunnels under their Pans carried back for that Purpose. The Leach Brine that runs from the Barrows they put into the next Boiling, it being Salt melted, and wanting only to be hardened.

hardened. This Work is performed in two Hours in the smaller Pans, which are shallower, and generally boil their Brine more away; wherefore their Salt will last better, though it does not granulate so well; because when the Brine is wasted, the Fire and the Stirrings break the Corns. But this Salt weighs heavier, and melts not so soon, and therefore is bought by them who carry it far. In the greater Pans, which are usually deeper, they are about half an Hour longer in boiling; but because they take their Salt out of the Brine, and only harden it in their Hot-houses, 'tis apter to melt away in a moist Air; yet of this Sort of Salt the bigger the Grain is, the better it endures, and generally this is the better granulated and the clearer, though the other be the whiter. This Kind measures to a good Profit, therefore 'tis much bought by those who buy to sell again.

They never cover their Pans at all during their whole Time of boiling; they have their Houses open like Barns up to the Thatch, with a louver Hole or two to vent the Steam of the Pans. There are various Conjectures concerning the Antiquity of these Works; however, the Manner of working and managing the Salt has altered very much within these 60 or 70 Years. We have also from the aforementioned Authors an Account of their grey Salt, which is only the Sweepings. Cats of Salt, made of the worst Sort, and Loaves of fine white Salt for Table Use, which is put into Barrows; these are placed in their Hot-houses, and lastly the Loaves are baked in an Oven where Household Bread has been baked and just drawn, and this Process is repeated till they are baked firm.

Northwich, 160 Miles from *London*, stands also on the *Wessex*, the Name of which in *British* is *Hellatbaddu*, i. e. the *Black Salt Pit*, where is a deep and plentiful Brine Pit near the Brink of the River *Dan*, with Stairs about it, by which, when they have drawn the Water in Leather Buckets, they ascend half naked to the Troughs and fill them, from whence it is conveyed to the *Wich* Houses. The Salt, according to the *Welsh* Name, is

not

not so white as at the other Wiches, nor made with so much Ease.

This appears by the Buildings to be a very handsome Town, and lies so near the middle of the County, that 'tis often appointed for the meeting of the Justices and other Gentlemen on public Affairs. Here is a free Grammar School, and a House for the School-master, and 780 *l.* hath been bequeathed to purchase Lands for teaching 10 Boys to read, write, and cypher. On the S. Side of this Town, within these fifty Years, have also been discovered a great many Mines of Rock Salt, which they continue frequently to dig up and send in great Lumps to the Sea Ports, where it is dissolved and made into eating Salt. The Salt Quarries here, when a Person is let down by a Bucket into them to the Depth of about 150 Feet afford a most pleasant Prospect, looking like a subterraneous Cathedral supported by Rows of Pillars, having Chrystal Roof, all of the same Rock, transparent and glittering from the numerous Candles burnt there to light the Workmen, who with their steel Pick-axes dig it away. This Rock Work extends several Acres. There is a good Church in this Town, with a fine Roof, and semicircular Choir.

Middlewich, 4 Miles from *Northwich*, 156 from *London*. stands near the Union of the *Croke* and *Dan*, where are two Salt Water-Springs, which they call *Sheaths*, and great Quantity of Salt is made here. *Dr. Jackson* says, the rich Brine of the chief Pit here yields one fourth of Salt, yet is so thrifty of its Brine, that the Inhabitants are limited to their Proportions out of it, and their Quantity is supplied by Pits that afford a weaker Brine. This is an ancient Borough, and a very large Parish, extending into many Townships round about it, and has a spacious fair Church. The Town consists of several Streets and Lanes that are well peopled.

Sandbach, 5 M. from *Congleton*, 153 from *London*, is delightfully situated on the River *Wheelock*, which comes with three Streams from *Mowcop-hill*; in the Market-place are two small Stone Crosses on Steps, with certain Images, and the History of *Christ's* Passion engraved on them :

them: The Ale here is so famous, that it is thought by many equal to that at *Derby*.

Congleton, 7 Miles from *Macclesfield*, 157 from *London*, near the Borders of *Staffordshire*, is an antient but handsome Town, which in old Writings is called a Borough; it is watered on all Sides by the River *Dan*, the Brook *Howtey*, and the *Damning Schew*; it is noted for a good Trade in Leather Gloves, Purfes and Points, and has two Churches, one whereof has a Spire Steeple and a rich Benefice.

Macclesfield, 8 M. from *Knotsford*, 151 from *London*, gives Name to its Hundred, and to a spacious Forest on the Edge of *Derbyshire*, which is watered by the *Bellin*, on which the Town stands; it is an ancient large Town, and one of the finest in this County. The Church is a handsome Edifice, with a high Spire Steeple, and a College adjoining to it, in which was an Oratory, where are two Brass Plates, on one of which there is a Promise of 26,000 Years and 26 Days Pardon, for saying five Paternosters and five Ave-marias. The chief Manufacture of this Town is Buttons, and it has a Free School of an ancient Foundation.

Knottesford, 8 Miles from *Stockport*, 156 from *London*, is as it were a double Town, called *Upper* and *Lower*, parted only by a Rivulet called *Bicken*, and finely situate; there is a Market and Town-House in the latter, where the Justices often keep the Sessions; and in the former stands the Church, which is only a Chapel under *Roffherne*.

Alkrincham, 152 Miles from *London*, is a Town of so much Note, as to be governed by a Mayor, but has nothing more remarkable.

Frodesbam, 7 Miles from *Chester*, a good Port Town, consisting of one long Street, with a Castle at the W. End; it stands upon the River *Weaver*, over which it has a Stone Bridge, and a Harbour for Ships. Here is a noble Remain of Antiquity called *Frodesbam Castle*; but the Person who erected it is not known.

Halton, 2 Miles from *Frodesbam*, stands on a Hill. Here was anciently a noble Castle and some other stately Edifices,

Edifices, which Time has greatly defaced. The Remains of the former which was built by *Hugh Lupat*, Earl of *Chester*, sufficiently shews that it was once a grand Edifice.

The Antiquities in this County are not many, besides *Deva*, which is agreed on all Hands to be the City of *Chester*; *Boniam* seems to have something left in its Name of the ancient *Banchor*, on the River *Dee*, a Monastery of great Note among our Ancestors; and this Conjecture is confirmed by the Distances and other Circumstances. The *Gongi*, a People of the *Britons*, were settled in these Parts upon the Authority of an old Inscription dug up near this Coast. *Condatum* seems to be *Congleton* from the Sound, but from the Distances and Course of the *Itinerary*, is rather thought to be *Perforig* in the Bishoprick of *Darham*, from an Inscription dug up there.

Cambermore Abbey, founded in 1134, by *Hugh Malbane*.

A religious Ruin near *Chester*, on the River *Marsay*.

Norton Priory, founded by *Runcorn* in the Year 1133.

Birkenhead Priory, founded by *Hamade de Massay*.

The principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Earl of *Cholmondeley's*, at *Cholmondeley-hall*, 7 M. from *Nantwich*.

Dunham Massey, near *Altrincham*, Lord *Delamere's*.

The Earl of *Barrymore's*, at *Rack-Savage*, near *Frodo-sham*.

The Earl of *Dyffert*, at *Wood-hay*, five Miles from *Nantwich*.

—— at *Dutton*, 13 M. from *Chester*.

Lord *Grosvenor*, at *Eaton*, near *Chester*.

Sir *Lynch Salusbury Cotton*, Bart. at *Cambermore*, on the Borders of *Shropshire*.

Sir *Thomas Aston*, at *Aston-hall*, in the Hundred of *Bucklow*.

Sir *William Bunbury's*, at *Stancy*.

Sir *Peter Warburton's*, at *Arley*, in the Hundred of *Bucklow*.

Mr.

Mr. *Egerton's*, at *Oulton*, near the Forest of *Delamere*—*Charles Cholmondeley*, Esq; at *Vale-royal*.

John Crew, Esq; at *Crew-hall*, in the Hundred of *Nantwich*.

Peter Leigh, Esq; at *Lime*, in the Hundred of *Mac-dusfield*.

Sir *Henry Mainwaring's*, at *Baddiley*, in the Hundred of *Nantwich*.

Thomas Brereton, Esq; at *Sough-hall*, near *Chester*.

Sir *George Warren*, Knight of the Bath, at *Painton-hall*, near *Stockport*.

Sir *Roger Maflyn*, at *Christleton*, in the Hundred of *Proxton*.

Lord *Vernon*, at *Kinderton-park*.

Mr. *Swettenham's*, at *Swettenham-hall*, and the late *John Lawton*, Esq; at *Lawton-hall*, in the Hundred of *Northwich*.

STAFFORDSHIRE

IS bounded on the E. by *Warwicksh.* and *Derbysh.* on the S. by *Worcest.* on the W. by *Shropsh.* and *Chesh.* which last joining *Derbysh.* on the N. where it ends in an obtuse Angle, makes the N. Border. It is divided by the *Trent* into the N. E. and S. W. Parts; the former of which is subdivided into the *Moor Lands*, which are the more northerly mountainous Parts, and the *Wood Land*, which is the more southerly Part, of the County. *Staffordshire* lies from S. to N. almost in Form of a Rhombus, being about 47 M. in Length, and 32 in Breadth. It contains one City, namely, *Litchfield*, 18 Market Towns, 670 Villages, 150 Parishes. The Air is generally good, being mostly hilly. The *Moorlands*, which are mountainous, and therefore reckoned the most barren, produce a short but sweet Grass, by which they bring up as fine large Cattle as those of *Lancashire*. Sheep are also fed in the Northern as well as the Southern Parts in great Numbers, much of the Wool produced from them is manufactured in the cloathing Trade, and felt-
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ing carried on in the Country. Even the barren *Moor Lands*, when manured with Marle and Lime, mixed with Turf Ashes, produce good Oats and Barley ; and as to the Southern Parts and some adjacent Parishes in the N. they produce all Kinds of Grain. In these Parts they also sow Hemp and Flax. Both the *Moor Lands* and *Wood Land* yield Lead, Copper, Iron, Marble, Alabaster, Mill-stones, Coal, Marles of several Sorts and Colours, other useful Earths, and likewise valuable Stones and Minerals of various Sorts. It sends to Parliament two Knights of the Shire, two Burgeesses for *Litchfield*, two for *Stafford*, and two for *Newcastle Under Line*.

Litchfield, 119 Miles from *Lond.* is a pretty large neat Town, which joined with *Coventry*, is a Bishoprick ; it stands low, near 3 M. from the *Trent*, and is divided into two Parts by a little clear Rivulet, over which are two Causeways with Sluices. The Bishop's See was erected, as 'tis said, in 606, by *Osuy, King of Northumberland*. That Part of the City which stands on the S. Side of the Rivulet is called the City, and the other the Close. In the South Side is a Goal for Felons, a Free School, and a pretty large well endowed Hospital for the Relief of the Poor.

The Close is so called, because it is inclosed with a Wall, and a good deep dry Trench on all Sides, except towards the City, where it is defended by a great Lake or Marsh formed by the abovementioned Brook.

The Cathedral, which stands in this Close, was begun in 1148 ; it suffered much in the Time of the Civil Wars, but was thoroughly repaired after the Restoration of *Charles II.* that it is now a noble and admirable Structure ; it is walled in like a Castle, but stands on such an Eminence that it is seen 10 M. round. The Dimensions of it in the Inside are 450 Feet in Length, of which the Choir is 110, and the Breadth of it in the broadest Place is 80. Its Portico or Front can scarcely be paralleled in *England*. There are 26 Statues of the Kings of *Judah* in a Row above it, as big as the Life ;
and

and on the Top, at each Corner of the Portico, is a stately Spire, besides a fine high Steeple on the middle of the Church. There are several Statues on the Outside of it as well as within. The Choir, which is in great Part paved with Alabaster and Cannal Coal, in Imitation of black and white Marble, has a Chapel behind it. The Prebendaries Stalls are likewise of excellent Workmanship.

Here are three other Churches, of which *St. Michael's* has so large a Church Yard, as to contain six or seven Acres of Ground. It is a long straggling Place, though it has some very handsome Houses in it; and as it is a Thorough-fare to the N. W. Counties, has several good Inns. The Ale is incomparable here, as it is indeed all over the County. The Country hereabouts is both pleasant and fruitful. The Brook, which has two Bridges over it runs into the *Trent*. The Streets are well paved, and kept very clean.

Stafford, 134 M. from *London*, is the Shire Town where the Assizes are held. It stands low on the River *Sow*, over which it has a good Bridge. Here are two handsome Churches, a Free School, and a spacious Market-place, in which stands the Shire Hall: It is well built and paved, and much increased of late both in Wealth and Inhabitants by its Manufacture in Cloth. The old Custom of Borough *English* is still kept up here. The Buildings are for the most Part of Stone and Slate, and some of them in the modern Taste. Not only the Assizes, but the Quarter Sessions are kept in this Town.

Newcastle Under Line, or *Lome*, 14 Miles from *Stafford*, 149 from *London*. It has three great Fairs for all Sorts of Cattle, and a fourth for Wool. The chief Manufacture is Hats. The Streets are broad and well paved, but most of the Buildings low and thatched. The cloathing Trade flourishes here, and the T. is surrounded with Coal Pits. It has only one Church.

The other Towns of Note are,
Woolverhampton, 117 Miles from *London*, it stands upon a high Ground, and is a populous Town, well built,
 and

and the Streets well paved, but all the Water the Town is supplied with, except what falls from the Skies, comes from four weak Springs of different Qualities, which go by the Name of *Pudding Well*, *Horse Well*, *Washing Well*, and *Meal Well*, all appropriated to their several Uses ; from the last they fetch all the Water which they use for boiling or brewing in Leather Budgets laid across a Horse with a Funnel at the Top, by which they fill them ; and to the other three Wells they carry their Tripe, Horses and Linen. To this Scarcity of Water, and the high Situation of the Place is ascribed its healthy State, notwithstanding the adjacent Coal Pits ; and it is said the Plague was never known there.

The chief Manufacturers of this Town are Locksmiths, who are reckoned the most expert of any in *England*. They are so curious in this Art, that they can contrive a Lock so, that if a Servant be sent into the Closet with the Master-key, or their own, it will shew how many Times that Servant has gone in at any Distance of Time, and how many Times the Lock has been shot for a whole Year, some of them being made to discover 500 or 1000 Times. A Lock with a curious Set of Chimes in it, that sold for 20*l.* was made in this Town. Here is a Collegiate Church, which is annexed to the Dean and Chapter of *Windsor*.

Walsal, 5 M. from *Litchfield*, in a pleasant Situation on the Top of a Hill, has a good Market, and near it several Iron Mines, and the Inhabitants make Spurs, Bridle Bits, Buckles, &c. in which they carry on a considerable Trade. Here is dug the best Sort of Iron Ore, which the Miners call *Mush*, that contains a cold sharp Liquor so pleasant to the Taste, that the Workmen are fond of it.

Penkridge, 4 M. from *Wolverhampton*, is noted for its great Horse Fair, especially Saddle Nags, which are brought hither from *Yorkshire*, and all the Horse-breeding Counties ; it is reckoned the greatest Horse Fair in the World.

Rugeley, 7 M. from *Litchfield*, 126 from *London*, is a handsome well built Town, situate near the River *Trent*,
in

in the *Lancashire and Cheshire Road* from *London*, and on one Side of *Canwood Chase*.

Barton, 125 M. from *London*, on the N. Side of the *Trent*, is chiefly noted for its fine Ale. The Bridge is the principal Structure at present (though once it had an Abbey and a Castle, &c.) This Bridge some think the finest Piece of Workmanship of any civil public Building in *England*. It is all of squared Free Stone, and above a Quarter of a Mile in Length, with 37 Arches, thro' which the River runs, and here divides into three Channels. The Parish Church is adjoining to the decayed Abbey. The Town consists chiefly of one long Street, extending from the Abbey to the Bridge. Here is a Manufacture of Cloth. Barges come up hither by the Help of Art with a full Stream in a deep safe Channel. Betwixt the *Trent*, *Dove*, and *Blithe*, near this Place, is *Niddwood*, a large Forest, with many Parks in it, where the Gentry often divert themselves with Hunting and Horse Races.

Tutbury, or *Stokebury*, 120 M. from *London*, stands near the *Dove*, a little before it falls into the *Trent*. The Castle was given by *William the Conqueror* to *Henry Earl de Ferraris*, who built a Priory contiguous to it, and in which he was buried. It now belongs to the Duke of *Devonshire*, and is still a good old House.

Bransby Pugs, 7 M. from *Tutbury*, is a pretty Town, on the Shirts of *Derbyshire*, remarkable for a Sport on *New Year's Day* and *Twelfth Day*, called the *Hobby Horse Dance*, from a Person who rode upon the Image of a Horse with a Bow and Arrow in his Hands, with which he made a snapping Noise, and kept Time with the Musick, while six other Men danced the Hay, and other Country Dances, with as many *Rain-deer's Heads* on their Shoulders. To this *Hobby Horse* belonged a Pot which the Reeves of the Town kept and filled with Cakes and Ale, towards which the Spectators contributed a Penny, and with the Remainder they maintained their Poor and repaired the Church.

Uttoxeter, or *Tocester*, 7 M. from *Tutbury*, stands on a Hill of easy Ascent near the River *Dove*, over which is

a firm Stone Bridge; the Town is rather rich by Means of its fine Meadows and Cattle, than neat and handsome in respect of Buildings. The Market is reckoned one of the greatest in these Parts, for Cattle, Sheep, Butter, Cheese, Corn, and all Provisions. Some of the *London* Cheesemongers, by Factors here, lay out 500*l.* a Day in these Goods. The Town is pretty large, and the Market Place neat and commodious.

Stone, 5 Miles from *Stafford*, 141 from *London*, is a Place on the *Trent*, with commodious Inns in the great Road to *Westcheſter*; it is so called from a Heap of Stones to preserve the Memory of the Murder committed by *Ulſer*, King of *Mercia*, on his two Sons, for embracing Christianity; but he afterwards repented and turned Christian: This Heap of Stones their Mother turned into a Tomb, and thereupon erected a Church.

Eccleſhal, near the River *Sow*, is a pretty Town noted for Pedlars Wares.

Among the Antiquities in this County are several Lows, as they call them, near *Wigginton*, which from the Pieces of Bones, Coals and Ashes they contain, appear to have been the Depositories of the *Roman* Bones after they were burnt.

At *Chickley*, fourteen M. from *Newcastle*, are 3 Stones with little Images cut upon 2 of them, and erected Spire-wise in the Church-yard, which are very remarkable; but it is not known when, by whom, or for what Purpose they were set up.

In *Dudley Castle Hall*, 4 Miles from *Wolverbampton*, is a Table of one entire Oak Plank, 17 Yards in Length, a Yard in Breadth, and at first measured 7 Yards and 9 Inches more, which was cut off to suit it to the Hall. The Tree grew in the New Park at *Dudley*, and is said to have contained 100 Ton of neat Timber. The Castle stands on a high Mountain, and is cut out of a Rock with a Lofty Tower on it, from whence is a Prospect into five Shires, and part of *Wales*. It was built by *Dudo* or *Doda*, a *Saxon*, about the Year 700.

Apewood Castle, on the Edge of *Shropshire*, is an ancient Fortification, supposed to have been *British*, stand-
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ing on a lofty Promontory, with a steep Ridge for half a Mile together, having Hollows cut in the Ground, over which it is thought they pitched their Tents; and on *Ashwood Heath* is the Appearance of a *Roman Camp*.

Alverton, Elverton, or Altan, is a very antient Castle, built before the *Norman Conquest*,

Croxton Abbey, was founded by *Bertram de Verdun*, who died some Years after in the *Holy Land*.

Dudley Priory, was founded in the Reign of *Henry II.* by *Gervaise de Pagnel*, and dedicated to *St. James*.

Chief Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Duke of *Bridgewater's*, at *Newborough*, 5 Miles from *Litchfield*.

The Earl of *Berkshire's*, at *Elford*, near *Litchfield*.

The late Earl of *Stafford's*, at *Stafford-castle*.

Earl of *Uxbridge*, at *Beaudesert*, four Miles from *Litchfield*.

Earl of *Dartmouth*, at *Sandwell*.

Earl of *Stamford*, at *Enwield Hall*, 3 Miles from *Sturbridge*.

Earl *Gower*, at *Trenttham*, near *Newcastle Under Line*.

Lord *Leigh*, at *Ridware*, near *Litchfield*.

Lord *Vane*, at *Carefwell*, 9 M. from *Stafford*.

Baroness *Dudley*, at *Dudley-Castle*.

Lord *Aston*, at *Tixal*, near *Stafford*.

Lord *Chestwynd*, at *Ingsfree*, with a fine Park and Gardens.

SHROPSHIRE, or the County of SALOP.

BOUNDED on the E. by *Staffordshire*; on the N. by *Cheshire*; on the S. by *Worcestershire*, *Herefordshire* and *Radnorshire*; and on the W. by *Montgomery* and *Denbighshire* in *Wales*. It is divided in two Parts by the *Severn*, which runs through the County from W. to S. E. It is of an oval Form, almost circular, about

134 Miles

134 Miles in Compass, and contains 40 M. in Length, and 33 in Breadth. It hath 15 Market Towns, 170 Parishes, and 615 Villages. The Air of this County is very healthy. The Soil in the S. and W. Parts, which are the most hilly, is not so fruitful as the low Grounds, where Plenty of Grain is produced. Besides inexhaustible Pits of Coal, here also are Mines of Copper, Lead, Iron-stone and Lime-stone. Over most of the Coal Pits lies a Stratum of a blackish, hard, but very porous Substance, containing great Quantities of Bitumen, which being ground and well boiled in Coppers of Water, on the Surface swims the bituminous Matter, which by Evaporation is brought to the Consistence of Pitch, or by the Help of an Oil distilled from the same Stone, and mixed with it, may be thinned to a Sort of Tar, which may serve for caulking Ships. It sends to Parliament two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Towns, *viz.* *Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Wenlock and Bishop's-Castle.* Here are the Ruins of an Abbey, founded about the Year 1083, by *R. de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury*; who in his old Age quitted a Military Life, was shorn a Monk, and ended his Days in this Abbey, where he was buried, A. D. 1094.

Shrewsbury, 157 Miles from *London*, is delightfully situated on the River *Severn*. The *Saxons* termed it *Scrobber-berg*, because the Hill it stands upon was covered with Shrubs; the *Normans* *Seropesbery, Stoppesbury, and Salop*; the *Britons* called it *Panguerins*, i. e. a Brow of Alders; it has two fair Bridges over the *Severn*, which surrounds it, except on the N. Side, in the Form of a Horse-shoe, and renders it a Peninsula. It has a Free Grammar School founded and endowed by *Edward VI. Q. Elizabeth* built it a-new from the Ground, and added a very good Library, and endowed it more largely with convenient Houses and Salaries for the Masters, who are called the first, second and third, besides Ushers to teach the Accidence and Writing: And to this belongs another School House at *Grimhill*, 5 Miles off, to which

which the Masters and Scholars may repair in case of any contagious Distemper, or other Cause.

Here are 5 Churches, besides Meeting-Houses. Its Market Days for Corn, Cattle, and Provisions, are *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and every *Thursday* is the Market for *Welsh* Cottons and Flannels, of which are commonly sold 1000 *l.* a Week. They are kept in a large Hall over the Market-House. Here are no less than 12 incorporated Companies, who repair in their Formalities once a Year, *Monday* Fortnight after *Whitsuntide*, to a Place called *Kingsland*, on the S. Side of the Town, but on the opposite Side of the *Severn*, where they have the Honour of entertaining the Mayor and Corporation at their several Bowers erected for that Purpose, and distinguished by some Motto or Device suitable to their several Arts and Trades.

The Streets are large and the Houses well built. The late Earl of *Bradford* had a handsome House with hanging Gardens down to the River, as have several other Gentlemen. It is said that King *Charles II.* would have erected this Town into a City, but the Townsmen chose to remain a Corporation, for which Refusal they were afterwards called the proud *Salopians*. The Town has been famed throughout *England* for Cakes, and its Brawn is reckoned to exceed that of *Canterbury*. There is such Plenty of Provisions of all Sorts here, but especially Salmon and other good Fish both from the *Severn* and the *Dee*, and the Place itself is so pleasant, that it is full of Gentry, who chuse to live within the Compass of their Estates, and have Balls and Assemblies once a Week all the Year, it being for Mirth and Gallantry compared to St. *Edmund's Bury* in *Suffolk*, but is much bigger. One great Ornament of this Town is that called the Quarry, from Stones having been dug up there formerly, but since converted into one of the finest Walks in *England* both for Beauty and Extent. It takes in at least 20 Acres of Ground on the S. and S. W. Sides of the Town, betwixt its Walls and the *Severn*. It is so shaded with delightful Rows of Lime Trees on each Side, and adorned in the Center with
O such

such a fine double Alcove, and Seats on both Sides of it, one of them facing the Town, and the other the River, that the Place is reckoned not inferior to the *Mall* in *St. James's Park*. Upon the *Welsh Bridge* there is a noble Gate, over the Arch of which is placed the Statue of the great *Llewellyn*, the Idol of the *Welsh* and the last Prince of *Wales*. The Walls and Gates of this Town are yet standing, though there are Houses built on some Part of the Walls. The Castle, of which some Parts are still remaining, was built about the Year 1083. by *R. de Montgomery*, afterwards Earl of *Shrewsbury*. It stands on a Rock, almost encompassed by the *Severn*. The great *Roman Road*, called *Watling-street*, is visible at *Wroxeter*, in the Neighbourhood ; and in the Bottom of the River, when the Water is low, are to be seen the Remains of a Stone Bridge. This Road is raised a good Height above the Soil, and so straight, that it may be seen from an Eminence 10 or 15 Miles both Ways. *Roman Coins* are frequently dug up here, as are the Bones of Men of a large Size. *Bp. Gibson* says that Teeth 3 Inches long, and 3 Inches about, have been taken out of Jaw Bones of dead Men ; and the Thigh Bones of some a Yard in Length.

Bridgnorth, 135 M. from *London*, so called from the building of some Bridge over the *Severn* to the S. of it, is a very antient Town on the Bank of that River. It stands secure upon a Rock, through which the Way leading to the upper Part of this Town was cut. It is a large Place, consisting of the upper and lower Towns, separated by the *Severn*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge of 7 Arches, which has a Gate and Gatehouse on it, besides some Houses for Defence and Ornament. Its Situation is pleasant as well as commodious for Trade ; its Air healthy, and its Prospect delightful. The Hill on which the upper Town stands rises 60 Yards from the W. Bank of the River : Many of the Houses are founded upon a Rock, and most of their Cellars are Caves hewn out of it. On the Roof of the Caves are Gardens, made without much Cost or Art, and Pathways are made over them, so that one may walk over the

the Tops of several Houses without Danger or Difficulty. The Church is a large handsome Structure. Some Part of the demolished Castle is converted into one of the finest Bowling Greens in the Kingdom for its Prospect. Upon the Brow of the Castle Hill there is a Walk so much the Delight of King *Charles* the First, who was here three Times in the Civil Wars, that he said he thought it the pleasantest in his Dominions. The Town consists chiefly of three Streets well paved with Pebbles, and well built, one of which is called *Mill-street*, because it leads to the Town-Mills that are parallel to the River on the West Side, and is adorned with fine stately Structures.

This Town is a Place of great Trade both by Land and Water. Its Market is well stocked with all Necessaries, and its Fairs are resorted to from most Parts of the Kingdom, for Horses, black Cattle, Sheep, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Linen Cloth, Hops, and most other Goods and Merchandize. The Town is well furnished with all Sorts of Artificers, and is famous for making Stockings. Here are two Churches, one called *High Church*, from its Situation on the highest Part of the Hill, and the other within the Castle. The Town is supplied by leaden Pipes with very good Water from a Spring about half a Mile's Distance, but a sufficient Quantity of the *Severn* Water is thrown up to the Top of the *Castle Hill* by an Engine for that Purpose, the Contrivance of those who erected the Water Works at *London Bridge*. Here is a Free School for the Sons of Burgesses, and also very good Mills belonging to the Town on the little *Worfe*, and an Hospital in the high Church Yard for 10 poor Widows of the upper Town.

Ludlow, 18 M. from *Shrewsbury*, 136 from *London*, situated on a Hill near the Place where the River *Theme* joins with the *Corve*. It has a large neat Church, which stands on the highest Ground in the Town. This Town lying so near *Wales*, receives great Advantage by its Thorough-fare, and the Education of the *Welsh* Youth of both Sexes. The Inhabitants are reckoned more polite than their Neighbours. The Town is di-

vided into 4 Wards, and has seven Gates in its Walls. The Street which enters the Town is spacious, and the Castle to which it leads has a commanding Prospect. This Structure stands on a Rock in the N. W. angle of the Town, near the River *Teme*; was built by *Roger de Montgomery*, and is still a noble Structure. Within its Walls is a Palace, where the Lords Presidents under the Princes of *Wales* used to lodge; and also a neat Chapel. The River *Teme*, which runs on the S. Side of the Town with a good Bridge over it, has several Dams or Weirs across it, and turns abundance of Mills.

The Church has a handsome Tower with a Ring of six Bells; it is adorned with the Monuments of some of the Lords Presidents, and there is an Inscription on the N. Wall of the Choir relating to Prince *Arthur*, elder Brother to *Henry VIII.*

In the Market-place is a Conduit, on the Top whereof is a long Stone Cross bearing a Niche, wherein is the Image of *St. Lawrence*.

The Country round it is exceeding pleasant, fruitful and populous, especially that Part called *Corvedale*, from the River *Corve* abovementioned.

Wenlock, 10 M. from *Shrewsbury*, 166 from *Lond.* is an antient Corporation. It had in *Richard* the II'd's Time a Copper Mine, but is now only noted for Limestones and Tobacco-pipe Clay. *Wenlock-Abbey* was founded by *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewsbury* A. D. 1081 for the Monks of the *Cluniac* order; he dedicated the Church to *St. Milburga*.

Bishops-Castle, 15 M. from *Wenlock*, 156 from *Lond.* is a small Town, but an antient Body corporate; its Market is noted for Cattle and all Sorts of Commodities. The Situation of this Town is upon the River *Clun*, in a kind of Promontory between *Montgomeryshire* and *Radnorshire*.

Other Towns of Note in this County are,

Whitchurch, 20 M. from *Shrewsbury*, 125 from *Lond.* is a peasant, large, and populous Town, but of no great Trade, on the Borders of *Cheshire*. In the Church are some antient Monuments, particularly that of the famous

famous Sir *J. Talbot's*, the first Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who became so renowned in the Wars with *France*, as to be called the *English Achilles*. This Church was rebuilt in 1712, by a Brief which amounted to above 5500 *l*.

Oswestry, 157 M. from *London*. is a very antient Town towards *Denbighshire*, inclosed with a Wall and Ditch, and fortified with a small Castle. Here is a great Traffic on its Market Day for *Walsb Flannels* and Freezes, of which it is the Staple. *St. Oswald's Church* stands without the new Gate, but there is not one in the T. Besides a G. School, in which several Men of Note have been educated, here is likewise a pretty large Charity School, where 40 Boys are clothed and taught to read, write, and cypher, and the Girls to spin, knit and sew.

Wem, 148 M. from *London*. is a Town of good Note and Antiquity; Sir *Thomas Adams*, Draper, and Lord Mayor of *London*, gave the House in which he was born here to be a Free School for the Children of this Town, and liberally endowed it.

Newport, 134 M. from *London*, is a Town with a well furnished Market on the Borders of *Staffordshire* by the *Roman Way*, called *Wuiling-street*, but most remarkable for a Free School founded and endowed by *William Adams*, Esq; of *London*, Haberdasher, a Native of this Place, to the Amount of 7000 *l*. He also gave a Library, with Salaries and Houses for the Master and Usher, and an Acre of Ground to each, and two Acres for the Boys to play in. Besides, he built an Alms-house, and gave 500 *l*. towards building the Town-House.

The Antiquities and other Remarkables in this Shire are,

Caer-caradock, a large Hill at the Conflux of the *Clun* and *Teme*, which was the Scene of that Action between *Ostorius the Roman* and *Caractacus the Briton*, of which we have a very distinct Account in *Tacitus*. The Tokens of it are still to be seen near *Lanterdon*, where are two Barrows, in which have been found burnt Bones and an Urn.

On *Glee Hill*, 10 M. from *Bridgnorth*, are the Remains of an antient Camp, and it is also famous for producing the best Pit-Coal, and has some Veins of Iron.

Pitchford, a small Distance from *Wenlock*, has a Well where a Liquid Bitumen floats, which the Inhabitants skim off, and use instead of Pitch; some think it good against the Falling Sickness and Wounds.

Brofely, 6 M. from *Bridgnorth*, is noted for a Well exhaling a sulphurous Vapour, which when contracted to one Vent by Means of an Iron Cover with a circular Hole, and set on Fire by a Candle, burns like the Spirit of Wine or Brandy, with a Heat that will even boil a large Piece of Beef in two Hours. It is very remarkable that a Piece of Meat broiled in its Flame has not the least ill Taste from its Sulphur; and yet more strange that the Water of itself is extremely cold; and as soon as ever the Fire is put out, it feels as cold as if none had been there.

Wrekin-Hill is noted for the highest Ground in all the County, and stands between the *Severn* and the *Watling-street*.

At *Wroxeter*, the antient *Uriconium*, the Remains of Roman Fortifications and Buildings are still visible, which in the middle are about 20 Feet high and 100 in Length. It stands on the *Severn* near its Junction with the *Tern*.

This Place was surrounded with a Wall three Yards thick, consisting chiefly of Pebble Stones, and had a vast Trench round it, which in some Places is still very deep.

Hogham Priory, was founded by *William Fitz Allan*, in 1100, for Canons regular of *St. Augustine*.

Halesowen Abbey, was founded by *Peter de Rupibus* Bishop of *Winchester*, in the Reign of King *John*.

Lillehill Priory, was founded about the Year 1140, by Canons regular of *St. Augustine*, who came from *St. Peter's* *Dorchester*.

Bildencas Abbey, was founded and endowed in the Year 1153, by *Roger de Clinton*, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Canterbury*.

Hopton

Hopton Castle, in *Purflow* Hundred, is situated on an artificial Hill, and remarkable for several gallant Actions performed here in the Civil Wars.

White Ladies, in the Parish of *Tonge*, on the E. Side of the County, was noted for having been the Shelter of King *Charles II.* who fled hither after his Defeat at *Worcester*, and was so close pursued by his Enemies that he was conducted to the neighbouring Grove of *Boscobel*, and there hid himself in an Oak, from whence he had once the Pleasure of seeing the Parliament Soldiers in Quest of him, diverted to the other Side of the Wood by the (Chace of an Owl.) The Tree is now inclosed with a Brick Wall, Travellers having almost cut it away. It is said the King coming hither after his Restoration, gathered some of the (Acorns,) and planted them in *St. James's Park*, or Gardens, and used to water them himself.

The Fishermen here have a pretty Device for catching (Fish) which is called a Coracle, wherein one Man being seated, will row himself very swiftly with one Hand, whilst with the other he manages his (Fishing-tackle) it is of a Form almost oval, made of Split (Sallow-twigs) interwoven (round at the (Bottom)) and that Part next the Water is covered with a (Horses Hide.) It is about five Feet long, and three broad, and so light that they carry it out and home on their Backs.

Thomas Parr, who lived to the Age of 150, was a Native of this (County.)

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Duke of *Kingston's*, at *Tong-castle*, near *Staffordshire*. This is a very ancient Structure, and in the Saxon Times belonged to the Earls of *Northumberland*.

The late Earl of *Bradford*, at *Arcal* and *Eyton*.

The Earl of *Shrewsbury*, at *Pepper-hill*, 16 M. from *Shrewsbury*.

Late Earl of *Stafford*, at *Shesnal*, 12 Miles from *Shrewsbury*.

Lord Viscount *Kilmurray*, at *Shenton-hall*, three Miles from *Drayton*.

Lord Craven, at *Stoke*, near *Wenlock*.

Earl of Powis, at *Ockley-park*, near *Munslow*.

Sir Thomas Whitmore, K. of the Bath, at *Apley*.

Sir Richard Corbet, of *Leighton*, Bart. at *Langnor*.

Mr. Kinaston, at *Ryton* of the eleven Towns, eight M. from *Shrewsbury*.

Sir Richard Corbet, of *Stoke*, Bart. at *Adderley*, near *Drayton*.

Sir Hugh Briggs, Bart. at *Houghton*, near *Shesmal*.

Sir Richard Aston, Bart. at *Audley*, near *Bridgenorth*.

The late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. at *Lanva-da*, near *Oswestry*.

Sir Edward Smith, Bart. at *Aston Burnel*. This Castle is remarkable for the Statute of *Aston Burnel*, made here in the Reign of *Edward I.* confirming and explaining a former Act called the *Statute Merchant*.

Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart. at *Wattleborough*.

Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. at *Hawkeston*, near *Hodact*.

Sir William Fowler, Bart. at *Harnage Grange*, near *Shrewsbury*.

Sir John Asley, Bart. at the *Abbey Foregate*, near *Shrewsbury*.

Mr. Creffet, at *Cond*, near *Salop*.

The Rev. Robert Eyton, D. D. at *Criggon*.

Lady Woolridge, at *Didmarston*.

Mrs. Pope, at *Wistanton*, near *Ludlow*.

Orlando Bridgeman, Esq; at *Blodwal*.

Edward Brown, Esq; at *Cangle*.

Thomas Beale, Esq; at the *Heath*, near *Ludlow*.

Trafford Barnston, Esq; at *Condever*, near *Shrewsbury*.

William Cludd, Esq; at *Orton*.

Richard Clive, Esq; at *Stich*.

Job Charlton, Esq; at *Park-hall*, near *Oswestry*.

Sherrington Davenport, of *Davenport*, Esq;

Thomas Eyton, Esq; at *Wilmores*.

Godolphin Edwards, Esq; at *Froddersley*, near *Shrewsbury*.

William Forrester, Esq; at *Dothill*.

Thomas Gardiner, Esq; at *Sauſeau*.

Thomas Hunt, Esq; at *Boreatton*.

— Harnage,

- Harnage, Esq; at Belfordine, near Condover.*
Thomas Hartwood Hill, Esq; at Tarn, near Salop.
Edward Jordan, Esq; of Priors Leigh.
Andrew Corbet, Esq; at Morrison-Corbet, near Salop.
Edward Kinafton, Esq; at Oatley, near Ellesmere.
Edward Kynaston, Esq; at Hardwick.
Henry Powis, Esq; of the Abbey and Underhill.
Thomas Powis, Esq; at Barwick, near Shrewsbury.
Edward Powis, Esq; at West-coppice, where he has
 a Deer Park bounded by the Severn.
Powis, Esq; at Onslow, near Shrewsbury.
Richard Lister, Esq; at Rowton-castle.
Thomas Langley, Esq; at Gualding, near Condover.
Thomas Lloyd, Esq; at Aston.
Lutwych, Esq; at Lutwych.
John Mytton, Esq; at Halston.
Herbert Mackworth, Esq; at Buntingdale, near Dray-
ton.
Robert More, Esq; at Linley, near Wenlock.
William Owen, Esq; at Porkington, near Oswestry.
Adam Ottley, Esq; at Pitchford, near Condover.
Robert Piggot, Esq; at Chetwind, near Newport.
George Weld, Esq; at Willy, near Wenlock.
John Weaver, Esq; at Morvil, near Wenlock.
John Walcot, Esq; at Walcot.
Thomas Wingfield, Esq; at Alderton.
William Yonge, Esq; at Keynton.
Thomas Yeates, Esq; at Darnford.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

THIS Country was by Roderick, the great King
 of Wales, about the Year 870, divided in Favour
 of his three Sons into three Parts, which they called
 Kingdoms, namely *Demetia*, or *South Wales*; *Powissa*;
 or *Powis-land*, and *Venedotia*, or *North Wales*. But this
 Division was attended with such Discord, that *Powis-*
land was soon swallowed up by the other two: The
 ancient Records also divided it into three Parts, namely,

North Wales, South Wales and West Wales, containing 14 Shires, in which were included *Herefordshire* and *Monmouthshire*; but as they have both since been taken from it, and reckoned among those of *England*, where we have already described them, the only Divisions now are *North Wales* and *South Wales*; the former containing the Counties of *Flint, Caernarvon, Montgomery, Merioneth, Denbigh* and *Anglesea*; and the latter those of *Cardigan, Pembrok, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Brecknock* and *Radnor*.

Wales was incorporated and united with *England* by Statute 27 *Henry VIII.* by which the *English* Laws and Liberties were to take place there; and all *Welsh* Laws, Customs and Tenures, not agreeable to those of *England*, abrogated. By the same Statute *Wales* was divided into twelve Counties, each of which has the Privilege of returning a Knight, and every Shire Town a Burgess to Parliament.

In our Description of this Principality, we shall first give an Account of *South Wales*.

RADNORSHIRE

IS bounded on the E. by *Shropshire* and *Herefordshire*; by *Brecknockshire* and *Cardiganshire* on the S. and W. and by *Montgomeryshire* in N. *Wales* on the N. It is 29 M. in Length, and 18 in Breadth; containing four Market Towns, 52 Parishes, 6 Hundreds, 5 Castles and 3 Forests, all in the Dioceses of *Hereford* and *St. David's*.

The Air is sharp and piercing. The E. and S. Parts are pretty fruitful in Corn; but the N. and W. Parts are so rocky and mountainous, as to be only fit for feeding Cattle and Sheep. The chief Commodities are Cheese and Horses. It sends one Member to Parliament for the County, and one for the chief Town, viz.

New Radnor, 151 M. from *London*, a very ancient Borough; it is well built for these Parts, but chiefly thatched Houses. 'Twas called *Radnor* by the *English* from *Rhaiadr Gwy*, or the Cataract of the River *Wye* near the Town of *Rhaiadr*. It stands in a fruitful Valley,

Valley, at the Bottom of a Hill, where abundance of Sheep are fed.

Preſtin, 3 M. from *Radnor*, ſtands on the R. *Lug*, in a rich and pleaſant Valley, near its Entrance into *Herefordſhire*; and is the Place where the Affizes and County Goal are kept; on which Account it is pretty populous, and well frequented. It is a fair, large, well-built Town, and the Streets are well paved. Here is a very good Market for Grain, eſpecially Barley, of which they make Store of Malt.

Knighton, 4 M. from *Preſtein*, ſtands in a Valley on the River *Teme*, over which it has a Bridge. It is well built, has a good Trade and Refort: Its Market is well ſerved with Cattle, Corn, and other Commodities.

The moſt remarkable Thing in this Shire is *Offa's Dyke* or *Clawd Offa*, ſo called from its Contriver *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, who had it caſt up, as a Boundary between the *Engliſh Saxons* and the antient *Britons*, who had been driven into *Wales*. It begins at *Bleachey*, over againſt *Auſt Paſſage* on the *Severn*, and extends from its Mouth, to that of the *Dee* ninety Miles. 'Tis ſaid that *Harold* made a Law, that if any *Welſhman* paſſed this Dyke, the King's Officers ſhould cut off his right Hand.

On the Top of a Hill called *Gwaſtedin*, near *Rhaiadr Gwy*, are three large Heaps of Stone, called *Karns*, common on the Mountains of *Wales*, and likewise in the North of *England*, in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and which were generally intended as Memorials for the Dead, Men of the beſt Quality having had ſuch Funeral Piles before the Eſta bliſhment of Chriſtianity here.

The chief Seats in this Shire are,

Sir *Humphry Howarth's*, at *Maeſſetwich*.

Thomas Lewis's, Eſq; at *Harpton*.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE

IS bounded by *Radnorſhire* on the N. from which it is divided by the River *Wye*; *Herefordſhire* on the E. *Monmouthſhire* on the S. E. *Glamorganshire* on the S. *Caermarthenſhire* and Part of *Cardiganſhire* on the W. It is 35 M. in Length, and 34 in Breadth, and dividet

into six Hundreds, which contain 4 Market Towns. 'Tis very mountainous, except on the N. Side; but intermixed with a good Number of pleasant Vales, producing Plenty of Corn; and its Mountains are well stocked with Cattle. The Air is very mild, except on the Hills, where 'tis sharp, but wholesome. This County not only produces black Cattle and Goats, but some Venison, and Store of wild Fowl; and sends one Member for the County, and another for the Town of

Brecknock, 160 Miles from *London*, which is the Capital, and almost the Centre of the County, a compact, well-built Town, where the Assizes are held. It stands at the Confluence of the Rivers *Hondby* and *Usk*, over which it has a good Stone Bridge; 'tis pretty well inhabited, has some Share in the Woolen Manufacture, has still the Ruins of its Castle, built by *Bernard de Newmarch*, in the Reign of *William Rufus*; with some Towers, 3 Churches, and its Markets are well supplied with Cattle, Corn, and other Provisions. *Brecknock Priory*, was founded in the Reign of *Henry I.* by *Bernard de Newmarch*. It is now a Parish Church, and still a most magnificent Building, situated on an Eminence, and built in the Form of a Cross, 200 Feet long, and 60 broad. In the Centre of the Cross an embattled Tower rises about 90 Feet high, and lies open to the Church above the Roof. In the Priory House the Refectory or dining Room is still remaining.

Bealt, 10 M. from *Brecknock*, a pleasant Town, in a woody Country, on the River *Wye*, over which it has a large wooden Bridge leading to *Radnorshire*. This T. has a considerable Manufacture of Stockings.

Hay, 135 M. from *Lond.* is a good Town, on the Banks of the *Wye*, and the Borders of *Herefordshire*. 'Tis supposed to have been well known to the *Romans*, because of their Coins often found there, and some Ruins of Walls still remaining.

The most remarkable Antiquity of this County, is that noted Monument called the *Maiden Stone*, in *British*, *Maen y Mor'yinnion*. 'Tis a rude Pillar, in the Middle of the Road near *Brecknock*, which is 6 Feet high, 2 broad,

2 broad, and 6 Inches thick. On one Side are the Figures of a Man and a Woman in an ancient Habit ; but whether it be a *British* or *Roman* Work is uncertain.

The only Seats of Note in this County are *Crickhowel* and *Tretowry* Castles near the River *Usk*, belonging to the Duke of *Beaufort*.

Llanthw Castle, situated on the E. Side of the River *Hondhy*, belonging to the Bishops of *St. Davids*.

GLAMORGANSHIRE,

A Maritime County, having the *Severn Sea* or *Bristol Channel* on the S. *Monmouthshire* on the E. *Caermarthenshire* on the W. and *Brecknockshire* on the North. Its Length is computed at 45 M. and Breadth 21. It is divided into ten Hundreds, which contain the like Number of Market Towns, and 18 Parishes, in which are 5 Castles and as many Parks. The Air on the N. Side, where it is mountainous, is very sharp ; but on the S. mild and agreeable ; consequently the Soil on the N. Side is but indifferent ; whereas to the S. 'tis not only more level, but fitter for Cultivation, and bears large Crops of Corn and very sweet Grass. As to Sheep and other Cattle they abound every where, insomuch, that from its very good Pastures 'tis called the Garden of *Wales*. Its other Commodities are Lead, Coals, Fish and Butter. It sends to Parliament one Knight of the Shire, and one Burgess for

Cardiff, 163 M. from *London*, the Capital, where the Assizes are also held. It has a Bridge over the *Taff*, to which small Vessels may come up, and lade or unlade there. This is a pretty large, well-built Town, and reckoned the most beautiful in all *S. Wales* ; but, tho' two Parishes, has only one Church. It is a well-frequented Town, has a good Trade with *Bristol*, and plentiful Markets and Fairs for Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Horses and Swine. Without the E. Gate is a large Suburb called *Crockerton* ; without the N. Gate stands the *White Fryars* ;

Fryars; and without the W. Gate a small Suburb adjoining to the *Black Fryars*, wherein stands the Castle, a strong, stately, spacious Edifice, built by *Robert Fitz Hamon*, the Conqueror of *Glamorganshire*, about the Year 1100.

Llandaff, 167 M. from *London*, though an episcopal See, is of no Consideration, unless on Account of its Cathedral, which is a fine superb Structure, and, though built upwards 640 Years ago, is still in very good Condition, with a neat Choir. The Length of the whole Fabrick from E. to W. including the Walls, is 263 Feet and a Half; the Breadth of the Body and Side-Ailes is 65 Feet. This City stands on the *Taff*, and was made an episcopal See by St. *Dubrizius*, about the Year 490. Bishop *Urban* about the Year 1120 built the episcopal Church with two Towers at the W. End 89 Feet high, of which the southern one still remains.

At a small Distance from *Cardiff Point* are two small Islands pretty close together; in one of them, called *Barry*, is a narrow Chink, to which, says *Giraldus Cambrensis*, if the Ear be applied, one hears a Noise like that in a Smith's Shop; but the Author of the Addenda to *Camden* says, this Noise is heard at *Wormshead Point*, farther Westward.

Cowbridge, 8 M. from *Llandaff*, 175 from *London*, has a Stone Bridge over the River *Ewenny*, not far from its Entrance into the *Severn Sea*. It stands in a low Bottom and fruitful Soil, has a Market well-frequented for Cattle, Sheep, Corn and other Provisions, with a Harbour for Boats.

At *Newton*, a Village in this Neighbourhood, is a Well, which is almost empty at high Tide, but flows at Ebb ready to run over.

Neath, 6 Miles from *Swansey*, has a Bridge over a R. of the same Name, noted for Quicksands, to which small Vessels come up from *Burton Ferry* in the *Severn* to load Coals. It is an antient and pretty large Town, betwixt which and *Cardiff* is a large Bay called *Cardiff-Bay*, formed by the *Naes* above *Cardiff*, and the *Wormshead S.* of *Swansey*. On the W. S.de of the River is a very ancient

cient Castle ; but when or by whom erected is uncertain : it was rebuilt by *Richard de Granville*, about the Year 1090 ; and in 1231, it was burnt by Prince *Llewelyn*. Here are also the Ruins of an Abbey, founded by *Richard de Granville*, about the Year 1150.

Swansey, 202 Miles from *Lond.* is an ancient, large, clean and well built Town. It drives the greatest Trade of any Town in the County, especially in Coals; holds a great Correspondence with *Bristol*, and has an exceeding good Harbour, where sometimes 100 Ships at a Time come in for Coals and Culm. The Town stands on the River *Twy*, and its Markets are well furnished with all necessaries. Here are the remains of an ancient Castle, built by *Henry Beaumont*, E. of *Warwick*, about the Year 1113.

Penrife, stands 9 M. S. W. of *Swansey*, nearer the Sea, and has a Harbour for ships near *Wormshead Point*. Here are still considerable Remains of a very ancient Castle. Not far from hence is another ancient Structure called *Webley Castle*, situated on a bold Eminence.

The Places of most Note are *Caerphilly-Castle*, the noblest Ruins of ancient Architecture in the whole Island, being larger than any Castle in *England*, except *Windsor*. It stands in a moorish Bottom, not far from the *Rhymny*; and though perhaps the Building was originally a Work of the *Romans*, yet the Ruins plainly shew it has been rebuilt since their Time. A Room is still left 70 Feet in Length, 34 in Breadth, and 17 in Height ; besides several other Monuments of ancient Grandeur.

On a Mountain, called *Keu-bryn*, in *Gowerland*, is a Monument of a vast unwrought Stone upwards of 20 Ton, supported by six or seven others not more than four Feet high, set round in a Circle to bear up the great one, being all of the Mill-Stone Kind. The Carriage and Fixing of this Stone here is plainly the Effect of human Industry.

The Seats of the Nobility here are,
The Duke of Beaufort's, at Swansey-Castle.
The Earl of Pembroke's, at Cardiff-Castle.

The

The late Earl of *Leicester's*, at *Cothay-Castle*, 5 Miles from *Lantrissein*.

Lord *Mansel's*, at *Cynfig-Castle*, 4 M. from *Aberavon*, and at *Margam*, in that Neighbourhood.

The late Hon. *Buffy Mansel's*, at *St. Donat's Castle*, 13 M. from *Cardiff*.

CARMARTHENSHIRE

IS bounded on the E. with the Shires of *Brecknock* and *Glamorgan*; the *Severn Sea* or *St. George's Channel* on the S. *Pembrokeshire* on the W. and *Cardiganshire* on the N. from which it is separated by the River *Teivy*. It is 40 M. in Length, and 27 in Breadth. It contains 87 Parishes, and is divided into six Hundreds, in which are 8 Market Towns. The Air is milder and wholesomer than in most of the neighbouring Counties; and the Soil being not so rocky and mountainous, is more fruitful, especially in Corn and Grass, Coals and Lime. It sends to Parliament one Knight of the Shire, and one Burgess for the Shire and Assize Town.

Caermarthen, 228 M. from *London*, and 70 from the Sea, the *Maridunum* of *Ptolomy* and *Muridunum* of *Antoninus*. It is situate on the River *Towy*, over which it has a large, fair Stone Bridge, and is a Place venerable for its Antiquity. It is a very polite, industrious, thriving and populous Town, of great Resort, and drives a very considerable Trade. The River, it stands on, is navigable for Vessels of 100 Tons, quite up to the Town, where it has a commodious Key. This Place is not only supplied with Fish from its River, but with great Plenty of Fish, Fowl, &c. from the adjacent Country. The neighbouring Gentry have their Winter Houses here, there being generally a Company of Players at the Season to divert them; besides, they have frequent Assemblies and other gay Entertainments, so that some call it the *London of Wales*. In the Year 480 here flourished the famous *British Merlin*, reckoned a Prophet; and about a M. from the Town, almost opposite to

to the Bishop of St. *David's* Palace, is a Hill covered with Wood called *Merlin's* Grove, to which he often retired, the better to pursue his Studies. The Castle is a noble Piece of Antiquity.—About 10 M. E. of this Town are the remains of *Denefawr Castle*, once the Royal Seat of the Princes of *South Wales*.

Kidwely, 222 M. from *London*, is a Town, in a vast Bay called *Tenby*. It formerly had a good Share in the cloathing Trade, but is now mostly frequented by Fishermen. Here are the remains of a famous Castle said to have been built by *William de Londres*, before the *Norman* Conquest.

Llanidlovary, 182 M. from *London*, stands near the River *Towy*, which *Ptolomy* calls *Tobius*, a pretty fair Bailiwick. St. *Mary's*, its Parish Church, stands at a little Distance upon a Hill ; not far from which, *Roman* Bricks and other Antiquities have been dug ; and a very remarkable *Roman* Way runs between the Church and *Lhan Bran*, the Seat of the *Gwyns*.

Llandilovawr, 172 M. from *Lond.* is a pretty good Town, on an Ascent, with the River *Towy* at the Bottom, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge. Its Parish is 13 M. long, and 7 or 8 broad. Its Markets are for Corn, Cattle and other Provisions. About 4 M. E. of this Town, are the remains of *Caerkenin Castle* situated on a rock.

Laugharn or *Talcharn*, 194 M. from *London*, stands on the *Towy*, near its Influx into the Sea, a pretty good Town, with some small Vessels belonging to it, and an indifferent Trade by Sea.

Llanelthy, 214 M. from *Lond.* stands on a Creek not far W. from the *Og*, which separates this County from *Glamorganshire*. It is a pretty good Town, much traded to for Sea-Coal.

The antient Places of chief Note in this County are, *Lhan Newydd*, or new Church near *Carmarthen*, remarkable for a Stone Pillar near the Highway, inscribed with these Words, *Sepulchrum Severini Fitti Severi* ; and for being the Residence of a great Ancestor of *Oliver Cromwell* the Protector.

At

At *Bronysfawen*, in the Parish of *Lhan Brody*, not far from the former, two Hundred Roman Coins, all of Silver, were discovered in 1692 at the Entrance of a spacious Camp, buried in two very rude leaden Boxes near the Surface. These were some of the most ancient Roman Coins we find in *Britain*; the latest were of *Domitian*.

Castel-Karreg Ruins in *Cautrewbychan*, on the E. side of the aforesaid Camp, on a steep and inaccessible Rock, under which are several Vaults and spacious Caverns, and a Fountain, whose Waters ebb and flow with the Tides.

Below *Talcharn*, on the Bank of the *Tav*, stood the white House, so called because built of white Hazle Rods for a Summer House, where *Howel Dha*, or the good Prince of *Wales*, in an Assembly of 140 Ecclesiastics, besides Laymen, gave a Body of Laws to his People.

At *Kil maen Lbrwyd*, not far off, an earthen Vessel was discovered in 1697, which contained a considerable Quantity of Roman Coins of embased Silver, from the Time of *Commodus* to the Tribuneship of *Gordian III*. Near this Place is a Circle of prodigious great Stones.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry,

The Duke of *Bolton's*, at *Emlyn Castle*, on the North West Edge of the County.

Golden Grove, 10 M. from *Caermarthen*, Mr. *Vaughan's*.

The Bishop of *St. David's*, at *Aberguilly*, near *Caermarthen*.

Sir *Nicholas Williams* Bart. at *Edingsford*.

Sir *John Powell Pryse* Bart. at *Newton*.

Sir *John Rudd* Bart. at *Aberglasney*.

PEMBROKESHIRE

IS encompassed all round with the *Irish* Sea or *St. George's* Channel, except on the E. where it joins to *Caermarthenshire*; and on the N. E. to *Cardiganshire*. It is the most westerly Part of *Wales*, and lies the nearest to *Ireland* of any of its Counties. It is 33 Miles in Length,

Length, and 28 in Breadth ; containing 145 Parishes, 7 Hundreds, one City, 9 Market Towns, 16 Castles and 2 Block-houses, 2 Forests and 3 Parks. The Soil is fruitful ; its few Mountains, chiefly in the N. E. Part, have indifferent good Pasture ; but the Parts near the Sea abound with rich Meadows and good Corn. Its other Commodities are Goats, Fish, Fowl, particularly Faulcons called *Peregrins*, Marle, Pit-Coal and Culm, which is the Dust of the Coal, and when mixed with a third of Mud made up into Balls, makes a sweet and durable Fire. This County sends one Knight of the Shire to Parliament, one Member for *Haverfordwest*, and one for the Town of *Pembroke*.

Haverford-West, 7 M. from *Pembroke*, 254 from *London*, stands on the Side of a Hill, but is a very neat, well built, strong, populous and trading Town, having a fine Stone Bridge over the River *Dougledd*, leading to *Prendergast*, with plentiful Markets, a commodious Quay for Ships of Burthen, and a Custom-House. There are 3 Parish Churches in the Town, besides one in the out Parts, called *Prengest*. *St. Mary's* is a very neat Building with a high Spire curiously leaded. Here are a good free Grammar School, a Charity School for Boys and Girls, and an Alms-house for poor People. This T. and Neighbourhood abounds with Gentry : And here the Assizes and County Gaol are kept. The Priory, of which there are still considerable remains, was founded by *Robert de Haverford*, about the Year 1141. The Castle is supposed to have been built by *Gilbert Earl of Clare*. The Country from hence to *St. David's* begins to look dry, barren, and mountainous.

Pembroke, 254 M. from *Lond.* the County Town, stands at the innermost and Eastern Creek of *Milford Haven*. It has two handsome Bridges over the 2 Points of it. Here are the remains of an ancient Castle on a Rock, in which *Henry VII.* was born, and under it is a Vault noted for a strange Echo, called the *Wogan* and supposed to have been originally a Store Room for the garrison. It was built by *Arnulph de Montgomery* in the Reign of *Henry I.* It has two Parishes, is well frequented

ed not only by Gentlemen but likewise Tradesmen ; has a Custom-House, and several Merchants, whose Houses are well built. By the Favour of its Situation they carry on such an extensive Commerce, that they employ near 200 Ships and Vessels ; and, next to *Caermarthen*, it is the largest and richest Town in all *South Wales*.

St. David's stands on the most Western Promontory of all *Wales*, which extends into the *Irish Sea*, called by *Ptolomy* *Oëpitarum*, commonly *St. David's Head*. The *Welsh* call it *Tydwî*, from the Archbishop *Dewi* or *David*, who translated the archiepiscopal See hither from *Caerleon* in King *Arthur's* Days, and won a great Victory over the *Saxons*, having ordered every one of his Soldiers to place a Leek in his Cap for the Sake of Distinction, in Memory whereof the *Welsh* to this Day wear the Leek on the first of *March*. It appears to have been once a City of good Account, and to have had a Castle and Walls, which though both long since destroyed and the Place reduced, yet it still continues the See of a Bishop. It has little worthy of Notice besides its Cathedral, built in the Reign of King *John*, and dedicated to *St. Andrew* and *St. David*, which is a venerable old Building, the W. End of which is in good Repair, but the E. End has suffered much from Time and Neglect. Its whole Length from E. to W. including the Walls, is 300 Feet ; the Breadth of the Body with the side Ailes is 72 Feet, and of the W. Front 76 Feet ; and the Length of the great cross Aile from North to South is 130. The episcopal Palace, which together with the Cathedral are encompassed with a Stone wall 1100 Yards in circumference, is a large and magnificent Ruin, of which the Walls are standing. There was in it one Hall 88 Feet long and 30 broad ; and another 58 Feet long and 23 Broad : The other Apartments were grand and noble in proportion.

This Town stands but a M. from the Sea ; and *Irrland*, which is 40 M. off, may be seen from *St. David's Head* in a clear Day. At the extreme Point of this Promontory are the Rocks called the Bishop and his Clerks.

Clerks, which are resorted to every *April* by great Flights of Birds till *August*, when they leave the Place.

On this Coast near *Stackpool Bosher*, is *Basharstonmeer*, so deep, that it could never be sounded. It bubbles, foams, and makes a great Noise before a Storm. Though *Holy-head* in *N. Wales* is now, yet this was once the great Ferry to *Ireland*, being an easy Passage to that Country, and though not shorter is reckoned safer.

Milford-haven has 16 Creeks, 5 Bays, and 13 Roads, in which 1000 Sail of Ships may ride securely. It is the best Harbour in the three Kingdoms, there being no Manner of Danger in sailing in or out of it with the Tide, and almost any Wind, by Night as well as by Day : And a Ship in Distress may run ashore on soft Ooze, and there lie safe. The Spring Tide rises in the Harbour 36 Feet, and the Neap above 26. But that which makes this the most excellent and useful Harbour in this Part of the World, is, that in an Hour's Time a Ship is out of the Harbour into the Sea, and in the fair Way between the *Lands-End* and *Ireland*; also it lies in the Mouth of the *Severn*.

Tenby, 6 M. from *Pembroke*, a neat Town, its Markets are well stored with Corn, Fish, and other Provisions; the Road for Shipping is very good. It has a great Herring Fishery, a large Export of Coals, and drives a considerable Trade to *Ireland*; so that it is reckoned the most agreeable on all the Sea Coast of South *Wales*, except *Pembroke*. Here are the ruins of an ancient Castle built by the *Normans*, and taken by *Rhys ap Gruffydd* Prince of South *Wales*, A. D. 1152.

Whiston, 3 M. from *Haverford West*, though a mean Place, is governed by a Mayor and Bailiffs.

Fishgard, 16 M. from *St. David's*, so called from its Fishery, has a good Harbour and Trade in Herrings, which are caught at the Foot of the Cliff on which this Town is built.

Newport, 4 M. from *Fishgard*, on the River *Neuern*, has a good Harbour and Trade with *Ireland*, chiefly in Passengers to and from that Kingdom. Though it is a large Town, and governed by a Portreeve and Bailiff,

and

and has a fair Church, it is a poor Place and meanly inhabited.

Killgarrin, 5 M. from *Newport*, upon the River *Teivi*, has a Harbour for Boats with a Salmon Fishery, and a Cataract called the *Salmon-leap*, where in coming from the Sea they spring over the Cataract upwards. It is a long Town consisting of one Street.

The most noted Antiquities are these :

On a Sea Cliff, half a Mile from *St. David's*, is a remarkable large Stone called in *Welsh*, *y Maen Sigl*, implying a rocking Stone, but its Equilibre has been spoiled ; so that it is now immoveable.

In *St. David's Cathedral*, *St. David* the Patron of *Wales* is said to be interred, and that he lived to be 146 Years of Age, and died in 642. He is supposed to have been King *Arthur's* Uncle.

In the 'Reign of *K. Henry II.* the Sand on the Coast of *South Wales* being washed away, and the Earth laid bare by continual Storms, upon digging, the Inhabitants discovered very large Trees, which appeared by the Mark of the Axe to have been felled, and were thro' Time become as black and hard as Ebony.

The chief Seats here are,

Sir John Philips, Bart. at *Piston-Castle*, near *Haverford West*.

Sir William Owen, at *Orleton*.

John Campbell, Esq; at *Stackpool-Court*.

William Owen, Esq; at *Landshipping*, near *Pembroke*.

CARDIGANSHIRE,

IS bounded by *Merioneth* and *Montgomeryshire* on the N. by *Pembroke* and *Caermarthenshire* on the S. by *Radnor* and *Brecknockshires* on the E. and is washed on the W. by the *Irish Sea*. It is about 40 M. in Length, 18 in Breadth, and 90 in Circumference ; containing five Hundreds, 3 Rivers, 5 Market Towns, and 64 Parishes. The Soil is in general very fruitful, except the N. and East

E. Parts, which consist of a continued Ridge of Mountains; but every where there is Pasture sufficient to maintain numerous Flocks of Sheep, and large Herds of Cattle. Coal and other Fuel are scarce, but there are several rich Lead Mines, and some which produce Silver.

Cardigan, 246 M. from *London*, is pleasantly situated at the Mouth of the *Teivi*, over which it has a good Stone Bridge leading into *Pembrokeshire*. It is a large, ancient, and populous Borough, and carries on a considerable Trade, especially to *Ireland*, the Tide flowing up to the Town. The Church is a large and handsome Structure, and the Castle is still in being, but in a ruinous Condition. It was built by *Gilbert de Clare*, about the Year 1160.

Aberystwyth, 229 M. from *London*; is situated on the River *Rydal*, not at the Mouth of the River *Istwyth*, as its Name imports. It is a pretty large, populous, and rich Town, but dark and smoaky, and has an increasing Trade both in Lead and Fish, but has no Parish Church. It was formerly fortified with a Castle and Wall, but now both are in a ruinous Condition. It was built by *Gilbert Strongbow*, Son to *Richard de Clare*, in the Reign of *Henry I.*

Llanbadarn-vawr, 227 M. from *London*, has a large Church, formerly a Cathedral and See of a Bishop, is a well built Town, and has a good Market, but a bad Harbour.

Lanbeder, *St. Peter*, or *Pont Steffan*, 195 Miles from *London*, is a small Town on the River *Teivi*, over which it has a Bridge leading to *Caermarthenshire*. The Town stands on a Plain, but the Church on a Hill.

Tregaron, 7 M. from *Lanbedor*, has a fine Church, which is the only Thing remarkable in the Place.

The most remarkable Remain of Antiquity in this County is *Straflour Abbey*, built originally by *Hore Refus* Prince of *South Wales*, in the Year 1164; but being burnt in the *Welsh Wars*, *K. Henry I.* rebuilt it about the Year 1238. Many of the *Welsh* Princes were buried

ried here ; it being in their Time a venerable Structure, and where their Acts and Successions were recorded and kept from 1156 to 1270.

The chief Seats in this County are,

Mr. Lloyd's, at *Peterwell*, near *Landover*.

Mr. Powel's, at *Nanteos*.

Mr. Price's, at *Gogerddam*, near *Cardigan*.

Having thus described the Counties in *South Wales*, we shall now proceed to those in *North Wales*, beginning with

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

IS bounded by *Shropshire* on the E. by the Shires of *Cardigan* and *Radnor* on the S. by *Merionethshire* on the W. and by the Counties of *Denbigh*, *Merioneth*, and *Salop* on the N. It is about 30 M. in Length, 25 in Breadth, and 94 in Circumference ; containing seven Hundreds, 47 Parishes, 6 Market Towns, 25 Rivers, 3 Castles, and one Chace. The Soil in general on the N. and W. Sides is stony, but not unfruitful, especially in the Vallies between the Mountains ; but the S. E. and N. E. Parts are exceeding fruitful, especially those which lie on the Banks of the *Severn*, and are sometimes overflowed by it. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Horses, Fish and Fowl.

Montgomery, 158 M. from *London*, is situated in a very healthy Air, on the easy Ascent of a rocky Hill, having beneath it a pleasant Valley, through which the *Severn* winds his Course. It is called *Trevalwyn*, or *Baldwin's Town*, from its Founder *Baldwin*, Lieutenant of the Marches of *Wales*, in the Time of *William the Conqueror* ; and *Montgomery* from *Roger Montgomery*, E. of *Shrewsbury*, who built its Castle, which was ruined in the Civil Wars. It is a large Town, but the Buildings very indifferent, except a few belonging to some considerable Families.

Llanidlos,

Elanidlos, 8 M. from *Newton*, stands near the Source of the *Severn*; its Parish is noted for Mines of Lead and Copper.

Machynleth, 183 Miles from *London*, is an antient Town on the River *Davy*, over which it has a good Stone Bridge.

Llanvilling, 156 M. from *London*, is a Town of considerable Note, and well built of this Part for the County. It stands in a dirty Plain, but has a good Market for Cattle, Corn, and Wool.

Welch Pool, 6 M. from *Montgomery*, is a large, well built corporate Town, situated on a Lake in a fruitful Valley, where there is a good Manufacture of Flannel. On the S. Side is a red Castle, belonging to the Earl of *Powis*.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Earl of *Powis*, at *Powis Castle*, near *Welch Pool*; at *Bullington-Hall*; and at *Lhymore-Lodge*, and at *Lyffin*.

Sir *Charles Lloyd*, Bart. at *Garth*.

Sir *John-Powel Price*, Bart. at *Newton*.

Lord Visc. *Hereford's*, at *Vaynor*.

Mr. *Wynne's*, at *Llodyerd*.

MERIONETHSHIRE

IS bounded by the County of *Cardigan*, on the S. by the Counties of *Montgomery* and *Denbigh* on the E. by those of *Carnarvon* and *Denbigh* on the N. and by the *Irish Sea* on the W. It is about 35 M. in Length, 25 in Breadth, and 108 M. in Circumference; containing six Hundreds, 3 Towns, 37 Parishes, 6 Rivers, and 3 Castles. The Country is very mountainous, the Soil rocky and rough, and bears but thin Crops of Corn; but the Vallies afford pretty good Pasture for black Cattle and Sheep, which are the chief Support of the Inhabitants.

Harlech, 210 M. from *London*, situated on a steep Rock near the Sea, where there is a Harbour for Ships. The Houses are mean, and the Inhabitants few; but it

has a Garrison for the Security of the Coast, and an old decayed and useless Castle, originally a strong Fort of the ancient *Britons*.

Dolgelly, 36 M. from *Welsh Pool*, 187 from *London*, is situated in a woody Valley, by the *Avon*, at the Foot of the great Mountain *Idris*, which, by Computation, is near 3 M. high. Here are commodious Inns for Travelers, and a good Market for *Welsh* Cottons. It is said that the Church Steeple, in which there hangs a Bell, is a Yew-tree, that grows in the Mountain.

Bala, 184 M. from *Lond.* is a small ill built Market Town, situated near *Pimble Meer*.

In the N. W. Point of the County, a *Roman Way* is still visible, called in *English Helen's Way*, being supposed to be made by *Helen*, the Mother of *Constantine the Great*.

The only Seat of Note we are acquainted with in this Shire, is that belonging to *William Vaughan, Esq.* at *Nonna*, near *Dolgelly*.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

THIS, before *Wales* was divided into Counties, was called *Snowden Forest*; and is bounded on the S. by *Merionethshire* and the *Irish Sea*; on the E. by *Denbighshire*, and on the W. and N. by the *Irish Sea*. It is about 40 M. in Length, 20 in Breadth, and 95 in Circumference; containing seven Hundreds, one City, one Borough, six Market Towns, and 3 Castles. It is a very mountainous Country, especially in the Middle, where the Tops of many are covered with Snow seven or eight Months in the Year, and may therefore be termed the *British Alps*. It is, however, tolerably fertile, especially in Barley, and numerous Herds of Cattle, Sheep and Goats are fed on the Mountains. That Part bordering on the *Irish Sea* is very fruitful and populous.

In this Shire is that remarkable Mountain called *Penmaen-Mawr*; it is situated in the N. Part of the Shire, where.

where it hangs perpendicularly over the Sea, at so vast a Height, that it makes most Spectators giddy who venture to look down the dreadful Steep; and in the narrow Passage on the other Side, the ventrous Traveller is threatened every Moment to be crushed to Atoms, with the Fall of impending Rocks. A Road for Passengers seven Feet wide is cut out of the Side of the Rock, and has a Wall along the Side of the Precipice about Breast high.

Caernarvon, 258 M. from *London*, is situated on the Channel that separates this Shire from the Isle of *Anglesey*, and was built by the Command of *Edward I.* out of the Ruins of the City *Sagontium*, which stood a little below it. The Town has a beautiful Prospect of the Isle of *Anglesey*, and is pretty strong both by Nature and Art. It is a small, but clean well built Town, and the Market is well supplied with Corn, and all Sorts of Provisions. The old Castle was the Seat of the *British* Princes about the Year 600. *Edward of Caernarvon*, the first Prince of *Wales* of the *English* Blood, afterwards *Edward II.* was born in this Castle.

Bangor, 8 M. from *Caernarvon*, 236 from *London*; stands at the N. End of the same Frith, or Arm of the Sea, which separates *Anglesey* from this County. It was formerly a very large Place, and defended by a strong Castle; but at present is of very little Note, except for being the See of a Bishop, in which are contained 107 Parishes. The Cathedral, which is by some reckoned the most ancient in *England*, is 214 Feet in Length, the cross Isle near 96, and the Height of the Tower 60. It is kept in good repair, two thirds of the Rectory of *Llandinam* being settled to support it. The chief Buildings here are the Bishop's Palace, and Free School House.

Conway, or *Aber-Conway*, ten M. from *Bangor*, 229 from *London*, was built by *Edward I.* out of the Ruins of the ancient *Conovium*, and is one of the pleasantest Towns in the County, being situated on the Declivity of a Hill, on the Banks of a fine navigable River, which empties itself about two M. off into the Sea, at the En-

trance of that Arm which separates *Anglesey* from *Wales*. It is reckoned the best Port on this Side of *Britain*; but the Town is old and decayed, and only shews what it might by Trade be brought to. The Walls of the now ruined Castle are adorned, with 35 Watch-towers, which being very white, make a pretty Appearance at the Distance of a Mile. It is the *Conovium* of *Antoninus*.

Salt Pool, or *Pwl-heli*, 16 M. from *Caernarvon*, is a small Town, but tolerably well built; has a Market for Corn and other Provisions, and a small Trade by Sea.

The principal Remains of Antiquity in this Shire:

Dolwyddelan Castle, which signifies the Castle of the Valley of *Helena's Wood*, stands on an ancient Road said to have been made by *Helena*, the Mother of *Constantine* the Great. This Castle was built by the *Britains* on their first Retreat into *Wales*, A. D. 500.

Dolbadern Castle, situated at the Foot of *Snowden-hill*, seems to have been an ancient *British* Fort.

Clunokvaur Abbey, is an ancient Structure, and has been a Collegiate Church, and now belongs to *Jesus College, Oxon*.

The only Gentlemen's Seats of Note in this County are,

Sir Thomas Wynne's, at *Bodvyan*, and

Mr. Bodvell's, at *Madrin*.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

IS bounded on the S. by *Merioneth* and *Montgomery-shires*; on the W. by those of *Merioneth* and *Caernarvon*; on the E. by *Shropshire* and *Cheshire*; and on the N. by *Flinshire* and the *Irish Sea*. It is about 31 M. in Length, 17 in Breadth, and 71 in Circumference; containing 12 Hundreds, 4 Market Towns, and 57 Parishes. The W. and E. Parts of this County are heathy, barren, and but thinly inhabited, except some small fertile Spots; but the middle Part called the Vale of

of *Clwyd*, is both pleasant and fruitful, healthy, and much inhabited by Gentry.

Denbigh, 209 M. from *London*, is a handsome, large, populous Town, on the Banks of the *Istrod*, and was at first built on a steep Rock, but by Process of Time has been removed to the Bottom of the Hill. It stands on a Branch of the *Clwyd*, has a good Trade, and is by some esteemed the best Town in *North Wales*. It has a good Market for Corn, Cattle, and other Provisions, and two Churches. Here are the Ruins of a Castle dismantled in the Civil Wars; and also those of an Abbey of black Monks, founded and endowed by *Adam Salisbury*, in the Reign of *Henry III*.

Ruthin, 5 M. from *Denbigh*, stands near the Center of the County, is a very populous and large Town, and has the greatest Market in the Vale of *Clwyd*. Here are the Remains of an ancient Castle.

Wrexham, ten M. from *Ruthin*, 167 from *Lond.* is by some reckoned the largest T. in *N. Wales*. It is situated on a small River which falls into the *Dee*; is well built, and has a large Church, in which are many ancient Monuments. In the Steeple or Tower, which is very high, are about 52 Statues as big as the Life.

Lbansannam, 7 M. from *Denbigh*, is noted for a Cave in the Side of a Rock, containing 24 Seats, much frequented by Shepherds and others who attend their Cattle, and is now called *Arthur's round Table*.

In this County are a great Variety of ruined Castles, Forts and Intrenchments, some of which are supposed to be *Roman*, but the greatest Part *British*.

Chief Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Earl of *Derby's*, at *Holt-Castle*.

The late Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne's*, at *Winstay*.

Sir *Robert Salisbury*, at *Llewenny*, three Miles from *Denbigh*.

Richard Middleton, Esq; at *Chirk Castle*.

John Wynne, Esq; at *Melay*.

FLINTSHIRE

FLINTSHIRE

IS bounded on the N. by the great *Æstuary* of the *Dee*; on the E. by *Cheshire* and *Shropshire*; and on the S. and W. by *Denbighshire*. It is about 33 M. in Length, 8 in Breadth, and 40 in Circumference; containing five Hundreds, one City, one Borough, 3 Market Towns, 4 Castles, and two Parks. The Soil, particularly in the Vallies, is very fruitful both in Corn and Pasture, which feeds Abundance of small Cattle; and in some of its Mountains are rich Mines of Lead.

Flint, 194 M. from *London*, is the Shire Town, and stands on the *Æstuary* of the *Dee*; it had formerly a Castle, the Ruins of which are still remaining. It was begun by *Henny II.* and finished by *Edward I.*

St. Asaph, 212 M. from *London*, is a City and Bishop's See, situated in the Vale of *Clwyd*, at the Conflux of the *Elwy* with the *Clwyd*; but the Buildings are not remarkable for Beauty, nor the Church for Elegance. The episcopal See was founded in the Year 560, by *Kentigern* Bishop of *Glasgow*, in *Scotland*, who resigned to his Disciple *Asaph*, from whom it has its Name.

Holywell, or *St. Winifrid's Well*, 4 M. from *St. Asaph*, is a pretty large well built Village, situated in the Middle of a Grove between two Hills. It has its Name from a Spring, which, if we will credit the *Popish* Legends, rose there miraculously in Memory of *St. Winifrid*, a Christian Virgin, who was here ravished and beheaded by a *Pagan Tyrant*; in Commemoration of which a neat Chapel was hewn out of a Rock of Free Stone over the Well; it is now turned into a Protestant School; but the *Roman Catholicks*, to supply the Loss of this Chapel, have erected others, with a Priest to officiate, almost in every Inn, for the Devotion of *Papist* Pilgrims who resort hither.

Caerwys, 5 M. from *Flint*, is reckoned the chief Market Town in the County, and stands near the Center of it, between *St. Asaph* and *Flint*.

The

The principal Seats in this County are,

Sir Roger *Moslyn*, Bart. at *Moslyn*.

Sir John Glynn's, at *Haywarden Castle*, six M. from *Flint*.

Sir George *Wynne*, Bart. at *Leefward*, near *Northop*.

Sir Thomas *Hanmer*, Bart. at *Hanmer*.

ANGLESEY

IS an Island, and was called by the Ancients *Mona*, the Seat of the *Druids*. It is encompassed on all Sides by the *Irish Sea*, except on the S. E. where it is divided from *Caernarvonshire*, by the Frith of *Menai*, which in some Places is fordable at low Water. It is about 24 M. in Length, 17 in Breadth, and 60 in Circumference; containing six Hundreds, two Market Towns, two Chaces, 74 Parishes, and 363 Villages. It is very fruitful in Corn, particularly in Wheat, Cattle, Fish and Fowl. It also produces Plenty of Mill-stones and Grind-stones, and some Allum.

Beaumaris, 241 M. from *London*, is a handsome well built Town, on the E. Side of the Island, and has a good Harbour for Ships, a very handsome Church, with some fine Monuments of the *Bulkley's* Family, and the *Knights Templars*; and was formerly fortified with a strong Castle, built by *Edward I.* the Ruins of which still remain.

Holy-head, 28 M. from *Beaumaris*, 269 from *London*, is the Station for the Packet-boat to *Ireland*, being the nearest Land to *Dublin*. It is the most Western Point of *Anglesey*, and is a little Island of itself, and has a small Village called in *Welsh* *Kaer Gybi*, consisting of a confused Heap of straggling Houses built on Rocks, but several of them have very comfortable Accommodations for Passengers, both with regard to Lodging and Diet. The Church was formerly Collegiate, and founded by one *Kehius* a Hermit, about the Year 650. The Walls of the Church are the remains of a *British* Fortification,

P 4

built

built about the Year 450, by *Caswallon Lawhir*, Lord of *Anglesey*.

Newburgh, or *Newborough*, 12 Miles from *Beaumaris*, 227 from *London*, is a small Town situated on the South Point of the Island, between *Malbtrach* Harbour, or Mouth of the River *Kweny*, and the Bay formed by the River *Brant*.

Aberfrow, a small Village in that Neighbourhood, was formerly famous for the Palace of the Kings of *North Wales*, thence called Kings of *Aberfrow*.

Penmon Priory, situated in the N. E. Part of the Island, was founded by *Gwynedd* King of the *Britons*, about the Year 540.

The only Seat of Note in this Island is that of Lord Viscount *Bulkeley*, situated on the Declivity of a Hill above *Beaumaris*, having an elegant Prospect both of *Caernaven Bay* and the adjacent Country.



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Westmoreland	258	Witbich	174	Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)	55
Weymouth	18	Witham	114	Yarmouth (Norfolk)	186
Whiston	309	Witherby	227	Yarrow Monastery	243
Whitby	235	Wittlesey Meer	170	Yarum	236
Whitchurch (Hampshire)	51	Wigmore Priory	151	Yaxley	170
Whitchurch (Shropshire)	292	Woburn	121	Yeovil	37
Whitehaven	254	Woodbridge	182	York	212
White Ladies	295	Woolverhampton	283		
		Woolwich	89		
		Worcester	152		

The British Museum

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ence is computed at 120 miles and its acres at about 960,000; but Mr. Carew tells us, that by a Survey made in the Reign of

capacious Pier or Mole, where great numbers of Ships may be

